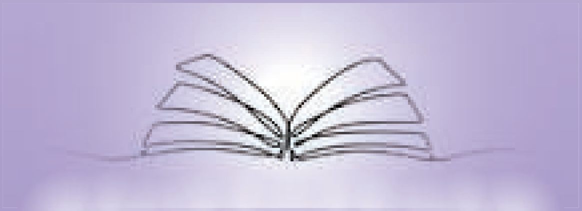
ಸನ್ಮತಿ

SANMATHI

ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸಂಚಿಕೆ 2021–2022



" ಸತ್ತ್ವಾತ್ ಸಂಜಾಯತೇ ಜ್ಞಾನಂ "

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College
Udupi - 576102

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udupi

ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಮೆಮೋರಿಯಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಉಡುಪಿ

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Science Block

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ವಾದಿರಾಜ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನೀ ನಿಲಯ

Ladies Hostel 'Thameri'

ಸನ್ಮತಿ

ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸಂಚಿಕೆ - 2021 - 2022

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

ಪ್ರೊ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನಾರಾಯಣ ಕಾರಂತ
ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು

ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಮಾಲತಿ ದೇವಿ ಎ.
ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು, ಪ.ಪೂ. ಕಾಲೇಜು

ನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

ಡಾ। ಪುತ್ತಿ ವಸಂತ ಕುಮಾರ್
ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಸಂಪಾದಕ ಮಂಡಳಿ

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಉಷಾರಾಣಿ ಎಸ್. ಸುವರ್ಣ
ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಸಸ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ
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ಶ್ರೀ ಅರುಣ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಬಿ.
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ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ವನಿತ
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ಡಾ। ವಸುಮತಿ ಭಟ್
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ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕಿ, ಇತಿಹಾಸ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಶ್ರೀ ಸಂತೋಷ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ
ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು, ಹಿಂದಿ ವಿಭಾಗ

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ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಮೆಮೋರಿಯಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು
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(ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಆಫ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಎಜುಕೇಶನ್ ಮಣಿಪಾಲ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ)

Obituary

Sri T. Mohandas Pai

President

MGM College Trust

(20 June 1933 – 31 July 2022)

Sri T. Mohandas Pai was our most revered leader who guided us in the path of progress. As a fine gentleman and an ideal human being, he was our role model. The MGM College shall cherish the fond memories of Sri T. Mohandas Pai and offer its respectful homage and tributes to him. His leadership, ideals, caring nature, uprightness, and commitment towards education will continue to inspire us. The College places on record all his contributions and offers a heartfelt condolence on his demise.

Teaching, Non-Teaching Staff & Students

ಪ್ರಾತಃಸ್ಮರಣೀಯರು

ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರ ಕನಸುಗಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಕ

ಡಾ| ಟಿ. ಎಂ. ಎ. ಪೈ

(1898 - 1979)

ಸಂಪಾದಕ ಮಂಡಳಿ

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

ಪ್ರೊ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನಾರಾಯಣ ಕಾರಂತ್

ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಮಾಲತಿ ದೇವಿ ಎ.

ನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

ಡಾ। ಪುತ್ತಿ ವಸಂತ ಕುಮಾರ್

ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಉಷಾರಾಣಿ ಎಸ್. ಸುವರ್ಣ

ಶ್ರೀ ಅರುಣ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಬಿ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ವನಿತ

ಡಾ। ವಸುಮತಿ ಭಟ್

ಡಾ। ಎಮ್. ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ ಪೈ

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸೌಮ್ಯಲತಾ

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲತಾ ನಾಯಕ್

ಡಾ। ಕಾತ್ಯಾಯಿನಿ ಕುಂಜಿಬೆಟ್ಟು

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಅಶ್ವಿನಿ ಆಚಾರ್ಯ

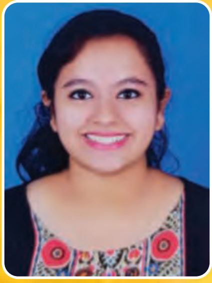
ಶ್ರೀ ಸಂತೋಷ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ

ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಚಿತ್ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾನ್

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು

ಶ್ರೀವಿದ್ಯಾ
ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ.

ಮೈತ್ರಿ ಕೆ.
ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ.



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ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ.

ಸ್ವಾತಿ
ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಸಿ.ಎ.

ಸುಪ್ರೀತ
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಎಂ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ.

COLLEGE TRUST

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Sri T. Satish U. Pai
President

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Registrar, A.G.E., Manipal
Member

Dr. H. S. Ballal
Member

Lt. Gen. Dr. M. D. Venkatesh
Member

Dr. H. Shantaram
Member

Dr. Narayan Sabhahit
Member

Prof. Laxminarayana Karanth
Principal & Secretary

Mrs. Malathi Devi A.
Principal, P.U. College
Member

Dr. Devidas S. Naik, Principal, M.G.M. College

Prof. Laxminarayana Karanth takes charge as Principal, M.G.M. College

Smt. Malathi Devi A., Principal, M.G.M. P.U. College

From the Principal's Desk

I am very happy to present the College Magazine 'SANMATHI 2021-22' to you. This has been a successful year for us and I write this editorial with a sense of fulfillment and gratitude. This magazine serves as a platform to highlight the literary and artistic skills of our talented students. The enthusiastic write-ups of our young writers are indubitably sufficient to hold the interest, courtesy and admiration of its readers.

Going through the magazine you will find articles, poems... written by our students that showcase their creative writing skills. The photo gallery gives you a birds eye-view of the important events of the academic year 2021-22.

I sincerely appreciate the committed work of editorial team in bringing out this volume of the College Magazine. I heartily congratulate all the students who have contributed to this volume, which has enhanced its perfection and beauty through their creative thinking and writing.

Best wishes.

Prof. Laxminarayana Karanth
Principal/Chief Editor

Students' Welfare Council 2021-2022

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ಒಳನೋಟ ......

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73RD COLLEGE DAY REPORT

Dr. Devidas S. Naik, Principal

Mahatma Gandhi Mem

Honourable President, Dr. H. S. Ballal, Pro Chancellor, MAHE; Esteemed Chief Guest, Prof. Niranjan Vanalli, Vice Chancellor, Bengaluru University North; Guest of Honour, Mrs. Malathi Devi A., Principal, M.G.M. P. U. College; President of the P.T.A., Mr. J. P. Rao, Secretary, Mr. Vishnu Prasad; retired staff, Smt. Vinodini B., Sri Mohandas Rao, Sri Madhava Naik; Dear Rank holders, invitees & parents, members of the faculty, non-teaching staff, alumni members, media persons, dear students, ladies and gentlemen.

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to place before you the 73rd Annual Day Report on the activities of our College for the academic year 2021-22.

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College is a premier institution in Coastal Karnataka founded by Dr. T.M.A. Pai in 1949. It has all the avenues for the academic growth and personality development of the students. The campus is spread over the fifty acres of green lush land with Humanities Block, Science Block, Computer Block, PU Block, Library Block and Sports Complex. Nearly 3000 students come from different places pursue their education on this campus with their chosen subject combinations.

The College has teaching learning program which provides not only academic flexibility but also challenges in learning individual course subjects. It offers various traditional and professional under-graduate and post-graduate courses under Arts, Commerce, Science and Computer Science streams.

Self financing, value added courses equip our students with advanced knowledge and skill set strengthening the survival in real world. Every department of the College arranges co-curricular activities in innovative manner to gratify the learning process and enhance the knowledge of the respective subject. Faculty keenly tries to promote research and entrepreneur culture.

Additional support for the under privileged students is extended via remedial teaching, earn and learn scheme and counselling centre. Over the years it has become one of the prestigious institutions in Coastal Karnataka known for imparting quality education. It has a rich heritage and a glorious past. It has produced many great luminaries in various walks of life.

Today, we are celebrating the College and Founder’s Day in the most befitting manner. As we celebrate this day, we pay homage to our revered founder, Dr. T. M. A. Pai, Padmashree awardee.

MANAGEMENT:

The management of the College is vested in the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College Trust with Sri T. Mohandas Pai as the President. The members of the Trust are:

- Sri T. Mohandas Pai - President (passed away on 31.07.2022)
- Dr. Ranjan R. Pai - Member
- Dr. H. S. Ballal - Member
- Sri T. Satish U. Pai - Member
- Dr. M. D. Venkatesh - Member
- Dr. H. Shantaram - Member
- Dr. Devidas S. Naik - Principal & Secretary

The **GOVERNING COUNCIL** consists of the following members:

- Sri T. Mohandas Pai - President (passed away on 31.07.2022)
- Dr. H. Shantaram - Member
- Mr. Arunkumar B. - Staff Representative
- Mrs. Usharani S. Suvarna - Staff Representative
- Mr. J. P. Rao - PTA President
- Mr. Vishnu Prasad - PTA Secretary
- Dr. Umesh Nayak - University Nominee
- Dr. Dhananjay - University Nominee
- Smt. Malathi Devi - PU Principal
- Dr. Devidas S. Naik - Principal/ Secretary

The Principal is assisted in the administration of the College by the **Staff Council** comprising all Heads of Departments, the Physical Director and the Librarian.

STAFF:

We have **79** teaching and **29** non-teaching staff.

The following teaching staff joined the College during this year:

1. Ms. Akshatha Shettigar - Dept. of Computer Science
2. Mr. Abhilash K. S. - Dept. of Botany
3. Ms. Smitha Bhat - Dept. of Commerce
4. Mr. Sandeep Shettigar - Dept. of Computer Science
5. Mr. Dheeraj Acharya - Dept. of Computer Science
6. Mrs. Priyanka Gomes - Dept. of English
7. Mr. Samuel Melwin Pinto - Dept. of English
8. Mr. Ravi - Dept. of Commerce
9. Ms. Kavya K. B. - Dept. of Commerce
10. Mr. Raghavendra Tunga - Dept. of Kannada
11. Mr. Naveen - Dept. of Statistics

Mrs. Jyothi Alphonsa, Asst. Professor in Chemistry has been transferred from Bhandarkars' College, Kundapur on 1st June 2022.

The following non-teaching members have been appointed during this academic year:

1. Mr. Sandesh - General Duty Worker
2. Mr. Jayantha - General Duty Worker
3. Ms. Kavitha - General Duty Worker
4. Mr. Megharsha - General Duty Worker
5. Mr. Naveen - General Duty Worker
6. Ms. Swathi - General Duty Worker (Evening College)

STUDENTS STRENGTH:

We have **1591** students on our rolls of which **584** are boys and **1007** are girls. The M.Sc. Computer Science course has **51** students out of which **41** girls and **10** boys.

RESULTS:

The pass percentage in the university examination held in 2020-21 is as follows:

1. III B.A. – 95.24%
2. III B.Sc. – 86.46%
3. III B.Com. – 96.02%
4. III B.C.A. – 100%

RANKS:

Three students of our College secured ranks in the Degree Semester examinations of Mangalore University in 2020- 2021. They are:

1. Ms. Vidyashree Kalkur - B.Com. 4th Rank (94.82%)
2. Ms. Richa Uday Ramnathkar - BCA 5th Rank (95.31%)
3. Ms. Roslin Priya D'Souza - BCA 6th Rank (94.98%)

I Congratulate the Rank holders for their outstanding performance and bringing laurels to their alma mater.

SUPERANNUATION:

The following staff retired during this academic year by attaining their superannuation:

1. Mrs. Vinodini B., HoD of Zoology retired on 30th Jan. 2021.
2. Sri Mohandas Rao, Attender, Dept. of Chemistry retired on 30th November, 2021.
3. Sri Madhava Naik, Attender, Dept. of Zoology retired on 31st March 2022.

We place on record their valuable services rendered to this institution.

IMP. EVENTS:

1) U. L. Acharya Oration:

Prof. U. L. Acharya Memorial Lecture was delivered on Teachers' Day Celebration. Dr. Neeta Inamdar, Director, Manipal Centre for European Studies, delivered the Memorial Lecture on "The New Education Policy".

2) Fit India Freedom Run:

Fit India Freedom Run was arranged from our College in association with the District Administration on 3rd Sept. 2021. Madam Shobha Karandlaje, Union Minister of State for Agriculture and Farmer Welfare flagged off this run.

3) Gandhi Jayanthi:

Gandhi Jayanthi was celebrated on 2nd October 2021 in a befitting way. Sri Prashanth Neelavara, Asst. Professor, Govt. First Grade College, Kota-Padukere delivered a talk on "Sarvodaya and its Relevance".

4) Felicitation to Hajabba:

A grand felicitation was accorded to Sri Harekala Hajabba, Padmashree Awardee on 17th November 2021 in recognition of his outstanding services to society particularly to the field of education. Justice Vishwanath Shetty, our proud alumnus and the then Lokayukta was the Chief Guest and Sri Koorma Rao, Deputy Commissioner was the Guest of Honour.

5) Felicitation to Dr. H. Shantaram:

A heart touching felicitation was given to Dr. H. Shantaram on 22nd Dec. 2021 in recognition of his services to the Academy of General Education, Manipal as its Administrative Officer and Secretary. The present Secretary of the Academy of General Education, Manipal Sri B. P. Varadaraya Pai was the Chief Guest.

6) Installation of SWC:

The Students Welfare Council was installed on 28th Jan. 2022 with Mr. Rajath Nayak as the President and Ms. Harshitha H. as the General Secretary. Prof. Sam Maben, former Principal, Vijaya College, Mulki was the Chief Guest. The other Members of the Council are as follows:

1. **Vice-Presidents** - Mr. Manjunath, III B.A.
   Ms. Saksha S. Palan, III B.Sc.
   Ms. Adithi Sudhakar Kunder, III B.Com.
   Mr. Karthik J. Shetty, III B.Sc.
   Mr. Charan V. Poojary, III B.C.A.
2. **Joint Secretaries** - Ms. Panchami, III B.Com.
   Mr. K.N. Karthik, III B.A.
   Ms. Kumari Nisha S.N., III B.Sc.
   Mr. Prathik, III B.Com.
   Ms. Vaishnavi, III B.C.A.
3. **PG Representative** - Ms. Prajnashree, II M.Sc.

7) **CS Study Centre Inauguration:**
The Company Secretaryship Study Centre established in our College was inaugurated on 4th Feb. 2022. Sri B. P. Varadaraya Pai, Secretary, the Academy of General Education, Manipal inaugurated the Centre. CS Nagendra D. Rao, Past President, the ICSI was the Chief Guest.

8) **Pradeeptha Fest*:***
The Inter-Class Techno-Cultural Fest: Pradeeptha-2022 conducted for M.Sc. students was organized on 30th March 2022.

9) **TMA Pai Jayanthi:**
For the first time in our College Dr. T.M.A. Pai Jayanthi was celebrated on 30th April 2022 in a befitting way. On this occasion, the Campus Information Board was unveiled.

IMP. ACTIVITIES:

1. ***Sahitya Sangha*** was inaugurated on 2nd Feb. 2022. Sri Ramesh Bhat Belagodu was the Guest Speaker.
2. ***Sanmathi***, College Annual Magazine was released on 17th Feb. 2022. Dr. Gananath Ekkar was the Chief Guest.
3. **NSS Annual Special Camp** was conducted at **Jathanna Primary School,** Bailur from 23.02.2022 to 01.03.2022. Around 110 volunteers participated.
4. **Rovers/Rangers Camp** was conducted at Bailur from 24.02.2022 to 26.02.2022.
5. **The World Sparrow Day** was celebrated in our College on 8th March 2022. On this occasion pots were put in different corners of the campus for feeding water to the campus birds.
6. **Gregor Mendel's** 200th birth anniversary was celebrated on 21st July 2022 by arranging a talk by Dr. Hemanth Kumar, Consultant Oncologist, Mangalore.
7. **Tulu Sangha** was inaugurated on 16th July 2022. Mr. Sandeep Shetty, Tulu Actor was the Chief Guest.
8. **Vishwa Kundapra Kannada Day** was celebrated on 23rd July 2022. Mr. Chethan Nailadi was the Chief Guest.

SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS/CAMPS:

1. **Value Education Camp** under the auspices of 'Vivekananda Chinthana Vedike' was conducted on 12th Jan. 2022 to celebrate Swami Vivekananda Jayanthi and the National Youth Day. Swami Sri Jithakamanandaji, President, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Mangalore inaugurated the camp and delivered a Keynote discourse. Meaningful lectures on ethical and human values were delivered by Dr. Raghavendra Rao, High School Teacher, Padubidri, and writer-poet, Sri Subraya Mattihalli, Siddapura. The students rendered the 'Viveka Bhavageeta' by singing melodious songs on Vivekananda and values. The camp was well attended by the students and staff. The Vedike had organized an exhibition of books on Swami Vivekananda on 25.01.2022 to offer its homage to Swami Vivekananda.

A State Level workshop on **"New Possibilities in New Media"** was conducted by Dept. of Journalism on 20.06.2022. Sri M. S. Raghavendra, B'lore, Mr. Badekkila Pradeep, Ms. Shamira Belvai and Mrs. Manasi Sudhir were the Resource Persons.

2. A symposium was organised by the Dept. of English on the concept **"Freedom Movement in Indian Literature"** on 2nd Aug. 2022. Dr. Rajendra Chenni, former Professor of English, Kuvempu University, Shivamogga, delivered the Keynote address, and Dr. R. Shashidhar, former Professor of English, Mangalore University was the Guest Speaker in the Plenary Session. Dr. Vincent Alva, Principal, Milagres College, Kallianpur was the Chief Guest in the Valedictory.

GUEST LECTURES:

1) Dr. S. S. Masali , former Principal of Lingaraju College (Autonomous), Belagavi gave a talk (online) on **Teaching, Learning and Evaluation in Colleges** (IQAC Initiative) on 15th Sept. 2021.
2) Mr. Nagaraj Rao gave a talk on **Social Responsibilities** (Youth Red Cross & Arts Club) on 2nd Feb. 2022.

3) Mr. Balakrishna Shibarla, Prajavani Press Reporter gave a talk on **Challenges in Reporting for Press** (Dept. of Journalism) on 2nd Feb. 2022.
4) Dr. Vincent Alva, Principal, Milagres College, Kallianpur gave a talk on **Teaching: New Challenges** (Teaching and Learning Centre) on 4th Feb. 2022.
5) Sri Pramod Kumar, CPI, Udupi addressed the staff on **How to Face the Crisis**.
6) Dr. Madhav Bhat, former Principal, Vivekananda College, Puttur conducted a workshop on **Effective Classroom Communication** (IQAC) on 26th March 2022.
7) Mr. Mrinal, Medical Student at Ukraine spoke on **War Situation in Ukraine** (Dept. of Journalism) on 3rd Feb. 2022.
8) Ms. Chaithra Rao, Bangalore, Reporter, Digvijay TV spoke on **Challenges in TV Journalism** (Dept. of Journalism) on 5th Feb. 2022.
9) Dr. Prabhakar Sastri, Dr. Freston Mare Sirur, Dr. Vrinda spoke on **Biomimicry and Snake Bite** (Dept. of Zoology) on 10th March 2022.
10) Mr. Mahesh Malpe spoke on **Rubik’s Cube Mosaic Art** (Dept. of Journalism) on 12th March 2022.
11) Prof. T. P. Baburaj, former Principal, SMS College, Brahmavar spoke on **Appreciation of Poetry** (Dept. of English) on 12th March 2022.
12) Dr. Suresh Kulkarni, MAHE, Manipal spoke on **Introduction of Nanotechnology** (Dept. of Physics) on 14th March 2022.
13) Dr. Ashwini Mallya, IIT, Kanpur spoke on **Nano Particles** (Dept. of Chemistry) on 14th March 2022.
14) Mr. Rohith Amin, Senior Lecturer in Sociology spoke on **Impact of Social Issues on Indian Polity** on 21st July 2022 (Dept. of Political Science).
15) Dr. Hemanth Kumar, Consultant Oncologist delivered a talk on **How to be Vigilant for Cancer Symptoms and Signs** on 21st July 2022 (Dept. of Zoology).
16) Dr. Gopalkrishna Gaonkar, Associate Professor of Economics gave a talk on **“Union Budget”** on 3rd March 2022 (Dept. of Economics).
17) Dr. Maneetha, Lecturer in Zoology, MGM College, Udupi delivered a talk on **Population Growth** on 11th July 2022 (Dept. of Economics).
18) Mr. Vinay Bhat Kabiyadi gave a talk on **Effective Communication - Career Guidance** on 14th July 2022 (Dept. of Economics).
19) Dr. Vineeth Kumar, Professor of Biology gave a talk on **Nature Save Us** on 7th June 2022 (Dept. of Zoology).
20) Dr. Harish Joshi, MIT, Manipal gave a talk on **Social Entrepreneurship** (Dept. of Commerce) on 7th Sept. 2021.
21) Dr. Narayan Shenoy K. gave a talk on **Significance of Our National Flag & National Anthem** (NSS Units) on 12th Sept. 2021.

BULLETINS RELEASED:

The various Departments of our College released the Bulletins during this academic year. The details are given below:

1. ***MUSE*** – Dept. of English
2. ***Crystal*** – Dept. of Chemistry
3. ***Galaxy*** – Dept. of Physics
4. ***IT Bytes*** – Dept. of Computer Science
5. **S.2.S.** – Dept. of Botany
6. **Infinity** – Dept. of Mathematics
7. **Educom** – Dept. of Commerce

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

1. Dept. of English:

a) Department of English and Department of History jointly organised a Unique Session on ‘A History of lndian English Literature’ on 14th December 2021. Ms. Mythreyi [Alumna from 2020-2021 B.A. Batch] addressed the English Literature and History students.

b) A Drama Society was created to showcase the talent of students in acting field. An Audition was conducted on 3rd and

4th March, 2022 at Muddana Mantapa. Mr. Prashant Udyavar (Lecturer in Kannada) was invited as the judge for the auditions. More than 50 students from various streams participated. Ms. Ankitha and Mrs. Spoorthy took the initiative of organizing this event and all the other faculty members from the Department supported them.

c) A Chart Art Exhibition was organised on 5th March, 2022 in Muddana Mantapa. This event was jointly organised by the Department of English, IQAC and Students' Welfare Council. More than 400 students participated preparing 60 charts on the topics related to their syllabus.
d) A 'Collage Competition' was conducted on 5th March in the afternoon at 2 p.m., alongside the Chart Art Exhibition on the occasion of International Women's Day celebration on the topic 'Breaking Barriers : The New Age Woman'. 14 teams consisting of 28 students participated in the Competition and prepared beautiful collages.
e) A Session on 'Appreciation of Poetry' was organised by the English Forum on 12th March 2022 in A.V. Hall at 9:30 a.m. Prof. T. P. Baburaj, Retired Principal of SMS College, Brahmavar was the chief guest.
f) A Study Tour to Ray Film Festival was conducted by the Department of English on 19th March 2022. This programme was organised by Gandhian Centre for Philosophical Arts and Sciences at Planetarium Complex, Manipal, 13 students from BA stream along with 4 faculty members participated and got an opportunity to interact with renowned film director Mr. Girish Kasarvalli.
g) An Extension Activity was conducted on 8th June 2022 at Hindu Higher Primary School, Udyavar. Ten Optional English Students participated in this activity and taught English to the pupils of 5th, 6th, and 7th standards respectively. Two faculty members from the department guided the students.
h) A fascinating competition "Paint the Poem" was conducted commemorating World Environment Day on 10th June, 2022. A total of six teams comprising of students from various streams participated with great zeal. Students interpreted a beautiful nature poem 'Stopping By Woods on a Snowy Evening' written by Robert Frost through their paintings.
i) Articles and paintings on different topics were collected from students and displayed periodically on Sagri Centinel to encourage students' creativity. Articles were collected for the Department bulletin MUSE on the theme of Rain and a competition was conducted on Campus Photography to encourage students to showcase their artistic talents in the month of June and July.
j) Drama Society organised a Basic Theatre Workshop, 'PROSCENIUM' on July 13th, 2022. Mr. Prashanth Udyavar, Lecturer in Kannada, MGM PU College [a drama artist, director, costume designer, dancer, Scriptwriter] was invited as the Resource person. 80 Students from various streams including SWC members participated in the Workshop. The session was arranged mainly to enlighten the students with the basic aspects of theatre.
k) A Career Guidance Programme was organised by English Forum on 14th July 2022 for lll BA students. Faculty members from Gandhian Study Centre for Philosophical Arts and Science enlightened the students on benefits of pursuing MA in Ecosophical Aesthetics and MA in Art and Peace Studies.
l) A Seminar on 'Film studies and film making' was organized by the Department of English & IQAC on 19th July 2022 in A.V.

Hall for students. Ms. Trisha, Alumna of M.G.M (2018-2019), Assistant Director at Nagna, Udupi addressed the students and gave them an insight of opportunities in Film Studies and Film making.

m) Faculty members from Department of English took the initiative of attending a One-Day University Level Workshop organised by Milagres College, Kallianpur on 20th July 2022. Five students from I BA Opt. English got an opportunity to attend this session on Linguistics and Phonetics. Students enjoyed the session and gave a positive feedback.

n) A One-Day Symposium on Freedom Movement in Indian Literature was organised on 2nd August, 2022 to celebrate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav. Renowned Professors of English Dr. Rajendra Chenni from Kuvempu University, Shivamogga and Dr. R. Shashidhar from Mangalore University and Dr. Vincent Alva, Principal of Milagres College, Kallianpur were the guest speakers of the sessions.

2. **Dept. of Zoology:**

a) Campus birding activity was conducted on 28th Feb. 2022 in association with Manipal Birder's Club.

b) Cleaning the campus was done on 5th March 2022. 37 students participated in this drive.

c) To make the students aware about the impact of plastics and to make the college campus plastic free, the students of Zoology prepared five wooden sign boards on "Plastic Free Zone" were installed at different corners of the campus on 24th Feb. 2022.

d) To keep the birds cool during the summer students of Zoology took initiative to keep water pots in the campus under the activity "Water Pots for Thirsty Birds" on the occasion of World Sparrow Day on 8th March 2022. The earthen pots were sponsored by an environmentalist nature lover, Sreeman Narayan from Aluva, Kerala at free of cost.

e) Environmental Day was celebrated on 5th June 2022 by planting the saplings on the college campus.

f) *Vanamahotsava* was celebrated on 23rd July 2022. A poster competition was conducted for the students on the theme "Greening the Motherland".

3. **Dept. of Mathematics:**

a) Certificate Course was inaugurated on 24th Jan. 2022.

b) Educational Program was arranged at Kamala Bai High School, Kadiyali on 7th March 2022.

c) Students Seminars were conducted in connection with 'Pi-Day' on 14th March 2022.

d) Activity based exhibition Program was organised on 16th March 2022 in M.G.M. College, Udupi.

4. **Dept. of Kannada:**

a) Gamaka Gayana was arranged on 14th July 2022. Ms. Kavya, Kundapura rendered the poem and Mr. Sujayendra Hande, Lecturer in Kannada interpreted.

b) Vishwa Kundapra Kannada Dinacharane, arranged on 23rd July, 2022, Mr. Chethan Nailadi was the Guest speaker of the program.

c) Organised Guest Lecture on Udupi Jilleya Swatantrya Horatagarara Nenapugalu on 11th August, 2022 Dr. Srikanth Siddapura was the guest speaker.

5. **Dept. of Sanskrit:**

a) A Guest Lecture programme was organised on 18th August 2022. Dr. Yaji Niranjana, Retired Sanskrit Professor delivered a special lecture on 'Sri Shankaracharya'.

b) Bhagavadgitha Recitation competition was held on 15th July, 2022.

6. **Dept. of Journalism:**

a) Organised a Guest Lecture on "Politics and the Media" on 16th July 2022. Mr. Shreyas Kotian, our alumnus was the Guest Speaker.

b) Organised a Guest Lecture on “Anchoring” by Ms. Chaitra Bhat, Anchor, Digvijaya News, Banglore on 19th Jan. 2022.

c) Organised a special talk on “Ukraine – Russia War” by Mrinal, Medical Student of Ukraine on 4th April 2022.

d) Organised a Guest Lecture on “Reporting” by Mr. Balakrishna Shibarla, District Reporter, Prajavani, Davanagere on 2nd Feb. 2022.

e) Organised a State Level Seminar on ‘Possibilities of New Media’ on June 20, 2022. Chief Editor of Media Masters M. S. Raghavendra, successful Youtubers of the region Sachin Shetty and Manasi Sudhir, Popular anchor Shamira Belvai, Bigboss fame Badekkila Pradeep were the resource persons.

7. **Dept. of History:**

a) Orientation on Studying History was provided to First Year B.A. students by Mr. Vinith Rao, Coordinator, Gandhian Study Centre on 12th Nov. 2021.

b) Conducted Peer Teaching for the students on a regular basis. Final Year Degree students taught to First Year students.

c) A session with Alumni was organised on 14th Dec. 2021 in association with Dept. of English. Ms. Mytreyi was the Resource Person.

8. **Dept. of Computer Science:**

a) In-house Bulletin **IT Bytes 2021-2022** was released on 17th March by our Principal Dr. Prof. Devidas S. Naik.

b) To exhibit the hidden skills of M.Sc. students, the **Weekly Wall Magazine** activity has been initiated on 23rd June 2022.

c) I M.Sc. students organized an Extension Activity for 8th std. and 9th std. students of Indrali English Medium Higher Primary School on 30th June 2022.

d) A demonstration of student registration in UUCMS Portal is presented by Mrs. Praveena Kumari M. K. on 7th July 2022.

e) Two Days Workshop on PhP for I M.Sc. students conducted in the month of July 2022.

f) Different kind of competitions for B.C.A. and B.Sc. students were conducted.

9. **Dept. of Commerce:**

a) Organised the Fresher's Day in Nutana Ravindra Mantapa on 23rd December, 2021. Dr. Devidas S. Naik, Principal was the President of the Function.

b) Organised a program titled Skill Development on 19.11.2021. Prof. H. V. Dinesh Prasad, founder of Noble Analytica, Bengaluru was the Chief Guest.

c) Organised a personality development program on 16.11.2021 at Nutana Ravindra Mantapa. Major N. Radhakrishna was the resource person.

d) Department of Commerce and IQAC jointly organised a program titled Social Entrepreneurship on 7.9.2021. Dr. Harish Joshi, Professor and Coordinator for Centre for Social Entrepreneurship, MIM, Manipal was the resource person.

e) On July 6, 2022 Department of Commerce and MGM IQAC jointly organised the webinar via online mode on the topic Career options and higher education opportunities. Resource person Dr. Sharan Kumar Shetty and Mr. Suresh Shenoy from Mangalore.

f) On July 15, 2022 MGM College, Udupi, Department of Commerce, MGM IQAC and MSNIM, Mangalore jointly organised Quiz Competition on current Students. Prof. Suresh Shenoy, Assistant Professor from MSNIM conducted the program

g) Department of Commerce organised an orientation programme on Certificate Programme in Banking, Finance and Insurance (CPBFI) in collaboration with Bajaj Finserv on 19th January 2022 by adopting a virtual platform.

10. **Dept. of Political Science:**

a) On the occasion of National Voters’ Day, Oath taking programme was organised on 25th Jan. 2022.

b) Panel Discussion for the students was organised on 11th March 2022 on the topic "Democracy in India: A Success or Failure".

c) In connection with the celebration of 75 years of National Independence, a special Guest Lecture was arranged on 7th June 2022. Dr. P. Ananthakrishna Bhat delivered a talk on the topic "Conceptual Understanding of India's Constitution".

d) A Special Talk on the topic "Impact of Social Issues on Indian Polity" was arranged on 21st July 2022. Prof. Rohith Amin was the Guest Speaker.

11. **Dept. of Physics:**
    - a) Pick and Speak on 19.01.2022
    - b) Quiz Competition on 07.03.2022
    - c) Essay Competition on "Albert Einstein" on 12.03.2022.
    - d) Special Talk on "Introduction to Nanotechnology" by Dr. Suresh S. Kulkarni, Associate Professor, M.I.T., Manipal on 14.03.2022.
    - e) Extension Activity for the students of MGM PU College on 30.03.2022.
    - f) Group Discussion on 13.07.2022.
12. **Dept. of Economics**
    - a) Organised a special talk on "Union Budget-2022" on 3rd March 2022. Dr.Gopalkrishna Gaonkar, HoD., Department of Economics and Convenor, P G Centre, Govt. First Grade College, Thenkanidiyur, Udupi was the guest speaker.
    - b) A special talk on "How to Communicate with People" was arranged on 21st July 2022. Mr. Vinay Bhat Kabiyadi, Udupi was the resource person.

STAFF ACHIEVEMENTS:

1) **Dr. Devidas S. Naik,** Principal, visited JSS College (Autonomous), Mysore as a UGC Expert Committee Member on 17th and 18th May 2022 for the on-the-spot Inspection for the extension of the autonomous status to the college. He gave a talk on "Gandhi" to Prajavani Hartekatte on 3rd Oct. 2021. He has been recommended by UGC as an Expert for the on-the-spot inspection to JSS College (Autonomous), Mysore.

2) **Mrs. Shailaja,** HoD of Physics attended the UGC sponsored Online Refresher Course from 24.11.2021 to 07.12.2021 conducted by HRDC Kannur University. She also attended the State Level Conference on Materials Renewable Energy Applications Challenges in Condensed Matter Physics on 14th Dec. 2021. She completed 12 weeks Online FDP on Non-Conventional Energy Resources through NPTEL Swayam Portal.

3) **Dr. Mallika A. Shetty**, Lecturer in Commerce has completed online course on Corporate FinanceII: Financing Investments and Managing Risk conducted by COURSERA. She has participated in Seven Days National FDP on Research Methodology in Social Sciences conducted by Dr. G. Shankar Govt. Women's College, Ajjarakadu from 22nd Sept. 2021 to 28th Sept. 2021. She also participated in the International Entrepreneurship Summit 'AVLOKAN 2.0' 2022 titled "Beyond Sustainability - Trends in Regenerative, Socially Responsible, Community Venture" from 10th Jan. 2022 to 22nd Jan. 2022 organised by Faculty research Cell - Gyanidhi & SRDC Vidyanidhi, CMS, Jain Deemed to be University. She has presented a paper entitled "Factors that Facilitate Women Entrepreneurial Behavioural Intentions" in XIII State Level Convention of Federation of Teachers' Council of Commerce and Management in Karnataka and National Seminar on NEP held on 7th & 8th May 2022. The paper was published in the Conference Souvenir NEPTUNE.

4) **Mr. Laxminarayan Karantha**, HoD of Economics was the Resource Person in the Mangalore University Economics Association workshop held on 15th November 2021. He also gave a talk on Youth Redcross Orientation held at SMS College, Brahmavar on 10th Dec. 2021 and a talk on Life Insurance at Poornaprajna College, Udupi on 24th May 2022.

5) **Dr. Katyayini Kunjibettu**, Lecturer in Kannada got 'Dinakar Desai National Poetry Award' given by Dinakar Desai Prathistana, Karwar.

6) **Dr. Vijayalakshmi M.,** Lecturer in Sanskrit is the Member of BOE in Sanskrit for the year 2021-22. She attended one-day workshop on NEP New Sanskrit Syllabus of the first- and second-degree semester classes of Mangalore University held at Poornaprajna College, Udupi on March 15th, 2022. She edited a book 'ನುಡಿ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ' which was released on 9th March 2022 in Rajya Adhiveshana of Akhila Bharatiya Sahitya Parishat held at Ujire. An article 'ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ – ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು' is published in a book entitled 'ನುಡಿ ಸಂಪದ' published by Akhila Bharatiya Sahitya Parishat released on 9th March 2022 in Rajya Adhiveshana of Akhila Bharatiya Sahitya Parishat held at Ujire. She was the resource person in a Guest Lecture Programme organised by Vishvadarshana B.Ed. College, Yellapura, Uttara Kannada on 26th August 2021 and delivered a lecture on 'Ancient Indian Economic Thoughts'. She Attended an one-day National Webinar on 'Mid-night Sun इति नाम्ना प्रसिद्धायाः स्थितेः भारतीयज्योतिर्ग्रान्थेषु उल्लेखः' organised by SMSP Sanskrit College, Udupi on 27.06.2022.

7) **Ms. Kavya K. B.,** Lecturer in Commerce secured 5th Rank in M.Com. in 2020-21.

8) **Lt. Navya,** Associate NCC Naval Officer, successfully completed NCC Refresher Course at Officers Training Academy, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh from 5th July to 24th July, 2022. She also completed two-week refresher course (online) in "Applicable Mathematics" organized by 'Teaching-Learning Centre', Ramanujan College, New Delhi on 15-29, Dec. 2021.

9) **Lt. Santhosh C. Setti,** Associate NCC Officer (Naval Wing) attended the Refresher Course in June-July 2022 at Kamptee in Nagpur with distinction and bagged two individual prizes conducted by OTA Kamptee.

10) **Mrs. Ashwini C. Acharya, and Mrs. Priyanka Gomes,** Dept. of English attended a one-day workshop on First Semester Syllabus on 11th March 2022 at University College, Mangalore.

11) **Mrs. Ashwini C. Acharya, Mrs. Spoorthy Fernandes, Ms. Ankitha Rao and Mr. Samuel Marwin Pinto,** Dept. of English attended a one-day workshop at Beasant Women's College, Mangalore on 29th June 2022.

12) **Mrs. Ashwini C. Acharya, Mrs. Spoorthy Fernandes** attended a one-day workshop on Basics of Phonetics & Linguistics at Milagres College, Kallianpur on 20th July 2022.

13) **Mr. Subhodh Pai**, HoD of History attended a Webinar on NEP on 7th March 2022.

STUDENTS ACHIEVEMENTS:

1) Ms. Harshitha H., III B.Sc. represented Mangalore University in the Study Tour to Nagaland on 27-29 November 2021.
2) Mr. Abhin Devadiga, III B.Com. created a new Meet Record in the I National U-23 Years Athletics Championship 2021 at Ghauhati.
3) Ms. Samanvi, II B.A. secured M.S. Subbalakshmi Fellowship of Rs. One Lakh (with her duo partner) given by Shanmukhananda Fine Arts and Sangeetha Sabha, Mumbai.
4) SCC Jnanesh Amin B., III B.Sc. and SUO Nithin Prasad Devadiga, III B.A. participated in the RD Parade at Delhi under NCC stream and Ms. Bhavana, II B.Sc. participated in the State RD Parade under NSS stream at Bangalore on 26th Jan. 2022.
5) Ms. Keerthana Bhat, II B.Com. secured the First Place in Bharathanatyam in the State Level NSS Youth Festival held at Bagalkot.
6) Mr. Ankith U. Nayak, II B.Com., Mr. Akash S. Prabhu, II B.Com., Ms. Bhagyashree, III B.A., Ms. Ashwini G. Suvarna, II B.Com., Ms. Vradhika Malarani Yermal, II B.C.A. and Mr. Harshith Kumar, II B.Com. presented Kangeelu Dance in RD Parade at Delhi on 26th Jan. 2022.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS:

The NCC Units both Army and Naval wings have been conducting regular parades and training the students to build up the leadership qualities. Many of our cadets brought laurels to their Alma mater by participating in various camps. The details are given below:

A. **Naval Wing:**

1) Ct. Captain Jnanesh Amin participated in the Republic Day Camp (Rajpath) at New Delhi in Jan. 2022.
2) Ct. Captain Ravishankar Poojary participated in Ship Attachment Camp Kochi Naval Base (INS SAGAR) from 3.7.2022 to 13.7.2022.
3) Ct. Keshava and Chintana participated in Yachting Regatta Camp at Mysore in Oct. 2021.
4) Ct. Captain Charan Kadekar, P.O. Ct. Yashas, P.O. Ct. Adithi Sudhakar Kundar and Leading Ct. Sathish Talwar participated in Sagar Shakti Ocean Sailing Expedition Camp Goa (INS HANSA) in Oct. 2021.
5) Ct. Lathika V. Bangera participated in Ek Bharat Shresht Bharat (online) Camp in Gujarat from 1.12.2021 to 5.12.2021.
6) Sen. Ct. Jnanesh Amin participated in Pre-IDSSC Firing Camp at Bangalore in Sept. 2021.
7) Ct. Sumanth Madivala participated in Shivaji Trail Tek in Dec. 2021.

B. **Army Wing:**

1) Cpl Nagaraj and Cpl Vinayak attended Rock Climbing Training Camp at Gwalior from 10th Nov. to 25th Nov. 2021.
2) SUO Sakshi and Cpl Anvitha attended Advance Leadership Camp at Tamilnadu from 30th Nov. to 5th Dec. 2021.
3) 16 cadets attended Pre-TSC Phase -1 at Mahaveera College, Moodabidri from 4th July to 13th July 2022.
4) Cpl Anvitha and Cadet Kavitha attended Pre-TSC Phase -2 at JCBM College, Sringeri from 24th July to 2nd August 2022.

NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME:

The N.S.S. Units have been functioning effectively. The following activities have been conducted during this academic year:

1) 03.09.2021 - Organised Fit India Freedom Run at College Campus.
2) 12.09.2021 - Arranged a webinar on 'Significance of our National Flag and National Anthem' Chief guest Dr. Narayan Shenoy K., Lecturer in Civil Engineer, MIT.
3) 21.09.2021 - NSS Day Celebration was done by cleaning campus.
4) 25.09.2021 - Organised and participated in Fit India Freedom Run in association with NYK.
5) 28.10.2021 - Participated in Karnataka Rajyothsava program held at Malpe beach.
6) 12.11.2021 - Inauguration of NSS weekly activities by Smitha Bhandary, RD Fame Ex NSS Volunteer.
7) 14.11.2021 - NSS Volunteers participated in Child safety program held at Udupi DC office.
8) 17.11.2021 - Special Program in association with Rangers and Rovers Unit - 'Orange is Not Just a Fruit' Chief guest : Padmashree awardee Harekala Hajabba.
9) 10.12.2021 - Tribute to CDS General Bipin Rawat by arranging condolence meeting.
10) 25.12.2021 - NSS Volunteers celebrated Christmas Day in Shirdi Sai Baba Cancer Hospital, KMC, Manipal.
11) 29.01.2022 - 'PROVE THEM WRONG' an interactive session by Mr. Jaikishan Bhat, adjunct faculty, Poornaprajna Institute of Management, Udupi.
12) 23.02.2022 to 01.03.2022 - Annual NSS Camp was organized and successfully completed at BEM Educational Institute, Bailoor.
13) 12.03.2022 - Organised a workshop on Rubik's Cube Mosaic art by Mr. Mahesh Malpe.
14) 27.05.2022 - Participated a event in Ajjarkad on the occasion of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.
15) 16.07.2022 - Organised 'Yan thooyi leka tulu rangabhoomi bokka chitraranga' a session conducted by Sandeep Shetty Manibettu, Tulu Film Actor.
16) 16.07.2022 - Organised a paddy sapling activity 'Gadde Natti' in association with Rangers and Rovers.

17) 23.07.2022 - Observed 'Vishwa Kundapra Kannada Dinacharane' celebration with popular Standup Comedian Chethan Nailadi.
18) 18.08.2022 - Sadbhavana Day Celebration and Pledge was taken by NSS Department.
19) 25.08.2022 - NSS Volunteers participated in 'Agnipath Daud' on the completion of 25th year of Udupi District was held by District Administration.
20) 31.08.2022 onwards NSS Department in collaboration with Udupi Zilla Panchayath, the entire village of 80 Badagabettu of Udupi District was visited by the NSS Volunteers, a survey was conducted to make them aware about Waste Management.
21) 'Shramadan' and various cleanliness drive programs were conducted in College Campus throughout the year.
22) NSS Volunteers donating blood in Hospitals during emergency under the initiative 'Gift of Life'.
23) Bhavana, II B.Sc., participated in Republic Day Parade Camp-2022 held at R V College of Engineering, Bangalore.
24) Keerthana U. Bhat, II B.Com. B participated in State Level camp of Yuvajanothsava held at University of Horticulture Science, Bagalkot.

ROVERS AND RANGERS:

The Rangers and Rovers Units of our college have been functioning effectively. The following activities have been conducted during this academic year:

1) 3.9.2021 - Fit India Freedom Run.
2) 17.11.2021 - 'Orange is Not Just a Fruit' a felicitation program organized to honour the Chief Guest 'Padmashree awardee Harekala Hajabba'.
3) 27.11.2021 - Palliative care, its practical importance and benefits for the community and keyrole of volunteers organised with NSS Guest Dr. Naveen Salian.
4) 04.12.2021 - orientation program was arranged about the scouting wave.
5) 26.01.2022 - participation in Republic day parade held in college along with other units.
6) 29.01.2022 - Guest talk on the topic 'Prove them wrong' Guest - Jai Kishan Bhat.
7) 24.02.2022 - 26.02.2022 - A three day camp on skill development and service, was organized at Bailuru.
8) 25.02.2022 - During the camp Shramadana-cleanliness drive was done at Karkala highway road side, more than 200 kgs. of plastic waste collected and handed over to the recycle department.
9) 05.03.2022 - Blood donation camp - RANGERS AND ROVERS unit participated voluntarily in the blood donation camp organized by the 'YOUTH RED CROSS' of our college.
10) 07.03.2022 - Plastic tide awareness program was carried out by our unit. Some important activities done under this program are as follows:
    a) Survey on usage of plastic.
    b) Exhibition on recycling of plastic materials was done at college.
    c) Face painting on Plastic free world.
    d) How to make a plastic free world organized drama or street play.
    e) Handing over cloth bag and paper bags to the shops.
    f) Creating awareness about plastic in shops.
    g) Plastic bottle, caps, milk packet- collected from neighboring houses and transferred to garbage disposal unit.
    h) Cleaning around your house or public places or around schools and colleges.
    i) "Promise to the Planet" taking the pledge.
    j) Explaining the effects of plastic through a poster.
    k) Publish our activities in newspapers
11) 07.03.2022 - Cleaning drive at college campus.
12) 12.03.2022 - Amazing Rubik's cube mosaic workshop by Mr. Mahesh Malpe.
13) 19.03.2022 - Shramadana around the campus.

14) 08.06.2022 - Volunteer service at Kadiyali Mahisha Mardini temple on the occasion of Brahma Kalashothsava.
15) 06.07.2022 - Participated in 'Vana Mahostava' program held at Dr. V. S. Acharya Scout and Guides Training Center, Manipal.
16) 16.07.2022 - 'GADDE NATI'- Paddy sapling planting program was organised by Rovers and Rangers Unit in association with NSS Unit, to improve the interest and knowledge about agriculture among the students.
17) Rovers and Rangers participated in district and state level camps. 'Jeevan Shetty' of our Mahatma Gandhi Rover Unit was honoured with 'Rajyapuraskar'.

SPORTS CLUB:

The Annual Sports Meet was inaugurated on 18th March 2022 by the Golden Book of Record Swimmer Mr. Gangadhar Kadekar. In this meet, Individual Championships were bagged by Prathiksha, I B.C.A. and Nidhi M. Shetty, I B.Com. (Women Section), and Rahul Kunder, III B.A. (Men Section).

1) Our College Aquatics (Swimming) team bagged Third Championship Trophy in Mangalore University Inter-Collegiate Aquatics Competition held at Ajjarkad Swimming Pool on 26th Nov. 2021.
2) Mr. Abhin Devadiga, III B.Com. secured Gold Medal in 4 x100 m relay event in the All India Inter University Athletic Meet held at Alva's College on 4-7 Jan. 2022 and Gold Medal in 4 x 100 m relay (New Meet Record) in Khelo India University Games organised by Jain University, Bangalore on 1st April 2022. And also Silver Medal in 200 m, Bronze Medal in 4 x 100 m relay in the 1st National Inter-State Senior Athletics Championship 2022 held at Chennai on 10-14 June 2022.
3) Nidhi, I B.A. secured Silver Medal in Javelin Throw in Mangalore University Inter-Collegiate Athletics Meet held at Alvas College, Moodabidri on 22-23 Dec. 2021.
4) B. Nisarga N., I B.C.A. secured First place in Karate Women (KUMITE 61 kg) competition held at Mangalore University on 26.02.2022. She participated in All India Inter-University Karate Championship held at Kurukshetra University, Haryana held on 18th March 2022. She also bagged First place in Kumite and Third place in Kata event in 60 kg category in the 2nd National Level Open Karate Champioship "Ambalpady Trophy – 2022" held on 21-22 May 2022.

PLACEMENT CELL:

The Placement Cell of our college has been functioning very effectively under the leadership of Dr. Vishwanath Pai M., HoD of Computer Science. I am glad to announce that this year 245 students of our college have been selected for various corporate companies. The details as follows:

1. Infosys 113
2. Capgemini 31
3. TCS 29
4. Wipro 19
5. Qspider 10
6. Deloitte 08
7. Ultra Tech Cement 04
8. Accenture 02
9. Axis Bank 03
10. Snider Electric 02
11. Kotak Life 01
12. Birla Soft 01
13. L Code 06
14. Invenger 03
15. Chipsy 02
16. Soft Tech 02
17. Glow Touch 01
18. World Vision Soft Tech 01
19. Manipal Technologies 01
20. Teaching 06

GANDHIAN STUDY CENTRE:

Gandhian Study Centre, popularly known as *'Gandhi Adhyayana Kendra'* has been functioning very effectively under the guidance of Mr. Vinith Rao, Director of the Centre. The Centre Works as a Research Centre, Documentation Centre and Resource Centre on Gandhi.

STUDENTS' CO-OPERATIVE CENTRE:

M.G.M. College Students' Co-operative Stores provides books and stationery to students at a reasonable rate.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT CELL:

The Skill Development Cell inaugurated by Sri T. Satish U. Pai, Hon'ble Trust Member, has been functioning well. The following members constitute the Committee of the Skill Development Cell:

1. Dr. Devidas S. Naik - Chairman
2. Mr. Rajamurthy Rao - Convener
3. Mr. Arun Kumar B. - Member
4. Mrs. Anupama Ajith - Member
5. Dr. Maneetha T. K. - Member
6. Mrs. Spoorthy Fernandes - Member
7. Mr. Kishore H. V. - Member
8. Mr. Vinith Rao - Member

The following activities have been conducted by the Centre in this academic year:

a) A Session for all the Final Year degree students on 6th June 2022. Resource Person was Dr. Shailesh Shetty, Psyd.
b) Has been conducting training programme for M.Sc. students. Resource Person was Mr. Ganesh Hegde, Dept. of Computer Science.

TEACHING - LEARNING CENTRE:

The Teaching and Learning Centre, sponsored by Dr. A. Krishna Rao and his daughters Dr. Girija, Dr. Gowri and Dr. Shubhageetha has been running effectively in our college.The following activities were conducted during the year:

1. Dr. Vincent Alva, Principal, Milagres College, Kallianpur delivered a talk on "Teaching: New Challenges" on 4th Feb. 2022.
2. Dr. Madhav Bhat, Former Principal, Vivekananda College, Puttur conducted a workshop on "Effective Classroom Communication and Skill Enhancement" on 26th Feb. 2022.
3. A Session on UUCMS - Students Details uploading was conducted by Mrs. Praveena Kumari M. K., Lecturer in Computer Science on 7th July 2022.

PRATHIBHA VEDIKE:

In order to foster the talents of our students, a forum ***"Prathibha Vedike"*** has been created in our college. Under the banner of Prathibha Vedike 12 students from all the streams of UG courses showcased their outstanding talents in cultural events on 3rd August 2022 for a time period of 1.30 Hrs. and received a good response from the audience (Convenor - Dr. Vasumathi Bhat).

DEVELOPMENTAL WORKS:

The following developmental works have been undertaken during this academic year:

1) Borewell – Rs. 2,23,000/-
2) Borewell Sump - Rs. 3,48,000/- & Pipeline
3) New Computers: 32+30 monitors – Rs. 20,90,000/-
4) Classroom floorings (Old Block) – Rs. 17,67,000/-
5) Tile floorings for the Science Block – Rs. 20,00,000/-
6) Road Repair – Rs. 3,57,000/-
7) Compound Wall Repairs (VV Nilaya, Near Borewell, Ground) – Rs. 1,48,000/-
8) Hostel - Tameri Building Rooms Painting – Rs. 90,000/-
9) Hostel - Tameri Building (Precast Slab) – Rs. 4,50,000/-
10) Hostel - Bed Covers – Rs. 69,000/-
11) Ravindra Mantap - VIP Chairs (18) – Rs. 72,000/-
12) Ravindra Mantap - Green Room Mirrors – Rs. 23,000/-
13) Compound Wall White Wash (in front of Office Building) – Rs. 50,000/-
14) CC Camera Updating – Rs. 82,000/-
15) Replacement of Boards – Rs. 19,600/-
16) Campus Information Board - Rs. 45,000/-

I am grateful to our esteemed and benevolent Management for kindly granting the money required for the above projects and repairing works.

VADIRAJA VIDYARTHINI NILAYA:

179 students are staying in the Ladies Hostel. The inmates of our hostel come from different regions of our state live together and do well in both curricular and extra-curricular activities. Mrs. Latha Nayak, the Warden has been rendering a great service in the hostel by giving the utmost care for the well being of these inmates. She is being assisted by the Associate Wardens and the Clerk,

Sumana in running the hostel more effectively. In our hostel the students are given nutritious and balanced food with a reasonable cost.

MID-DAY MEALS CENTRE:

The College provides free mid-day meals to needy students. Many donors and our staff donate towards the fund. 150 students are availing this benefit. Mr. Anil Kumar, Senior Lecturer in Commerce is looking after this scheme.

LIBRARY:

The Library has a collection of over 1 lakh books, 150 journals and magazines catering to nearly 2500 students. With the growth of technology we have introduced digital services like INFLIBNET, DELNET and e-library. We have 75,000 e-books and 2600 e-journals on a variety of subjects.

M.G.M. EVENING COLLEGE:

The M.G.M. College Trust has initiated new venture by starting new college, namely, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Evening College. This new college is the brain child of Sri T. Satish U. Pai, the Trust Member, and has been successfully implemented by the Principal of the College. This College is affiliated to Mangalore University. It would start functioning from next academic year 2022-23 with B.Com. and B.C.A. programs. A happy note is that already 109 students have enrolled names for the admission in this college.

It is hoped that this evening college would emerge as an attractive option for working professionals and students who aim to use their morning time by enhancing their skills or work part-time. It would benefit a large number of students who could not pursue their degree due to poverty, and employed in the private sector.

NAAC ACCREDITATION:

Our college is getting ready for the 4th cycle NAAC accreditation. The SSR will be submitted shortly to the NAAC authority. I must thank profusely my colleagues for extending their support and cooperation in preparing the reports under various criteria.

NEW ADMISSIONS:

I am happy to announce on this occasion that our college has attracted the students in large number for the admissions for the academic year 2022-23. The details of the admissions are given below:

1. B.Com. - 190
2. B.C.A. - 194
3. B.A. - 46
4. B.Sc. - 57

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

I am grateful to our esteemed Management for providing me an opportunity to serve this college in the capacity of Principal for 23 months. During my regime I have dedicated myself totally for the welfare of this institution and worked for the overall growth of the students and staff. The Staff and Students have extended their cooperation in discharging my duties diligently and honestly.

I express my gratitude to the esteemed members of the College Trust, the President Sri T. Mohandas Pai, Sri T. Satish U. Pai, Hon'ble Trust Member, Dr. Ranjan R. Pai, Registrar, Academy of General Education, Manipal, Dr. H. S. Ballal, President of the Academy and Sri B. P. Varadaraya Pai, Secretary, Dr. H. Shantaram, Former A.O., and all the members of the College Trust in extending their full cooperation in discharging my duty, and giving me a free hand in all the developmental works. So with a proud feeling and with sense of satisfaction I submit my reverence to them and would go out this great institution holding my head high.

I thank the P.T.A. and the Alumni Forums, parents, alumni, well-wishers who have been very supportive to me. I thank profusely the students particularly the members of the Students Welfare Council for extending their support in every respect.

I wish the outgoing students a fine future and all the students the very best in the forthcoming examinations.

THANK YOU

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL PU COLLEGE, UDUPI – 576 102

ANNUAL REPORT 2021-22

Mrs. Malathi Devi A., Principal, MGM PU College

Management:

The Management of the College is vested in the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial P.U. College Trust. Sri T. Mohandas M. Pai as the President and Correspondent. The members of the Trust are Dr. Ranjan R. Pai, Dr. H. Shantaram, Dr. Narayan Sabahit, Dr. H. Vinod Bhat, Dr. Devidas S. Naik and Smt. Malathi Devi A.

Parents-Teachers Association:

The Parents-Teachers Association is a bridge between parents and teachers. The main objective of this association is to create a healthy spirit of fellowship and co-operation to strengthen the responsibilities of students and mould them into better citizens. Mr. Sudarshan is the President, Mr. Vinayak Kini is the Secretary and Mr. Santhosh Shetty Hiriadka is the Treasurer of the P.T.A.

Staff:

We have 6 permanent teachers and 4 permanent non-teaching staff. Besides we have 40 management teaching staff and 19 non-teaching staff with student teacher ratio as 22:1.

Student Strength:

This being the 20th year of the functioning of the MGM PU College after its bifurcation from degree college, the academic year began with the admission of 1124 students of which 546 are boys and 578 are girls. There are 768 students in Science, 283 in Commerce and 73 in Arts.

Courses:

The College offers a two year course of study in the Arts, Science and Commerce stream. There are three combinations in Science, Four in Commerce and one in Arts.

Result:

535 Students appeared for the II PUC Board Examination in March 2022 out of which 169 have secured distinction, 223 students have secured 1st Class and 36 students have secured 2nd Class and 9 students with pass class. I congratulate B. Sowmya Narayani, Vikshitha Narayan Poojary, Aishwarya Pramod, Ranjith G. Rao, Prasiddh B. R. Kotian, Britney Genelia Martis, Bhavish Ramesh Kundar and Rhea D'Mello who have secured highest in Science, Shamitha P. Kundar, Tanisha N. Kotian and Karthik Shenoy who have scored the highest marks in Commerce stream and Mundal Vinyas Pai, Theertha Mahesh Shetty, Manjusha H. Dongre have scored the highest marks in Arts stream. The overall percentage is 81.68%.

●

STUDENTS’ WELFARE COUNCIL REPORT

✍ **Harshitha Haridas,** III B.Sc., General Secretary

The SWC was inaugurated on 28th Jan. 2022 where Prof. Sam Maben, ex-Principal of Vijaya College, Mulki was the chief guest. Dr. Devidas S. Naik, the Principal presided over the programme. Prof. Ramesh Karla, the Students’ Welfare Officer administered the oath to the members of the Council.

Members of the Students’ Welfare Council 2021-2022 are as follows:
B. R. Rajath Nayak – President
Harshitha Haridas – General Secretary
Prajnashree Naik – M.Sc. Representative
Vice-presidents of the Council are:

1) Mr. Manjunath – III B.A.
2) Ms. Saksha S. Palan – III B.Sc.
3) Ms. Adithi Sudhakar Kunder – III B.Com.
4) Mr. Karthik J. Shetty – III B.Sc.
5) Mr. Charan V. Poojary – III B.C.A.

Joint Secretaries of the Council are :

1) Ms. Panchami – III B.Com.
2) Mr. K. N. Karthik – III B.A.
3) Ms. Nisha S. N. – III B.Sc.
4) Mr. Prathik – III B.Com.
5) Ms. Vaishnavi – III B.C.A.

The SWC has taken part and conducted the following activities:

- The office bearers of the SWC volunteered in conducting COVID Vaccination drive for students on 5th February 2022 and a final round of the same on 4th March 2022.
- The members were a part of inauguration of ICSI (Institute of Company Secretaries of India) – MGM College Udupi Study Centre.

- On 27th February 2022, SWC members visited NSS Camp at Bailur, Karkala and conducted a half day interactive session for the students there which included.
- On 5th March 2022, SWC organized a blood donation camp in association with Youth Red Cross and KMC, Manipal, Ranger’s and Rover’s Unit and National Service Scheme of the College. This program was successful in collecting 155 units of blood donated by our students. Students were addressed by the Resource Person Dr. Shami, Blood Bank, Manipal.
- On 5th March 2022, SWC organized Chart-Art exhibition in association with Department of English and IQAC where students showcased their creativity through charts and collages.

- Women's day celebration was organized by SWC on 8th March, 2022 for all the female faculty of the college.
- SWC members participated in the program of setting up 'Water pots for thirsty birds' conducted by Department of Zoology in association with Eco-Club on 8th March, 2022 on the occasion of World Sparrow Day.
- For the first time, Stalls Carnival was organized and volunteered by SWC members for the event of Annual Sports Meet INFINITO 1.0 on 18th March 2022 where each stream had decorated and put up one stall of their own. It included variety of food items for sale, games for entertainment and exhibition of heritage items.
- SWC members visited "Pradeeptha" a fest for M.Sc. students of our College on 30th March 2022.
- On 30th April 2022, the members took part in observance of 'Smruthi Din' marking the birth anniversary of Shri T.M.A. Pai. On this occasion, the Campus Information Board was unveiled.
- As a start to the Spectrum events, the Principal launched the much awaited Pre-Spectrum on 13th May 2022 where the Spectrum logo was unveiled and the events were launched.
- Members attended a program regarding 'Guidance to Competitive Exams' organized by Skill Development Cell in association with IQAC on 6th June 2022. Dr. Shailesh Shetty was the Resource Person for the event.
- The office bearers of the SWC participated in the 'Plant A Week' program conducted by Department of Botany on 11th June 2022 where the members planted a sapling of Taro plant.
- SWC accompanied Department of Journalism in organizing State-level one day Journalism workshop on 20th June, 2022 in Nuthana Ravindra Mantapa. Chief Editor of Media Master M. S. Raghavendra, successful youtubers of the region Sachin Shetty and Manasi Sudhir, popular anchor Shamira Belvai, BigBoss fame Voice-over artist Badekkila Pradeep were the resource persons.
- The members were a part of Basic theatre workshop PROSCENIUM organized by Department of English and IQAC on 13th July 2022. Mr. Prashanth Udyavar was the Resource Person.
- Members attended 'Gamaka Gaayana Vyakhyana – Kumaravyasa Bharatada Karnabhedana' organized by Department of Kannada Literature Club and IQAC on 14th July 2022 in Nutana Ravindra Mantapa.
- The members conducted a Pan Card drive for the students on 16th July 2022.
- Members supported the 'Gadde Natti' program organized by Rangers and Rovers Club on 16th July 2022 in Sagri.
- Members attended 'Yaan Tuyilakka – Tulu Rangabhoomi bokka Chitraranga' a workshop by Sandeep Shetty Maanibettu organized by Tulu Association on 16th July 2022.
- The members attended 'SYMPOSIUM' on Freedom Movement in Indian Literature organized by Department of English and IQAC on the occasion of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav on 2nd August 2022.

Departmental Activities

The following were activities conducted by the Department of English in association with IQAC during the year:

- Department of English and Department of History jointly organised a Unique Session on 'A History of lndian English Literature' on 14th December 2021. Ms. Mythreyi [Alumna from 2020-2021 B.A. Batch] addressed the English Literature and History students.
- A Drama Society was created to showcase the talent of students in acting field. An Audition was conducted on 3rd and 4th March 2022 at Muddana Mantap. Mr. Prashant Udyavar (Lecturer in Kannada) was invited as the judge for the auditions. More than 50 students from various streams participated. Ms. Ankitha and Mrs. Spoorthy took the initiative of organizing

this event and all the other faculty members from the department supported them.

- A Chart Art Exhibition was organised on 5th March 2022 in Muddana Mantapa. This event was jointly organised by the Department of English, IQAC and Students' Welfare Council. More than 200 students participated preparing 60 charts on the topics related to their syllabus.
- A 'Collage Competition' was conducted on 5th March alongside the Chart Art Exhibition on the occasion of International Women's Day celebration on the topic 'Breaking Barriers : The New Age Woman'. 14 teams consisting of 28 students participated in the Competition and prepared beautiful collages.
- A Study Tour to Ray Film Festival was conducted by the Department of English on 19th March. This programme was organised by Gandhian Centre for Philosophical Arts and Sciences at Planetarium Complex, Manipal, 13 students from B.A. stream along with 4 faculty members participated and got an opportunity to interact with renowned film director Mr. Girish Kasarvalli.
- An Extension Activity was conducted on 8th June at Hindu Higher Primary School, Udyavar. Ten Optional English Students participated in this activity and taught English to the pupils of 5th, 6th, and 7th standards respectively. Two faculty members from the department guided the students.
- Drama Society organised a Basic Theatre Workshop, PROSCENIUM on July 13, 2022. Mr. Prashanth Udyavar, Lecturer in Kannada, MGM PU College [a drama artist, director, costume designer, dancer, scriptwriter] was invited as the Resource Person. 80 Students from various streams including SWC members participated in the Workshop. The session was arranged mainly to enlighten the students with the basic aspects of theatre.
- A Seminar on 'Film Studies and Film Making' was organized by the Department of English and IQAC on 19th July 2022 in A. V. Hall for students. Ms. Trisha, Alumna of M.G.M. (2018-2019), Assistant Director at Nagna, Udupi addressed the students and gave them an insight of opportunities in Film Studies and Film Making.
- Faculty members from Department of English took the initiative of attending a One-Day University Level Workshop organised by Milagres College, Kallianpur on 20th July. Five students from IBA Opt English got an opportunity to attend this session on Linguistics and Phonetics. Students enjoyed the session and gave a positive feedback.
- A One-Day Symposium on Freedom Movement in Indian Literature was organised on 2nd August 2022 to celebrate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav. The initiative of organising this Symposium was taken Dr. Devidas S. Naik, Principal of the college. Renowned Professors of English Dr. Rajendra Chenni from Kuvempu University, Shivamogga and Dr. R. Shashidhar from Mangalore University and Dr. Vincent Alva, Principal of Milagres College, Kallianpur were the guest speakers of the sessions.

The following are the activities conducted by English Forum & IQAC:

- Department Bulletin MUSE was released by Prof. Usharani S. Suvarna, HOD of Botany and the Logo of MUSE designed by the students from various streams was unveiled by Dr. Devidas S. Naik, Principal on the occasion of Women's Day Celebration on 8th March 2022 in A.V. Hall at 3 p.m.
- A Session on 'Appreciation of Poetry' was organised by the English Forum on 12th March in A.V. Hall at 9.30 a.m. Prof. T. P. Baburaj, Retired Principal of SMS College, Brahmavar was chief guest.
- A fascinating competition "Paint the Poem" was conducted commemorating World Environment Day on 10th June 2022. A total of six teams comprising of students from various streams participated with great zeal. Students interpreted a beautiful nature poem Stopping

by Woods on a Snowy Evening written by Robert Frost through their paintings.

- A Career Guidance Programme was organised by English Forum on 14th July for III B.A. students. Faculty members from Gandhian Study Centre for Philosophical Arts and Science enlightened the students on benefits of pursuing M.A. in Ecosophical Aesthetics and M.A. in Art and Peace Studies.
- Articles and paintings on different topics were collected from students and displayed periodically on Sagri Centinel to encourage students' creativity.
- Articles were collected for the Department bulletin MUSE on the theme of Rain and a competition was conducted on Campus Photography to encourage students to showcase their artistic talents in the month of June and July.

The following activities were conducted by Department of Kannada – Literature Club:

1) Inauguration of Kannada in association with Literary Club and a special program was held on Feb. 03, 2022 in the presence of Belanodu Ramesh Bhat.
2) On 14th July 2022 'Gamaka Gayana Vachana', program was conducted in the presence of Kumari Kavya Hande and Sujayendra Hande.
3) 'Vishva Kundapura Kannada Dinacharane' was conducted in the presence of NSS Unit 1 and 2 and IQAC and the resource person was famous youtuber Chethan Nailadi.

The following were the activities conducted by the Dept. of Sanskrit during the academic year 2021-22:

- A Special Talk program was conducted by the Dept. of Sanskrit on 22.09.2021. Dr. Mahesh Bhat, Assistant Professor, SMSP Sanskrit College, Udupi was the resource person who delivered the speech on 'Kalidasa Kavyapaaka'.

The following were the activities conducted by the Department of Political Science:

- On the occasion of National Voters' Day, oath taking programme was organised on 25th Jan. 2022.
- Panel discussion was organised for the students on 11th March 2022 on the topic 'Democracy in India – A success or failure'.
- In connection with the celebration of 75 years of National Independence, a special session was arranged on 7th June 2022. Resource person, Dr. P. Anantha Krishna Bhat delivered a talk on the topic "Bharathada Samvidhana: Ondu Maulika Anusandhaana".
- A special talk on the topic 'Impact of Social issues on Indian Policy' held on 21st July 2022 wherein Prof. Rohit Amin was the resource person.

The following were the activities conducted by the Department of Journalism:

- A state level seminar was organized on June 20, 2022 at Nuthana Ravindra Mantapa. Chief Editor of Media Master M. S. Raghavendra, Successful Youtubers of the region Sachin Shetty and Manasi Sudhir, Popular anchor Shamira Belvai, BigBoss fame Voice over artist Badekkila Pradeep were the resource persons.
- A guest lecture on "Politics and the Media" was given by Shreyas Kotian, student of I year M.A. in Political Science, Hyderabad University on 16 July 2022.
- A guest lecture on "Anchoring" was given by Chaitra Bhat, Anchor, Digvijaya News, Bangalore on 19th Jan. 2022.
- A special talk on "Ukraine Russia War" was organized by Mr. Mrinal, Medical Student of Ukraine on 4 April 2022.
- A guest lecture on "Reporting" was given by Mr. Balakrishna Shibarla, District Reporter, Prajavani, Davanagere on 2 Feb. 2022.

The Department of Computer Science conducted the following activities:

- In-house Bulletin IT Bytes 2021-2022 was released on 17 March by the Principal Dr. Devidas S. Naik.
- The inter-class Techno Cultural Fest Pradeeptha–2022 for M.Sc. students was organized on 30 March 2022.

- To exhibit the hidden skills of M.Sc. students, the Weekly Wall Magazine activity was initiated on 23 June 2022.

  I M.Sc. students organized an Extension Activity for 8th Std. and 9th Std. students of Indrali English Medium Higher Primary School on 30th June 2022.
- A demonstration of student registration in UUCMS Portal was presented by Mrs. Praveena Kumari M. K. (Lecturer, Dept. of Computer Science) on 7 July 2022.
- A two-day workshop on PhP for I M.Sc. students was conducted in the month of July 2022.
- Various competitions were conducted for BCA and B.Sc. students.

The following were the activities conducted by Department of Physics during the academic year:

- Pick and Speak activity for the students was conducted on 19 Jan. 2022.
- Quiz competition was held on 7 March 2022.
- Essay competition on "Albert Einstein" was conducted on 12 March 2022.
- Special talk on "Introduction to Nanotechnology" by Dr. Suresh S. Kulkarni, Associate Professor, Department of Atomic and Molecular Physics, M.I.T., MAHE was arranged on 14 March 2022.
- Extension activity was conducted for the students of MGM PU College on 30 March 2022.
- Group discussion activity was conducted on 13 July 2022.

The following were the activities conducted by Department of Chemistry during the academic year 2021-22:

1. On 14th March 2022, in-house bulletin "CRYSTAL" was released by Dr. Ashwini N. Mallya and she delivered a talk on "Nano-structural materials".
2. At the beginning of the academic year "Bridge Course" was conducted by Chemistry faculty for the I B.Sc. students.
3. To inculcate interest towards research, few students were given the research topics and asked to write the 'literature survey'.

The following were the activities of Mathematics Department during the academic year 2021-22:

- On January 24, 2022, inaugurated the Certificate Course.
- On 7th March arranged an educational program at Kamala Bai High School, Kadiyali, Udupi.
- On 8th March 2022 Released 'Infinity' the department Bulletin.
- On 14th March in connection with 'Pi-Day' student seminars were arranged.
- On 16th March 2022, organized an activity-based Exhibition program at MGM College.

Students Achievements:

- Sulaxmi, T. A. Anagha, Greeshma Bangera, Thilaka N. Sherigar, Tejasvi Shetty of final year M.Sc. attended 'Ganithapoorna-Mathematics Workshop' at Poornaprajna College, Udupi from 9.5.2022 to 12.05.2022.

The following were the activities of Statistics Department during the academic year 2021-22:

- An initiative was taken by the Department to send 16 students of the College to the Statistics Fest AVISHKAR-2022 at Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri on 4th July 2022.

The following were the activities conducted by Department of Economics during this academic year:

- A talk on union budget was given by Prof. Gopalakrishna Gaonkar on 3 March 2022.
- A speech on population growth in India was given by Dr. Maneetha. Subsequently, group discussion was conducted on account of World Population Day on 11 July 2022.
- A talk on effective communication : career guidance was given by Mr. Vinay Bhat Kabiyadi on 14 July 2022.

The Department of Zoology conducted the following activities during the academic year:

- One-week camp was organised from 16 Nov. 2021 to 23 Nov. 2021 aimed at detection of blood groups of I year degree students of our College.
- Campus Birding session was conducted in the presence of Mr. Tejasvi S. Acharya, Manipal Birders' Club on 28 Feb. 2022.
- A talk on Snake Bite and Bio-mimicry was conducted on 10 March 2022 by the Dept. of Zoology and Eco Club in association with IQAC in the presence of Dr. Prabhakar Sastri, Dr. Freston Sirur and Dr. Vrinda Lath, MBAC.
- World Environmental day was celebrated in association with Eco Club on 5 June 2022 in the presence of RFO – Subramanian.
- A talk on "Nature and Us" was given by Dr. Vineeth Kumar on 7 June 2022.
- MOU with Manipal Birding and Conservation Trust on 4.3.2022.
- Butterfly Park was inaugurated on 21 April 2022.
- On account of Mendel's Birth Anniversary, a talk on "How to be vigilant for cancer symptoms and signs" was organised in association with Eco Club on 21 July 2022.
- On 23 July 2022, in association with Eco Club, poster making competition was conducted on the theme – 'Greening the Mother Land'.
- A visit to Dept. of Virology and Studies, MAHE, Manipal was organised as an extension activity on 23 July 2022.

The following activities were conducted by Dept. of History during the year:

- Orientation on 'studying history' was provided to First Year B.A. students by Mr. Vinith Rao, Co-ordinator, Gandhian Study Centre on 12 Nov. 2021.
- Conducted peer teaching for the students on a regular basis wherein final year Degree students taught to first year students.
- In association with English Dept., a session with Alumni was organised on 14 Nov. 2021 in the presence of Ms. Mytreyi.

The following activities were conducted by Dept. of Commerce during the year:

- The Department of Commerce organized Fresher's Day on 23rd December 2021 in the presence of the Principal, Dr. Devidas S. Naik.
- A program titled 'Skill Development' was organised on 19 Nov. 2021 in the presence of Prof. H.V. Dinesh Prasad, founder of Noble Analytica, Bengaluru.
- A personality development program was conducted on 16 Nov. 2021 in the presence Major N. Radhakrishna.
- Career opportunity programs in the banking sector were conducted by Manipal Academy of Banking, Manipal University on 27 Oct. 2021 by Mr. Naveen Bhat.
- Department of Commerce and IQAC jointly organised a program titled 'Social Entrepreneurship' on 7 Sep. 2021. Dr. Harish Joshi, Professor and Co-ordinator for Centre for Social Entrepreneurship, MIM, Manipal was the resource person.
- On June 30, 2021, Department of Commerce organised a National level Webinar Series1 on the topic "Social Entrepreneurship: A Road Ahead For New India" where Mrs. Sadhana Kini, a social entrepreneur from Manipal was the resource person.
- On 15 May 2021, Department of Commerce and MSNIM College, Mangalore arranged a Webinar regarding Financial Market through the platform of BSE Investors Protection Fund. Dr. Sharan Kumar Shetty, MSNIM College was the resource person.
- On March 14, 2021, Department of Commerce and MSNIM jointly organised a Webinar on Higher Education and job opportunities. The resource persons were Dr. Sharan Kumar Shetty, Assistant Professor and Mr. Sajan M., Placement Officer from Mangalore.
- A workshop on 'Fostering the Entrepreneurial Spirit among Creative and Innovative

Youth Through Industry' was conducted on February 5th, 2021. The faculty co-ordinator was Pushparaj Nayak and Sachin Chandra from DOC, Manipal.

- On July 6, 2022, Department of Commerce and MGM IQAC jointly organised a Webinar via online mode on career options and higher education opportunities. Resource persons were Dr. Sharan Kumar Shetty and Mr. Suresh Shenoy from Mangalore.
- On July 15, 2022, Department of Commerce, MGM IQAC and MSNIM Mangalore jointly organised a Quiz Competition for the students where Prof. Suresh Shenoy, Assistant Professor from MSNIM conducted the program.
- An orientation programme on Certificate Programme in Banking, Finance and Insurance (CPBFI) was organised in collaboration with Bajaj Finserv on 19th January 2022 by adopting a virtual platform.
- On 4th February 2022 Department of Commerce of MGM College, Udupi and ICSI inaugurated Study Centre at our College. Sri B. P. Varadaraya Pai, Secretary, Academy of General Education, Manipal and CS Nagendra D. Rao, Past President, ICSI were the chief guest.

The following activities were conducted by Dept. of Botany during the year:

- Departmental in-house bulletin S-S-S was released on 4th Jan. 2022 in the presence of Dr. Ullas Kamath, Dean, Maleka – Manipal University, Manipal.
- Plant-a-week, a unique program of the Department is being regularly organised every week.

Club Activities

IT Club has conducted the following activities:

♦ Activity 1	1.12.2021	Picture Puzzle
♦ Activity 2	8.12.2021	Crossword
♦ Activity 3	15.12.2021	Technical Connect
♦ Activity 4	19.1.2022	Memory Game
♦ Activity 5	2.2.2022	Identify and rectify the error
♦ Activity 6	2.3.2022	Dumshoggle (IT Word) bbb

- "IT BYTES" IT Magazine release event was conducted on 17.3.2022.
- "INSPIRA" a coding event was conducted on 20.7.2022.
- Students have participated in different Inter-college fest and have won prizes.

NCC Army Wing – Cadets Achievements:

- Cpl Nagaraj and Cpl Vinayak attended Rock Climbing Training Camp at Gwalior from 10th to 25th Nov. 2021.
- SUO Sakshi and Cpl Anvitha attended Advance Leadership Camp at Tamilnadu from 30th Nov. to 5th Dec. 2021.
- Cadets participated in 73rd Republic Day – 2022 at Ajjarakadu District Ground.
- 16 cadets were attended Pre-TSc Phase -1 at Mahaveera College, Moodabidre from 4th to 13th July 2022.
- Cpl Anvitha and Cadet Kavitha attended Pre-TSc Phase -2 at JCBM College, Shringeri from 24th July to 2nd Aug. 2022.

NCC Army Wing – Activities:

- MGM College NCC Army Ex-cadet's Association inaugurated on 15th Aug. 2021 by Dr. Devidas S. Naik , Principal of MGM College, Udupi. In his talk he motivated the ex-cadets to undertake more projects and activities.
- Organised Tree Plantation program on 15th Aug. 2021.
- Sadbhavana Diwas observed on 24th Aug. 2021 at MGM College, Udupi.
- Organised Fit India Freedom Run 2.0 on 3rd Sept. 2021 at MGM College, Udupi, cadets have covered 5 km distance.
- Organised Fit India Freedom Run 2.0 in collaboration with 21 Karnataka Battalion NCC Udupi on 11th Sept. 2021, cadets have started running from MGM College and ended at PPC, Udupi.

- Organized “Ek Din NCC Army Ke Naam” program on 19th September 2021, in Nutana Ravindra Mantapa, MGM College, Udupi. The chief guest of the program was Col. R. K. Singh, Commanding Officer, 21 Karnataka Battalion NCC Udupi carried on the piping ceremony and felicitated the achievers.
- Organised Clean India Activity on 1st Oct. 2021 at MGM College, Udupi.
- Celebrated NCC Day on 27th Nov. 2021 at Asare – A Home of Differently Challenged Children at Manipal.
- Celebrated Indian Army day on 15th January 2022 at MGM College, Udupi. Lt. Navya, Associate NCC Officer gave a talk on Indian Army.
- Weapon Training Class was conducted on 5th Feb. 2022 at MGM College.
- Cadets have participated in Puneet Sagar Abhiyan at Malpe Beach from 1st to 5thApril 2022. Everyday Cadets have cleaned nearly 500 meters of Malpe Beach and nearly 80 kg. of plastic waste was collected and was disposed to the District Municipality. The cadets also gave a talk on how to maintain cleanliness to locals.
- Cadets have attended firing training at Karkala on 9th Oct. 2021.
- Observed World Environmental Day on 2nd June 2022 at Malpe Beach in collaboration with 21 Karnataka Battalion NCC Udupi.
- Cadets have participated in International day of Yoga at Padubidre Beach on 21st June 2022, organised by NCC Mangalore Group, Mangalore.

NCC Naval Wing Report:

The NCC Naval Wing of MGM College has entered the 27th year functioning after its timely rejuvenation in 1995. NCC Naval Wing of MGM College is the Subunit of 6 KAR NU NCC. This year 23 cadets have been enrolled out of which 9 are SD’s and 14 are SW’s. Lieutenant Santhosh C. Shetti is the Associate NCC Officer.

Senior Cadet Captain Jnanesh Amin is the leading cadet assisted by Cadet Captain Charan, PO Cadet Adithi Sudhakar Kunder and PO Cadet Yashas.

Adventure Activities:

- Firing – Our Cadets have undergone firing training during September 2021.
- Rifle drill – Our Cadets have undergone rifle drill practice during September 2021.
- Fit India Run was conducted on 4th September 2021.
- Boat Pulling – Our cadets have undergone Boat pulling practice during Annual Training Camp held at Manipal from 25th November 2021 to 4th December 2021.
- Trekking Expedition – A Trekking Expedition to Kodachadri Peak was arranged on 30th December 2021. All the cadets took active part in it.

Social Activities:

- Beach Cleaning activity was done by our cadets on account of a Gandhi Jayanti.
- Our cadets participated in Blood Donation Camp held on 7th October 2021.
- Beach Cleaning activity in Kodi Bengre beach was done by our cadets on 7th December 2021.
- The cadets of MGM Naval Wing participated in the Environment Day Celebration and created awareness on protecting the mother nature held on 5th June 2022.
- Yoga day was observed on 21st June 2022. All the Cadets took active part in it.

Achievements:

- Senior Cadet Captain Jnanesh Amin completed the Prestigious Republic Day Camp held at Rajpath, New Delhi from 5th October 2021 to 29th January 2022.
- SCC Jnanesh Amin attended the Pre-IDSSC Camp held at Bangalore in September 2021.
- Cadet Captain Charan, PO Cdt Adithi Sudhakar Kunder, PO Cdt Yashas, Leading Cdt Sathish Talavar and Cdt Dhanya attended the Sagar Shakthi Ocean sailing expedition Camp held at INWTC, Goa from 28th September 2021-11th October 2021.

- Cdt Keshav and Cdt Chinthana attended the Yachting Regatta Camp held at Mysore in October 2021.
- Leading Cadet Madhura and Cdt Gaurav attended Pre IGC-Phase 1, 2, 3 held at Alvas College, Moodbidre from 5th October to 30th October 2021.
- Cdt Sanjay attended Pre-IGC phase 1 held at Alvas College, Moodbidre.
- Cdt Sumanth G. Madivala attended All India Shivaji Trail Trek camp held at Kolhapur from 28th November 2021 to 5th December 2021.
- Cdt Lathika V. Bangera and L.Cdt Sambhram Shetty attended the Ek Bharath Shrest Bharath Online camp from 1st December to 5th December 2021.
- L.Cdt H. Pratap Reddy attended All India AP Trek held at Ahobilam and Gandikota from 3rd December to 14th December 2021.
- Cadet Captain Ravishankar Poojary attended the Ship Attachment Camp held at Kochi Naval Base from 3rd July 2022 to 13th July 2022.
- 19 cadets attended the Annual Training Camp held at MIT, Manipal from 25th November to 4th December.
- 19 cadets attended the CATC Camp held at Alvas College, Moodbidre during the Month of September.
- 2 Cadets attended the Cadre Camp held at 6 KAR Naval Unit, Udupi from February 14th to 24th February 2022.
- NCC Naval Wing of MGM College secured 2nd place in District level Republic Day Parade 2022 held at Ajjarkad Stadium led by Cadet Captain Charan.
- Out of 17 Cadets, 16 Cadets secured A Grade and 1 Cadet secured B Grade in B Certificate Examination held on 19th and 20th February 2021.

The following activities were conducted by the Eco Club:

ACTIVITY 1: WEEDING HERBAL GARDEN

Date of Activity: 23 Dec. 2021

Students of Eco Club, did a cleaning drive in herbal garden to remove all the plastic wastes and weeds present. Total 33 students participated.

ACTIVITY 2: QUIZ COMPETITION

Date of Activity: 3 March 2022

A quiz programme was conducted for Eco Club members on the occasion of Science day celebration. The competition includes two levels and prizes were distributed for the winners. Total 21 students participated in the programme.

ACTIVITY 3: CLEANING CAMPUS

Date of Activity: 5 March 2022

Students of Eco Club, Department of Zoology and NSS Unit, together organized a programme on campus cleaning to remove all the plastics from the College campus. The plastics were collected in biodegradable garbage bags. Total 37 students participated in the program.

ACTIVITY 4: PLASTIC FREE ZONE BOARD INSTALLATION

Date of Activity: 4 March 2022

To make the students aware about the impact of plastics and to make the college campus plastic free, students of Eco Club and Department of Zoology have prepared five wooden sign boards on ‘Plastic Free Zone’. Wooden board preparation started on 3rd Feb. 2022 and completed by 24th Feb. 2022. On 4th March 2022, all the five sign boards were installed in five different regions of the college campus viz. Botanica, Herbal garden, near to Parvathy Nilaya, near Ravindra Mantapa and in the lawn in front of Administration Block. Total 25 students participated in the activity.

ACTIVITY 5: INSTALLATION OF WATER POTS IN THE COLLEGE CAMPUS

Date of Activity: 8 March 2022

To keep the birds cool during summer, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udupi have taken a great initiative to keep earthen water pots at several places across the campus. Students of Eco Club and Department of Zoology took initiative to keep water pots in the campus under the activity “Water Pots for Thirsty birds” on the occasion of World Sparrow Day. Principal of MGM College Dr. Devidas S. Naik inaugurated the activity on 8th March 2022 by keeping water in the earthen pots. He mentioned that, the initiative taken up by the students is highly appreciable.

Dr. Maneetha T. K., Eco Club Convenor and HOD of Zoology Department and Mrs. Yashaswini B., faculty of Zoology Department organised the programme with the support of Principal Dr. Devidas S. Naik, IQAC Co-ordinator and HOD, Department of Chemistry, Mr. Arun Kumar, HOD, Department of Botany, Mrs. Usharani Suvarna, Faculty of Botany Department, Mr. Abhilash and attenders of Zoology and Botany Department Madhava and Megharsha respectively. All Eco Club members and students from Zoology Department actively participated in the program. Students showed their wholehearted enthusiasm and passion towards the initiative which reflected their caring and compassion towards the other living beings.

Students were divided into groups to check the pots and fill the pots regularly and thereby ensuring that no birds in the campus suffer from dehydration. The earthen pots for this activity was sponsored by an environmentalist and nature lover, Sreeman Narayan, from Aluva, Kerala who used to provide earthen pots free of cost across the states and outside India for keeping the birds cool during summer. Eco Club leaders Chinmayi, Srujan and Rajath coordinated the programme to a great success. Total 35 students participated in the programme.

ACTIVITY 6: TALK ON BIOMIMICRY AND SNAKE BITE

Date of Activity: 10 March 2022

A talk was organized on the topic ‘Biomimicry and Snake Bite’. The guest speakers were Dr. Prabhakar Sastri, Dr. Preston Mare Sirur and Dr. Vrinda Lath. Dr. Prabhakar Sastri is the Director of Isa Technologies, Manipal. Dr. Preston Mare Sirur and Dr. Vrinda Lath were Doctors working in Emergency Medicine in Kasturba Medical College, Manipal. The programme started with invocation by Anjali and Chethana, students of final year B.Sc. BZC. Mythri, final year BZC student welcomed the gathering. Principal gave the presidential address. Chaithanya, second year BZC student introduced the guest Dr. Prabhakar Sastri. Pratheeksha, final year BZC student introduced the guests Dr. Preston Mare Sirur and Dr. Vrinda Lath. The session was then carried by Dr. Prabhakar Sastri on the topic ‘Biomimicry’. Later Dr. Preston Mare Sirur and Dr. Vrinda Lath talked about Snake Bite with demonstration on the first aids to be given during emergency situation. The session concluded with vote of thanks by Shravya, second year BZC student. Mastering of ceremony was done by Saksha, final year BZC student. Total 82 students attended the program.

ACTIVITY 7: ENVIRONMENTAL DAY CELEBRATION

Date of Activity: 5 June 2022

Environmental day was celebrated by planting saplings in the College campus. Plant saplings were collected from the forest nursery at Brahmavara. Mr. Subrahmanium, Range Forest Officer, Adi Udupi inaugurated the programme by planting a sapling of *Tectonagrandis* (Teak) in the college campus. He delivered a talk about the importance of conservation of nature by planting trees. Further all the Eco Club students and students of Department of Zoology planted about 62 saplings which include plants namely Kokum, Teak, Amla, Jackfruit, Guava, Seethaphal, Indian blackberry, Bel patra, Palasa, Mahagony, Ashoka, Neem.

ACTIVITY 8: ENVIRONMENTAL DAY CELEBRATION

Date: 7 June 2022

In association with the environmental day celebration, a talk was organised on the topic “Nature and Us” by Eco Club and Department of Zoology. Dr. Vineeth Kumar, Principal and Prof. in Biology, Centre for Advanced Learning was the guest of honour. The programme started with a prayer by Anjali and Fiza, final year BZC students followed by Welcome speech by a final year student Anushree. Principal Dr. Devidas S. Naik addressed the gathering. Mr. Arun Kumar B., IQAC Coordinator and HOD, Department of Chemistry was the special presence of the occasion. The platform was then open for the talk followed by a brief guest introduction by Priya, final year BZC student. The talk was very interesting and students could learn much about the wildlife, their interaction with the nature and a threat posed by these species due to the involvement of humans. The programme concluded with vote of thanks by Shreya. Mastering of Ceremony was done by Maithri, final year BZC student. Total 62 students participated in the programme.

Brief Annual Report of Kasturba Rangers Unit and Mahatma Gandhi Rovers Unit, MGM College, Udupi:

- Fit India Freedom Run was held on 3 Sept. 2021.
- A programme titled 'Orange is Not Just a Fruit' was conducted to felicitate Padma Shree awardee Harekala Hajabba.
- On 27 Nov. 2021, a program was conducted in association with NSS, focusing on palliative care, its practical important and benefits for the community.
- An orientation program was arranged about the scout law, prayer song, scout promise & flag song on 4 Dec. 2021.
- Republic day parade was arranged in the college along with other clubs.
- A three day camp on skill development and service camp was arranged in Bailoor from 4 Feb. 2022 – 26 Feb. 2022.
- A cleanliness drive was held at Karkala highway on 25 Feb. 2022.
- Plastic tide awareness program was conducted on 7 March 2022.
    1) Survey on usage of plastic.
    2) Exhibition on recycling of plastic materials was done at college.
    3) Face painting on Plastic free world.
    4) How to make a plastic free world Organized drama or street play.
    5) Handing over cloth bag, paper bags to the shops.
    6) Creating awareness about plastic in shops.
    7) Plastic bottle, caps, milk packet - Collected from neighboring houses and transferred to garbage disposal unit.
    8) Cleaning around your house or public places or around schools and colleges.
    9) "Promise to the Planet" Taking the pledge.
    10) Explaining the effects of plastic through a poster.
    11) Publish our activities in news papers

Cleaning drive was held at the college campus on 7.3.2022.

12.3.2022 – Amazing Rubic's cube mosaic workshop by Mr. Mahesh Malpe.

19.3.2022 – Shramadana around the campus.

8.6.2022 – Volunteer service at Kadiyali Mahisha Mardini temple.

6.7.2022 – Taking part of vanamahostava held at Dr.V. S. Acharya Scout and Guides Training Center, Manipal.

16.7.2022 – Gadde Natti program organised by Rovers and Rangers in association with NSS unit.

Rovers and Rangers participated in district and state level camps. Jeevan Shetty of our Mahatma Gandhi Rover Unit was honoured with Rajyapuraskar.

The following were the activities conducted by Tulu Association during the academic year 2021-22:

1) On 16 July 2022 Tulu Association and NSS Unit 1 and 2 inaugurated Tulu Association. Famous Tulu Rangabhumi actor Sandeep Shetty Manibettu was the chief guest of the event.
2) On 4th Aug. 2022 Tulu Association conducted the program of Tulu Isiri.

YAKSHAGANA AND NATAKA RANGA

1) On 3rd July 2022 Yakshagana and Nataka Ranga conducted 'Chitrapata Ramayana Yakshagana' on the direction of Yakshaguru Bannanje Sanjeeva Suvarna.

The following were the activities conducted by Youth Red Cross during the year 2021-2022:

- Inauguration of Youth Red Cross was done by Dr. Devidas S. Naik, Principal of MGM College on 20th November 2021.
- Orientation on Youth Red Cross done by Mr. Laxminarayan Karanth, Youth Red Cross Convenor, MGM College on 27th November 2021.
- A Talk on "Role of Youth in Nation Services" given by Prof. Arun Kumar B., IQAC Coordinator, MGM College, Udupi on 11th December 2021.
- Vivekananda Jayanti was celebrated on 12th January 2022.
- Republic Day was celebrated on 26th January 2022. Students took active part in it.
- Nagaraj Vakkadi addressed the students on "Effective Communication" on 2nd February 2022.
- A talk on Importance of Blood Donation given by Mrs. Yashaswini, Dept. of Botany, MGM College, Udupi on 5th February 2022.
- A campus cleaning activity was done by students on 12th February 2022.
- A Talk on Blood Donation was given by Dr. Shammi Shastri, Director, Blood Bank, KMC, Manipal on 4th March 2022.
- Blood Donation Camp was done by KMC, Manipal in MGM College on 5th March 2022. 155 units of Blood were collected.
- A talk on Red Cross Programme was given by Dishayani from II B.Com., Secretary of Youth Red Cross on 21st May 2022.
- A Group Discussion was conducted on 4th June 2022.
- A talk on first aid training was given by Dr. Keerthi Palan, First Aid Trainer, Youth Red Cross, Udupi on 11th June 2022.
- A Talk on Bharatiya Red Cross Society was given by Dr. Ashoka Kumar Y. G., Indian Red Cross Society, Udupi on 2nd July 2022.
- A Talk on Disaster Management was given by Muralidhar N., Udupi on 16th July 2022.

The following were the activities conducted by the Arts Club for the academic year 2021-22:

- On 2 Feb. 2022, Arts Club in association with Youth Red Cross, conducted a talk on Social responsibility in the presence of Resource Person, Mr. Nagaraj Vakkadi.
- On 2 March 2022, Arts Club and Youth Red Cross conducted a talk on Blood Donation and Life Saving in the presence of resource person, Mrs. Yashaswini, Lecturer, Dept. of Zoology.
- On 9 March 2022, a talk on positive and negative thoughts, journey of a successful life was given by the Arts Club Secretary.
- On 15 July 2022, Arts Club Secretary spoke about Literature and Politicians.

The following were the activities conducted by Gandhian Study Centre during the academic year 2021-22:

1) This year on account of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, the Gandhian Study Centre has collected rare chronicles on the Freedom Movement in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada under the theme 'Amrutavagali Swatantrya'. Students from Final Year B.A. stream have actively taken part in this initiative of identifying the names of the unsung heroes of the freedom movement.
2) An Awareness Programme on Gandhiji and the Significance of the National Flag was organised for the school children by the Centre in collaboration with BVT, Manipal, on 26.2.2022.

   Dr. Mahabaleshwara Rao, former Principal, T.M.A. Pai College of Education, Dr. Devidas S. Naik, Principal, MGM College, Dr. Ashok Kamath, Vice Principal, DIET, Udupi, Ms. Laxmibai, Co-ordinator, BVT, Manipal, and Mr. Vinith Rao, Co-ordinator, GSC-MGM, were the resource persons. 68 children and 14 teachers representing various schools had participated in the programme. Certificates and books were distributed to the children.

3) Gandhian Study Centre had screened a special documentary film about the Indian National Movement to signify Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav on 13th April 2022.
4) The Centre has collected and shared rare information regarding the local history of the Freedom Movement upon the request from the print and electronic media of the region for wider public dissemination.

Swami Vivekananda Chintana Vedike

1) One day-long Value Education Camp for the students and staff was organised on 12.1.2022 to celebrate Swami Vivekananda Jayanti and the National Youth Day. Swami Shri Jitakamanandaji, President, Mangalore Ramakrishna Math, inaugurated the programme and delivered the keynote discourse. Dr. Raghavendra Rao, Padubidri, and Mr. Subraya Mattihalli, Writer and Poet, Siddapura, delivered meaningful lectures on Values and Values in Education. The students had rendered the 'Viveka Bhavageeta' by singing melodious songs on Vivekananda and values.
2) Vedike had organized an exhibition of books on Swami Vivekananda on 25.1.2022 to offer its homage to Swami Vivekananda.

The following were the activities conducted by National Service Scheme during the academic year 2021-22:

3.9.2021 – Fit India Freedom Run
12.9.2021 – Significance of our National Flag and National Anthem (Webinar)
21.9.2021 – NSS Day Celebration
14.11.2021 – Child safety program held by Udupi DC Office
27.11.2021 – A session on 'Gift of life' by Dr. Naveen Chandra
3.12.2021 – Shramadana around the campus
10.12.2021 – Tribute to CDS general Bipin Rawat
25.12.2021 – NSS students celebrated Christmas Day in Shirdi Sai Baba Cancer Hospital, Manipal
29.1.2022 – 'PROVE THEM WRONG' an interactive session by Mr. Jaikishan Bhat, faculty, Poornaprajna Institute of Management, Udupi was held.

Annual NSS Camp was conducted from 23 Feb. 2022 to 1 March 2022 in BEM Institute, Bailoor.

- A workshop on Rubik's Cube Mosaic Art by Mr. Mahesh Malpe on 27.5.2022.
  'Yan thooyilekka tulu rangabhoomi bokka chitraranga' a session conducted by Sandeep Shetty, Manibettu.
- Gadde natti program was held in association with Rangers and Rovers on 23.7.2022.
- 'Vishwa Kundapura Kannada dinacharane' celebration was done with Sir Chethan Nailadi.

PLACEMENT CELL
Total number of placements: 245
Companies:

Infosys 113
Capgemini 31
TCS 29
Wipro 19
Qspider 10
Deloitte 08
Ultra Tech Cement 04
Accenture 02
Axis Bank 03
Snider Electric 02
Kotak Life 01
Birla Soft 01
L Code 06
Invenger 03
Chipsy 02
Soft Tech 02
Glow Touch 01
World Vision Soft Tech 01
Manipal Technologies 01
Teaching 06

The following were the activities conducted by Science Club during the academic year 2021-2022:

Science Club was organised by the Department of Physics by Shailaja, HOD of Physics under the leadership of Sharanya, Secretary, II B.Sc. MPC.

Science Club encourages experiments and perseverance and the students learn to work in a team. The seminars conducted by the club boosts confidence of the students.

The activities conducted by the club are as follows:

- Seminar on Time Travel by Laxman of II B.Sc. MSP was conducted on 5.12.2021.
- Seminar on Big Bang Theory by Sharanya of II B.Sc. MPC was conducted on 8.12.2021.
- Pick and speech activity was conducted on 19.1.2022.
- A written quiz competition was held on 3.2.2022.
- Written quiz competition finals was conducted on 7.3.2022.
- Essay writing competition was conducted on 12.3.2022.
- A special talk on Nanotechnology was done by Dr. Suresh Kulkarni on 14.3.2022.
- A group discussion on addiction to Technology was conducted on 13.7.2022.

The following were the activities conducted by Commerce Club during the academic year 2021-2022:

22.12.2021	Business Quiz Competition
12.1.2022	Group Discussion
19.1.2022	Power Point Presentation
2.2.2022	Invitation Making
16.2.2022	Jam
23.3.2022	Marketing
4.5.2022	Debate
11.6.2022	Guest Lectures
25.6.2022	Pick and Act
09.7.2022	Education Session by T.I.M.E.S. Udupi
23.7.2022	Career Guidance Programme by Ms. Sriraksha, Technical Recruiter, Allegis Global Solution.

The following were the activities conducted by Sports Club during the academic year 2021-2022:

Our College Aquatics (Swimming) team bagged Third Championship trophy in the Mangalore University Inter-Collegiate Aquatics Competition held at Ajjarkad Swimming Pool, organised by Upendra Pai Memorial College, Udupi on 26.11.2021.

Mr. Abhin Devadiga, III B.Com. secured Gold Medal in the 4 x 100 m relay event in the All India Inter-University Athletic Meet held at Alvas College from 4th to 7th Jan. 2022. Gold Medal in 4 x 100 mts. Relay (New Meet Record) in Khelo India University Games organised by Jain University, Bangalore from 30th March to 1st April 2022. Silver Medal in 200 m, Bronze Medal in 4 x 100 m Relay in the First National Inter-State Senior Athletics Championship 2022 held at Chennai (Tamilnadu) from 10 to 14th June 2022.

Nidhi, I B.A. secured Silver Medal in Javelin Throw in the Mangalore University Inter-Collegiate Athletics Meet held at Alvas College, Moodbidri on 22nd and 23rd Dec. 2021.

Nisarga N., I B.C.A. secured First Place in Karate (Women) (KUMITE 61 kg) Competition held at Mangalore University on 26.2.2022. She participated in All India Inter-University Karate Championship held at Kurukshetra University, Haryana held on 18.3.2022. Also bagged First Place in Kumite and Third Place in Kata event in 60 kg category in the 2 National Level Open Karate Championship “Ambalpady Trophy–2022” held on 21st and 22nd May 2022.

Annual Athletic Meet 2021-22 was inaugurated by Golden Book of Record Swimmer Sri Gangadhar Kadekar on 18.3.2022. Individual Championship bagged by Prathiksha, I B.C.A. and Nidhi M. Shetty among Women and Rahul Kunder, III B.A. among Men section. ●

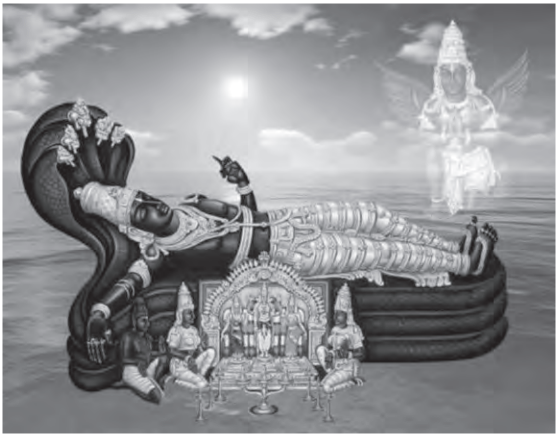
ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

ತಿರುವಾಂಕೂರಿನ ಅನಂತ ಸಂಪತ್ತು

✍ **ಸ್ವಾತಿ,** ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಸಿ.ಎ.

ಇಂದ್ರ, ಚಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಏಕಾದಶಿ ರುದ್ರರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ ದರ್ಶನ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ನಾರಾಯಣನ ದಿವ್ಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪವೇ ಅನಂತಪದ್ಮನಾಭ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ. ವಿಷ್ಣುವಿಗೆ ಪದ್ಮನಾಭ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರು ಬರಲು ಕಾರಣ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮದೇವರು ಕುಳಿತಿರುವ ಕಮಲ ಅಥವಾ ಪದ್ಮವು ವಿಷ್ಣುವಿನ ನಾಭಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಟಿರುವುದು. ಅನಂತಪದ್ಮನಾಭ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಗವಂತ ವಿಷ್ಣುವನ್ನು ಆರಾಧಿಸುವ ಹಲವಾರು ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳಿವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇರಳದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ತಿರುವನಂತಪುರಂ ನಗರದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ ಅನಂತಪದ್ಮನಾಭ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಬಹು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದದ್ದು. ಈ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಅತುಲೈಶ್ವರ್ಯದ 'ಮಹಾತ್ಮೆ' ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನೇ ನಿಬ್ಬೆರಗುಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಕೇರಳದ ಒಂದು ಪುಟ್ಟ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪುರಾತನ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ರಹಸ್ಯ ಗರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ತೆಯಾದ ಊಹಾತೀತ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಸ್ವರ್ಣ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಇಡೀ ಭಾರತದ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಸ ಸಂಚಲನವನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಿದ್ದು ಹಲವು ವಿಸ್ಮಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕಿರುವುದಂತು ಸತ್ಯ.

ನೆಲಮಾಳಿಗೆಯ ರಹಸ್ಯ ಖಜಾನೆ, ಒಂದರೊಳಗೊಂದು ರಹಸ್ಯ ಕೋಣೆಗಳು, ಒಂದೊಂದರಲ್ಲೂ ಅದ್ಭುತ, ಅಪರಿಮಿತ ಸಂಪತ್ತು, ಮಣ ಭಾರದ ವಜ್ರಾಭರಣಗಳು, ಆಳೆತ್ತರದ ಸ್ವರ್ಣ ವಿಗ್ರಹಗಳು, ಪೆಟಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಿ ಚೆಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಿರಣ್ಯ ನಾಣ್ಯ, ಮುತ್ತು, ರತ್ನ, ವಜ್ರ ವೈಢೂರ್ಯಗಳು ಇಡೀ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆದಿವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೂಹ್ಯ ನಿಧಿ ಇದ್ದವು ಎಂಬ ದಂತಕಥೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ವದಂತಿಗಳಿದ್ದವು. ಆದರೆ ವಾಸ್ತವದಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ತೆಯಾದ ವಿರಾಟ್ ರೂಪ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಊಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಪದ್ಮನಾಭಪುರದ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪತಿಯ ಅನಂತ ಭಂಡಾರದ ವಿವರಗಳು ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನೇ ದಂಗುಬಡಿಸಿತ್ತು. ವಿವಾದವೊಂದರ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಅನಂತಪದ್ಮನಾಭ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ರಹಸ್ಯ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸೊತ್ತಿನ ಯಾದಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು 2011ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಪ್ರೀಂಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ನ ಆದೇಶದಿಂದ, ಅಗ್ನಿಶಾಮಕ ದಳ ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಏಳು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಆರು ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಮುಂದಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಕೊಠಡಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಉಳಿದ ಐದು ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಾಗ ಪತ್ತೆಯಾದ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನ ವಿರಾಟ್ ರೂಪ ಊಹೆಗೂ ನಿಲುಕದಷ್ಟು ಅಗಾಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಜ್ರ, ವೈಢೂರ್ಯ, ಬಂಗಾರದ ರಾಶಿಯೇ ಇತ್ತು. ನೆಪೋಲಿಯನ್ನರ ಕಾಲದ ಪುರಾತನ ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳು, 18 ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ರತ್ನಖಚಿತ ಮಹಾವಿಷ್ಣುವಿನ ಮೂರ್ತಿ, 18 ಅಡಿ ಉದ್ದದ ವಜ್ರಾಲಂಕಾರ, 16 ಭಾಗಗಳ ಪೂಜಾಮೂರ್ತಿಯ ಬಂಗಾರದ ಅಂಗಿ, ವಜ್ರ, ಮುತ್ತು-ರತ್ನಗಳಿಂದ ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿದ ಬಂಗಾರದ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನ, 32 ಸಾವಿರ ಕೋಟಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಲೆಬಾಳುವ ಬಂಗಾರ, ಹಲವಾರು ಪಾತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರಾತನ ಬಂಗಾರದ ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳು, ಸಂದೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪಾರ ಬೆಲೆಬಾಳುವ ವಜ್ರ ವೈಢೂರ್ಯಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕ ನೆಪೋಲಿಯನ್ನರ ಕಾಲದ 1 ನಾಣ್ಯದ ಬೆಲೆ 2 ಕೋಟಿಗೂ ಅಧಿಕ. ಕಣ್ಣು ಕುಕ್ಕಿಸುವ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ 75 ಟ್ರಿಲಿಯನ್ ಡಾಲರ್ ಅಂದರೆ 75 ಟ್ರಿಲಿಯನ್, 55 ಬಿಲಿಯನ್, 40 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಭಾರತೀಯ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುದು ತಜ್ಞರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.



ಪದ್ಮನಾಭ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಗರ್ಭಗುಡಿಯ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ 6 ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೆ ಕೊಠಡಿಯನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದುವರೆಗಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಈ ಕೊಠಡಿಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರೊಳಗೆ ಏನಿದೆ ಏನಿರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ಎರಡನೆ ಕೊಠಡಿಯನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ತೆರೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ವಿಧದ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿವೆ. ಕೆಲ ತಜ್ಞರು ಈ ಕೊಠಡಿಯು

ಗರ್ಭಗುಡಿಯ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಇದನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕೊಠಡಿಯ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಬಾಗಿಲಿನ ಬೀಗಕ್ಕೆ ತುಕ್ಕು ಹಿಡಿದಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ, ಬೀಗವೂ ಅಲ್ಲಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಎರಡೇ ಮಾರ್ಗ – ಒಂದು ಬೀಗವನ್ನು ಒಡೆದು ತೆರೆಯುವುದು, ಎರಡು ಗ್ಯಾಸ್ ಕಟ್ಟರ್‌ನಿಂದ ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ಕತ್ತರಿಸುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಪವಿತ್ರತೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಗ್ಯಾಸ್ ಕಟ್ಟರ್ ಬಳಸುವುದನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಬೀಗವನ್ನು ಒಡೆಯಲು ಮುಂದಾದರೆ ಇಡೀ ಗರ್ಭಗುಡಿಯೇ ನಡುಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಕೊಠಡಿ ಗರ್ಭಗುಡಿಯ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವರು ಹೇಳುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ಕೊಠಡಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಬೀಗದ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಈ ಕೊಠಡಿಯನ್ನು ನಾಗಬಂಧದಿಂದ ಮುಚ್ಚಿಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು. ಈ ಕೊಠಡಿಯ ಬಾಗಿಲ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆತ್ತಿರುವ 2 ನಾಗರಹಾವುಗಳು, ಈ ನಾಗಬಂಧದ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಕೊಠಡಿಯನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಈ ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ತುಂಬಾ ಶಕ್ತಿಯುತವಾದ ಗರುಡ ಮಂತ್ರದ ಉಪಯೋಗದಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದು ಕೆಲವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಈ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಗಬಂಧ ಹಾಕಿರುವರೆಂದು, ಏನೋ ಅಪಾಯವಿದೆ ಎಂದು, ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ತೆರೆದರೆ ಏನೋ ದುರಂತ ಸಂಭವಿಸುವುದೆಂದು ನಂಬುವವರೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವರು ಈ ಕೊಠಡಿಯ ಒಳಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕೊಠಡಿ ಇದೆ. ಅದು ಬಂಗಾರ ಖಚಿತ ಕೋಣೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವನ ಊಹೆಗೆ ಸಿಗದ ಅದ್ಭುತಗಳು ಇರಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಉಳ್ಳವರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶತಮಾನದ ಹಿಂದೆ ಈ ಕೊಠಡಿ ತೆರೆಯಲು ಹೋದಾಗ ಹಲವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಪಗಳು ಆಕ್ರಮಣಿಸಿದ್ದವು ಎಂಬ ದಂತ ಕಥೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಈ ಖಜಾನೆಯನ್ನು ತೆರೆದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ತೆರೆಯಲು ಮುಂದಾದವರ ಜೀವಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾನಿ, ವಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾನಿಯುಂಟಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ವದಂತಿಗಳಿದ್ದವು. ಈ ಗರ್ಭಗುಡಿಯಿಂದ, ಕನ್ಯಾಕುಮಾರಿಯ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ತೀರದವರೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ನಿಗೂಢ ಸುರಂಗವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಎಳೆಯ ರಾಜನಾದ ಮಾರ್ತಾಂಡವರ್ಮ ಕಾರಬಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲು ವಿಚಕ್ಷಣನಾಗಿದ್ದ, ಆದುದರಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ತಾಕತ್ತು ಅವನಲ್ಲಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಕಣ್ಣು ಕೂಡ ಈ ನಿಧಿಯ ಮೇಲಿತ್ತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವನು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸವನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಜನರ ಶ್ರದ್ಧಾಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಉಪಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ. 1750 ರಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ರಾಯಕೂಟವನ್ನು ಭಗವಂತನ ಕಾಲಬುಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಿ ತ್ರಿಪಾದಿದಾನಂ ಎಂಬ ಸಮಾರಂಭ ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿದ. ತನ್ನ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನವನ್ನು ಭಗವಂತನಿಗೆ ಧಾರೆ ಎರೆದು 'ಪದ್ಮನಾಭದಾಸ' ಎಂದು ಕರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ತನ್ನ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಭಗವಂತನಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿದ ಎಂಬ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳಿವೆ.

ಅರಸರ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಸೇನೆಯು ಭಗವಂತನ ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾವಲು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ದೇವಾಲಯದ ನಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಫೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಿದ್ದವು. ರಾತ್ರಿ 9 ಗಂಟೆಯಿಂದ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 2.30ರವರೆಗೆ ಅಂಗರಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಒಳಗಡೆ ತಿರುಗುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಗರಕ್ಷಕನೂ ಕೂಡ ಬಾಯಿ ಸನ್ನೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕೈ ಸನ್ನೆ ಮೂಲಕವೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಅನಗತ್ಯ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸೈನಿಕರು ಕಣ್ಣು ಮುಚ್ಚದೆ ಕಾವಲು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಒಳಗಡೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಸರ್ಪವೊಂದನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂಬ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆಯುವುದಾಗಲಿ, ಕೊಲ್ಲುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಅವರ ಮಾತು. ಅದು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಯಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಂತ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ ಪತ್ತೆಯಾದ ಬಳಿಕ, ಭಕ್ತರ ಆಗಮನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಜ್ಞರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ – ಹಣ ಇರುವವರ ಬಳಿ ನೆಂಟರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಎಂಬಂತೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಲು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಎಡಿಶನಲ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ 2 ಪ್ಲಾಟೂನ್ ಸಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಪೊಲೀಸರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಒಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 53 ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಮತ್ತು ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಹೊರಗೆ 74 ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಹಾಗೂ ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಸಮೀಪದ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಶನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 24 ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ರೂಮ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ ನಿಗರಾನಿ, ಬಾಡಿ ಸ್ಕ್ಯಾನರ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಯಾಮರಾಗಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲ ಇದ್ದರೂ ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳ್ಳತನವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಸುದ್ದಿಯೂ ಇದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ದೇವರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ದೇವರದ್ದೇ ಹೊಣೆ.

ಸಂಗ್ರಹ

◆

ಅಮೃತ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವದ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಭಾರತ

ಶ್ರೀವಿದ್ಯಾ, ಚಿನ್ಮಯಿ, ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ.

''ಉತ್ತರಂ ಯತ್ಸಮುದ್ರಸ್ಯ ಹಿಮಾದ್ರಿಶ್ಚೈವ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಂ ವರ್ಷಂ ತದ್ಭಾರತಂ ನಾಮಾಃ ಭಾರತಿಯತ್ರ ಸಂತತಿ.''

ಅರ್ಥಾತ್ ಸಮುದ್ರದಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಮಾಲಯದಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ದೇಶವೇ ಭಾರತ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಜನರು ಭರತನ ವಂಶಸ್ಥರು.

ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ದೇಶವಾದ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಭರತವರ್ಷ, ಭರತಖಂಡ, ಜಂಬೂದ್ವೀಪ, ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನ, ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಎಂಬ ವಿವಿಧ ಹೆಸರುಗಳಿಂದ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಆರ್ಯರ ನಾಡೆಂದೂ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ದಕ್ಷಿಣಪಥ – ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನಾಡೆಂದೂ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಭಾರತವು ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಲಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಇತಿಹಾಸವು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ವಿವಿಧತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಭಾರತವು ವಿವಿಧ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಪರಂಪರೆ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಆಚಾರ–ವಿಚಾರ, ಉಡುಗೆ–ತೊಡುಗೆ, ಕಲೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳ ತೊಟ್ಟಿಲೆಂದೇ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿಶ್ವಕ್ಕೆ 'ವಸುದೈವ ಕುಟುಂಬಕಂ' ಎಂಬ ಸಂದೇಶ ಸಾರುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತೀಯರಾದ ನಾವು ಇಂದು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಭಾರತದ ಅಮೃತ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವದ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆ. 1947, ಅಗಸ್ಟ್ 15ರಂದು ಭಾರತಮಾತೆಯು ಆಂಗ್ಲರ ಕಬಂಧ ಬಾಹುಗಳ ದಾಸ್ಯದ ಸಂಕೋಲೆಯನ್ನು ಭೇದಿಸಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರಳಾದಳು. ಈ ಸಡಗರದ ಹೊಸ್ತಿಲಿನಲ್ಲೇ 'ವಿಭಜನೆ' ಎಂಬ ಹೃದಯ ಕಲಕುವ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಭಾರತವು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಏಳು–ಬೀಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಂಗದಲ್ಲೂ ಕಂಡಿದೆ, ಕಾಣುತ್ತಲೂ ಇದೆ. ನಮ್ಮದೇ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಭಾಗವಾದ ಭೂಮಿಯ ತುಣುಕೊಂದು 'ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ' ಎಂಬ ದೇಶವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಯಿತು. ಒಂದೇ ತಾಯಿಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳಂತೆ ಇದ್ದ ನಾವು, 'ವಿಭಜನೆ' ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಮುವಾದದ ವಿಷವರ್ತುಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿದೆವು. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ 1947, 1965, 1971, 1999ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ನಡುವೆ ಯುದ್ಧ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಭಾರತ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಮಾಧಾನ ಇದೆ.

ಭಾರತವು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರಗೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡತನ, ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ, ಹಸಿವು, ಆಹಾರದ ಕೊರತೆ, ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿತು. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಕಂಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. 1990ರ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಭಾರತವು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮುಗ್ಗಟ್ಟೆಂಬ ಸಂಕೋಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಧಿಯಾಯಿತು. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಅಂದಿನ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪಿ. ವಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹ ರಾವ್ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿತ್ತ ಸಚಿವರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಡಾ| ಮನಮೋಹನ್ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಹೊಸ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೀತಿ 1991 (LPW)ಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದರು. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಇಂದು ಭಾರತವು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಪುಗಾಲಿಡುತ್ತಾ ಮುನ್ನುಗ್ಗಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

21ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಎದುರಿಸಿದ ಅತೀ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಕೊರೋನ ಮಹಾಮಾರಿ. ಈ ಮಹಾಮಾರಿಯು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ, ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸವಾಲಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿತು. ಕೊರೋನಾ ಮಹಾಮಾರಿಯು ಭಾರತ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವು ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ಅದರ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ನಾವು ಕೊರೋನಾವನ್ನು ಮೆಟ್ಟಿ ನಿಂತು ತ್ವರಿತಗತಿಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ 75 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಭಾರತದ ಪಯಣವು ಇಂದಿನ ಯುವ ಜನಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅಹಿಂಸೆ, ಸಹಿಷ್ಣುತೆ, ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನ, ಏಕತೆ, ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ, ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸ, ಭ್ರಾತೃತ್ವ ಮುಂತಾದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸಾರಿದೆ. ✽

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಆಶಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಎದುರಾದ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ನಿಭಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ರೀತಿ

✍ **ಪ್ರವೀಣ್**, ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಎ.

'ಭಾ' ಎಂದರೆ ಬೆಳಕು, 'ರತ' ಎಂದರೆ ನಿರತನಾಗಿರುವವನು. ಅಂದರೆ ಯಾರು ಬೆಳಕನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಲು ನಿರತನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಅವರು ಭಾರತೀಯರು. ಈ ಕಳೆದ ಬೆಳಕನ್ನು 1947ರ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 14ರ ನಡುರಾತ್ರಿ ದೆಹಲಿಯ ಕೆಂಪುಕೋಟೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿರಂಗವನ್ನು ಹಾರಿಸುವ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಮುಖದಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಯಿತು. ದಾಸ್ಯದ ಬೆಂಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂದ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಆಶಯಗಳು ಹೊಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು.

ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರದ ಆಶಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗಮನಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು 75 ವರ್ಷದ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಚೈತನ್ಯ ಈಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸಮಗ್ರತೆ

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರು ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಸಮಗ್ರತೆಯ ನಾಡನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಕನಸು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಭಾರತದ ಗುಡಿಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿ ಭಾರತವು ರಾಮರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಕನಸು ಕಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ರಾಜ್ಯನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ತತ್ವಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಕವಿಗಳು 'ಕಟ್ಟುವೆವು ಹೊಸ ನಾಡೊಂದನ್ನು ರಸದ ಬೀಡೊಂದನ್ನು' ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು.

ಜಾತ್ಯತೀತತೆ

ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ 25ನೇಯ ವಿಧಿ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಭಾರತವು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಪ್ರಜೆಗೆ ಅದು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ನೀಡಿ ಸರ್ವಧರ್ಮ ಸಮನ್ವಯತೆಯ ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿತು. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಸಮಾನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರು ಕಂಡರು. ಅವರ ಧ್ಯೇಯ ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಶಯ ಸಹಬಾಳ್ವೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜೀವಿಯು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಭಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಜೀವಿಸುವ ಬಯಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು.

ಅಖಂಡ ಭಾರತ

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಆಶಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಖಂಡ ಭಾರತವೂ ಒಂದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮೌರ್ಯರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಧ್ಯಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮೊಘಲರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತವು ಅಖಂಡವಾಗಿ ಸಂಘಟಿತವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದನ್ನು ಪುನರ್‌ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಶಯ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಬಡತನ ಮುಕ್ತ

ಬಡತನ ಮುಕ್ತವೆಂಬ ಭಾರತದ ಆಶಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಪೂರ್ವದ ಕನಸಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ 80% ಬಡತನವಿತ್ತು. ಅಂದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು 250 ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಜನರು ಬಡವರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. 1947ರ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಭಾರತದ ಎಈಕಯಲ್ಲಿ 54% ಕೃಷಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಆದರೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಾನಂತರ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶಯಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾದ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಎದುರಾದವು. ವಿಭಜನೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಿಂದಾದ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು, ಹಸಿವಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪುನರ್‌ವಿಂಗಡನಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು, ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ತಲೆದೋರಿವೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳೆಂದರೆ

ಕೋಮುವಾದ : ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ರಚನಾಕಾರರು ಸರ್ವಧರ್ಮ ಸಮನ್ವಯತೆಯ ರಚನೆಗಾಗಿ ವಿಧಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಪುಷ್ಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಜಾತ್ಯತೀತತೆಯ ಲಾವಾರಸವು ಕೋಮುವಾದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ದಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. 2022ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಂತಹ ಹಿಜಾಬ್ ವಿವಾದ, ರಾಮಮಂದಿರ ವಿವಾದ ಮುಂತಾದವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕೋಮುವಾದದ ಕೆಲವು ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

ಕೋಮು ಹಿಂಸಾಚಾರ (ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ, ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಿಪಶುಗಳ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ) ಮಸೂದೆ, 2005 ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ.

ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ : ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರವು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಆಶಯಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾದ ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪಿಡುಗಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದೊಂದು ಅಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು ದೇಶದ ನೈತಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಆಶಯಗಳಾದ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ, ನ್ಯಾಯನೀತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾದರೂ ನಾವು ಇಂದು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ಜೀವನದ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗವೆಂಬಂತೆ ಜೀವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ಹಲವಾರು

ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಹಿ ಸತ್ಯವೆಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಯಕರುಗಳೇ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರದ ರೂವಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ತಡೆ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, 1988 ಈ ದಿಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ. ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಧ್ವನಿ ಎತ್ತಿದವರಿಗೆ ಕಿರುಕುಳ ನೀಡುವ ಸಮಾಜ ನಮ್ಮದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಮೂಹ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು : ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೂಹ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಕಿಚ್ಚನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತಿಸುವ ಸಾಧನಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಸಮೂಹ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಹಿತದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅಡ್ಡದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದಿವೆ. ಆನ್ನಿಬೆಸೆಂಟ್ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಾದ ಕಾಮನ್‌ವ್ವೀಲ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಯಂಗ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ತಿಲಕರ ಕೇಸರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮರಾಠಾ ಮುಂತಾದವು ಅಂದಿನ ಅಸ್ತ್ರಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವು.

ಆದರೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದರ ಚಾಲಕರಿಗೆ ಅಂದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೈತಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಅಮೃತಪಾನ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯೋತ್ತರ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗಳು

1. 73ನೇ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, 1992
2. ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ನಿಷೇಧ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1986
3. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, 1980
4. 2002ರ 86ನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ (6–14 ವಯೋಮಿತಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ)
5. 1976 ರ 42ನೇಯ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ

ಸವಾಲುಗಳ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಿಧಿಗಳು

- 14ನೇ ವಿಧಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಹಕ್ಕು
- 17ನೇ ವಿಧಿಯ ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತಾ ನಿವಾರಣೆ
- 19–22 ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಹಕ್ಕು

ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಭಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನರೇಗಾ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ಆವಾಸ್ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಯಶಸ್ವಿನಿ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಅಂತ್ಯೋದಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ರೂಪಿಸಿ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ: ''ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದಲ್ಲ, ಪಡೆದು ಕೊಂಡದ್ದು'' ಎಂಬ ಮಾತಿನಂತೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹಲವಾರು ಬಲಿದಾನಗಳ ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರಸ್ಪರ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೌಹಾರ್ದತೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಆಶಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸವಾಲು ಎದುರಿಸಬಹುದು. ''ಯಾವಾಗ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಹಿಳೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಏಕಾಂಗಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಾಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ ಅಂದು ಭಾರತ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ''.

⁂

ಅವಳು

ಸಾವಿರ ಜನರ ನಡುವಿನಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ತೋರದೆ
ನನ್ನನೇ ನೋಡುವ ಮರುಳು ಅವಳು...
ನನ್ನನೇ ನೆನೆಯುವಳು ನಿತ್ಯದಿ ನನ್ನನ್ನೇ ಸ್ತುತಿಸುವಳು...
ಆಕೆಯ ಮನದ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪವನ್ನೇ ನನ್ನದಾಗಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವಳು...

ನನ್ನನೇ ನೋಡುವ ಮರುಳು ಅವಳು...
ಆ ಕಣ್ಣು, ಈ ಕಿವಿ, ಆ ಬಗೆ ಈ ನಡೆ ತಿಳಿ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತವಳು...
ಏಕೋ..? ನನ್ನಂತ ವೈರಾಗಿಯ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನೇ ತಡೆದವಳು...
ಯಾರವಳು..? ನನಗಾಗೇ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮರುಳು ಅವಳು...

✍ **ಶೋಧನ್ ಕುಂದಾಪುರ,** ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ.

ನನ್ನ ಕನಸಿನ ಭಾರತ

ರೇಖಾ ಭಟ್, ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ.

ಉತ್ತರದ ಹಿಮಾಲಯದಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದ ಕನ್ಯಾಕುಮಾರಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಹಬ್ಬಿರುವುದು ಕೇವಲ ಮಣ್ಣಲ್ಲ, ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಭರತ ಭೂಮಿ. ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರ–ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಹೆಸರೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತ. ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲೋ ನಮ್ಮತನವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂಬ ಚಿಂತೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ನನ್ನ ಕನಸಿನ ಭಾರತ – ನನ್ನ ಕನಸಿನ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವೊಂದನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮೌಲ್ಯಯುತ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ:

ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಮೌಲ್ಯಯುತ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮಾನವನ ವರ್ತನೆಯಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕಿಟ್ಟ ವಸ್ತುವಾಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ...

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗೂ ಮೌಲ್ಯಯುತ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಸಿಗಲಿ.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ:

ಮಹಿಳೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ, ಮಹಿಳೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲೂ ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿದ್ದಾಳೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಬ್ಬ ಒಂಟಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ರಾತ್ರಿ 8 ಗಂಟೆಯ ನಂತರ ಒಬ್ಬಳೇ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಹೆದರುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ದೆಹಲಿಯ ನಿರ್ಭಯ ಕೇಸ್ ಇನ್ನೂ ಎದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಯ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದೊರೆತು 75ರ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನಾವು ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಹಲವರ ಬಾಯಿಂದ ಈ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ: ‘ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿ ಗಂಡನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು, ಮತ್ತೆ ಯಾಕೆ ಓದುವುದು’. ಈ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಯಾವಾಗ ಮರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ?

ಲಿಂಗ ಸಮಾನತೆ:

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ಹಕ್ಕು ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸಮಾನ, ಗಂಡು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿರುವುದು ಸಹಜ ಆದರೆ, ಈ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಸತ್ಯವೇ? ಮೊನ್ನೆಯಷ್ಟೇ ಒಬ್ಬರ ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದೆ ‘ಯಾವ ಮಗು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದರೂ ಖುಷಿ, ಆದರೆ ಗಂಡು ಮಗು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದರೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿನೇ ಖುಷಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ವಂಶೋದ್ಧಾರಕ ಬಂದ ಖುಷಿ’ ಎಂದು. ಈ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳು ಯಾವಾಗ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತವೆ...!

ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಂದರ ಭಾರತ:

“The greatest threat to our planet is the belief that someone else will save it.”

– Robert Swan

ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕಿರುವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹೆದರಿಕೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲರ ಮನದಲ್ಲೂ ಒಂದೇ ಭಾವನೆ ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕಾಪಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನು ಹೀಗೆ ಯೋಚಿಸಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ತಾನೇ ಈ ಭಾರತ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ?

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಜಾಗ ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಸವನ್ನು ಪಕ್ಕದ ಮನೆಯವರ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಎಸೆಯುವ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತ ಮೂರ್ಖರು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನನ್ನ ಕನಸಿನ ಭಾರತ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿರಲಿ, ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿರಲಿ...

ಕೃಷಿಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ದೇಶ:

ಭಾರತ ಕೃಷಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ದೇಶವೆಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ. ಆದರೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗಬೇಕಾದ ಗೌರವ, ಇನಾಮು ದೊರಕದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೃಷಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ದೇಶವೆಂಬ ಬಿರುದು ಮರೆಯಾಗಬಹುದು. ರೈತನದ್ದು ಒಂದು ಗೌರವಯುತ ಕೆಲಸ. ಅವನನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸಿ.

ಆಹಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಆಚಾರ–ವಿಚಾರ, ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರ:

ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಆಹಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಹೊಸ–ಹೊಸ ಆಚಾರ–ವಿಚಾರ ಹೀಗೆ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯವಾದ ದೇಶ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತ. ಆ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದಿರಲಿ. ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಬಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಾಗ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಳು. ನಾನು ಯೋಚಿಸಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಮಾಡಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಇವರ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಮೆಚ್ಚಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಎಂದು. ಮುಂದೊಂದು ದಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರ–ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿದೇಶೀಯರು ನಮಗೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಡುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದಿರಲಿ.

ಜಾತಿ-ಭೇದ:

ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಾತಿಯವರು, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಗಡದವರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿ ಪ್ರಾಣವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೇ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದೊರಕಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿಗಾಗಿ ಒಳಗೊಳಗೆ ಹೋರಾಡುವುದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸರಿ? ಭಾರತವು ಸುಂದರ ಕುಟುಂಬದಂತೆ ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದಿರಲಿ.

ಹೀಗೆ, ನನ್ನ ಕನಸಿನ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತಸ, ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಮುಂಚೂಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯಿಂದ ಹಾಡಿ ಹೊಗಳಲಿ. ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಭಾರತ, ಮುಂದುವರೆದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಲಿ.

ಜೈ ಹಿಂದ್.

* * *

ಸುಂದರ

ಅದ್ಭುತ ಸುಂದರನು ನೀನು
ನೋಡಿದಷ್ಟು ನೋಡುವಂತೆ...
ಸನಿಹ ಹೋದಷ್ಟು ದೂರ ಓಡುವೆ ಕೈಗೆ ಸಿಗದಂತೆ...

ಅರ್ಧದಿಂದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣನಾಗುವ ನಿನ್ನ ಪರಿಯೇ ಸೊಗಸು...
ಮುಗಿಲಿಗೋ ಅದೇನು ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಕಿಚ್ಚು!
ಮರೆಯಾಗಿಸುವಳು ನಿನ್ನ ಮೊಗವ ತನ್ನ ಬಿಳಿಯಂಚಿನ ಸೆರಗಿನಿಂದ...
ಮುಸುಕು ಸರಿಸಿ ನಗುವ ನಿನ್ನ ಕಾಯುವೆ ನಾ ಬೆರಗಿನಿಂದ...

ಹುಣ್ಣಿಮೆಯ ಇರುಳು ಉಣಬಡಿಸುವೆ ಜಗಕ್ಕೆ
ಬೆಳದಿಂಗಳ ಹೂರಣ...
ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಇರುವ ರಾಧಾ ಮೋಹನರ
ನೋಟಗಳೊಂದಾಗಲು ನೀನಲ್ಲವೇ ಕಾರಣ...

ಎಳೆಯ ಕಂಗಳ ಮನವ ತಣಿಸಿ ಊಟ ಉಣಿಸುವ ಚತುರ...
'ಚಂದಿರ' ಅದುವೆ ಆ ನಿನ್ನ ಹೆಸರು!?

✍ **ಪೂರ್ಣಿಮ,** ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಎಮ್.ಎಸ್ಸಿ

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯೋತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ

✍ **ಪ್ರವೀಣ್**, ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಎ.

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ

ಸುಮಾರು 250 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಕಪಿಮುಷ್ಟಿಯ ದಾಸ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಭಾರತಮಾತೆ 1947ರ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 14ರ ಮಧ್ಯರಾತ್ರಿ ತಲೆಯೆತ್ತಿದಳು. ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಭಾರತ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಂತಹ ಹುರುಪು, ಕಿಚ್ಚಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಂಗಾಮಾತೆ ಹರಿದು ತಣ್ಣಗಾಗಿಸಿದಳು. ಆವೇಶಪೂರಿತ ದನಿಗಳು, ಗುಡುಗುವ ದನಿಗಳು, ಮಿಂಚುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳು ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬರತೊಡಗಿದವು. ಆದರ್ಶಮಯತೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಾನಂತರ ದೂರವಾಗಿ ದೇಶ ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಶುರುವಾಯಿತು. ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಬಂದಿತು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಗಾಳಿ

ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಂತಹ ನವೋದಯ, ಪ್ರಗತಿಶೀಲ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿಯಾದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದವು.

ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ್ಯಾನಂತರ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನವ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಂಡಾಯ ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸಿದವು.

ನವ್ಯ

ಗೋಪಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣ ಅಡಿಗರ 'ನಡೆದು ಬಂದ ದಾರಿ' ಕವನ ಸಂಕಲನದ ಮುನ್ನುಡಿಯ ಅಂಶಗಳು

- ಆದರ್ಶಪರವತೆಯ ಹಾರಾಟ ಮುಗಿದು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮತ್ತೆ ನೆಲಕ್ಕಿಳಿದಿದೆ.
- ಹೊಸ ಆದರ್ಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಹೊಸ ಕನಸಿಗಾಗಿ ದೇಶದ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಹಸಿದು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- ಗಾಂಧೀಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದರೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ಅದು ಕಾವ್ಯಾಭಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಸತ್ವಹೀನ ಕಾವ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಅಡಿಗರ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನವ್ಯದ ಧೋರಣೆಯು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನವೋದಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಗತಿಶೀಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ನವ್ಯವು ತನ್ನ ಧೋರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿತ್ತು. ನವೋದಯದ ಆದರ್ಶಮಯತೆ ನವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈ ಸಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರ ''ನಡೆ ಮುಂದೆ ನಡೆ ಮುಂದೆ ನುಗ್ಗಿ ನಡೆ ಮುಂದೆ'', ಶ್ರೀಯವರ ''ಭರತಮಾತೆ ಎಂದು ನೀ ತಲೆಯೆತ್ತುವೆ'', ರಾಜರತ್ನಂನ ''ಹೆಂಡ ಹೆಂಡ್ತಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದಗೊಳ್ ಅಂದ್ರೆ ರತ್ನಂಗ್ ಪ್ರಾಣ'', ಮುಂತಾದ ಆದರ್ಶಮಯತೆಯು ನವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆಯ ನೆಲೆಯು ಆರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ನಂತರ ಆದರ್ಶದ ಆಶೋತ್ತರವೇ ಬದಲಾಯಿತು.

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಕೇಂದ್ರಿತವಾಯಿತು. ನವೋದಯದ ಕಲ್ಪನಾಲೋಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಗತಿಶೀಲದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಧೋರಣೆ ದೂರ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದನು. ''ಬಗೆಯೊಳಗಿನ ಬಗೆದು ನೋಡುವುದು'' ನವ್ಯದ ತತ್ವವಾಯಿತು. ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕತೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದ ಕಣ್ಣು ತೆರೆಯಿತು. ''ಕಟ್ಟುವೆವು ನಾವು ಹೊಸ ನಾಡೊಂದನ್ನು ರಸದ ಬೀಡೊಂದನು'' ಎನ್ನುವ ಉತ್ಸಾಹ, ರೋಷ ಮರೆಯಾಗಿ ಗಾಳಿಪಟ ವಾಸ್ತವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿತು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರತೀಕಗಳು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದವು. ''ಮೂಡಲ ಮನೆಯ ಮುತ್ತಿನ ನೀರಿನ ಎರಕವ ಹೊಯ್ದ'' ನವೋದಯದ ಸೂರ್ಯೋದಯವು ನವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ''ಕುರಿಯ ರುಂಡವನ್ನು ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿದಾಗ ಹೊಳೆಯುವ ಮಾಂಸದ ತುಂಡಿನಂತೆ'' ಕಂಡಿತು. ಕಾವ್ಯ, ನಾಟಕ, ಸಣ್ಣ ಕಥೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಡೆದವು. ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಛಂದಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತ ಮಾಡಿ ''ಭಾವಕೆ ಭಾಷೆ ದಾಸನಾಗಬೇಕು'' ಎಂಬ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮೂಡಿತು.

ಮುಂದೆ ನವ್ಯದ ಆಶೋತ್ತರಗಳು ಬದಲಾದವು. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿತ, ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕತೆಯ ಧೋರಣೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಮುಂದೆ ದಲಿತರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ದನಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂಡಾಯವಾಯಿತು.

ನವ್ಯದ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಂಡಾಯ ಹುಟ್ಟಿತು. ಬಂಡಾಯದ ದನಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ್ದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ 12ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪಂಪನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬಂಡಾಯದ ದನಿ ಇದೆ. ''ಕುಲಂ ಕುಲಮಲ್ತು, ಛಲವೊಂದೇ ಕುಲಂ'' ಎಂದು ಪಂಪ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ವಾದ, ಲೋಹಿಯಾ ವಾದದಿಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ವಾದದಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ಪಡೆಯಿತು. ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಬಂಡಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ದಾರಿಯಾದವು. ಹಾವನೂರು ವರದಿ, ಬೂಸಾ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಚಳವಳಿಗಳು ನಡೆದವು. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲು ವಾಹಕವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿದರು.

ಮುಂದೆ ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿತು. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ

ದಲಿತರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಚಿತ್ರಣಗಳ ಸರಮಾಲೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಕಾರಂತರ ''ಚೋಮನ ದುಡಿ'' ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಯ ದನಿಗಳು ಬಂದವು. ''ದಲಿತರು ಬಂದರು ದಾರಿಬಿಡಿ, ದಲಿತರ ಕೈಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಕೊಡಿ'', ''ಇಕ್ರಲಾ, ವದಿರ್ಲಾ'' ಹೀಗೆ ಆವೇಶದ ದನಿಗಳು ಬಂದವು. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ನವೋದಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಂತಹ ಆವೇಶ ದನಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ದಲಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ದನಿ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆಯ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯ ದನಿಗಿಂತ ದಲಿತ ಸಂವೇದನೆ ದನಿ ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಹೀಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಾನಂತರ ಬದಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದರ್ಶಮಯತೆಯ ಬದುಕಿಗಿಂತ, ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾವ್ಯದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಬಳಕೆ ಆರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ✽

ಹೃದಯ

ಆಸೆಯ ಬಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿದೆ ಹೃದಯಾ
ಹಾರಿದೆ ಆಳವನರಿಯದೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಕೆರೆಯಾ
ಬಯಸುತಿಹೆ ನಿನ್ನಾಸರೆಯಾ...
ಮರೆತರೂ ಮರೆಯಾಗದ ನಿನ್ನೊಲವಿನ ಕರೆಯಾ
ಬಯಸಿ ಬಯಸಿ ಬೇಡುತಿದೆ ನನ್ನೀ ಹೃದಯಾ...
ಹೃದಯ ಅಳುತಿದೆ...
ಕಣ್ಣೀರು ಒರೆಸುವ ಕೈಗಳಿಲ್ಲಾ
ಸಮಾಧಾನಿಸಲು ಯಾವ ಜೀವವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ
ಮನದ ನೋವಿಗೆ ಮದ್ದಿಲ್ಲಾ
ನನ್ನ ದನಿಗೆ ಸದ್ದಿಲ್ಲಾ...
ಆಸೆಗಳು ನೂರಾರು...
ಉಸಿರುಗಟ್ಟಿ ಸಾಯುತಿವೆ ಕನಸುಗಳು
ಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರಾರು ಭಾವನೆಗಳು
ಹೊರಬರುತಿವೆ ಕೇವಲ ಕಣ್ಣೀರು
ಸುಖ ದುಃಖದ ಸಾಗರದೆಡೆ
ತಾತ್ಸಾರದ ಅಲೆಯ ಹೊಡೆತದಿಂದೆನ್ನ ಬದುಕು ಹೊಯ್ದಾಡುತಿದೆ
ನನಗೆ ನಾನೇ ಆಸರೆ
ಜೀವನ ದೇವರ ಕೈಸೆರೆ
ಅಳುವಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಗುತಿದೆ ಹೃದಯಾ
ಬಯಸಿದೆ ತಾಯಿಯ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಾ
ಮಂಜಿನಂತೆ ಮುಸುಕಿದ ನೆನಪುಗಳು
ಕಾಡುತಿವೆ ನಿನ್ನೆಯಾ ಹೊಳಪುಗಳು
ಮರಳಿ ನಿನ್ನ ಮಡಿಲೇರುವ ಆಸೆಯಲಿ
ದೂಡುವೆ ದಿನಗಳ ನಾ ಹತಾಶೆಯಲಿ...

ಪೃಥ್ವಿ ಶ್ರೀಧರ್ ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಸಿ.ಎ.

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಪಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆ

✍ **ಪ್ರವೀಣ್**, ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಎ.

ಹೆಣ್ಣೊಂದು ಕಲಿತರೆ ಶಾಲೆಯೊಂದು ತೆರೆದಂತೆ, ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಂದ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ ಉಳಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ತಾಯಿಯಾಗಿ, ಹೆಂಡತಿಯಾಗಿ, ಮಗಳಾಗಿ - ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ಪಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿಣಿಯಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಗಂಧ ತೇಯುವಂತೆ ಜೀವನವಿಡೀ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಬೆಳಕಾಗುತ್ತಾಳೆ.

ಮಹಿಳೆ - ಅಂದು

ಪುರಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ವೇದ, ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಗೆ 'ಮಾತಾ' ಹಾಗೂ 'ದೇವಿ' ಎಂಬ ಉನ್ನತ ಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳ್ಳಿರಿಸಿ ಪುರುಷರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಸಮಾನವಾದ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅವಳ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಗರ್ಭಗುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಧ್ಯಕಾಲೀನ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಅಂಗಳಕೆ, ನಡುಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದಳು. ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ತಂದೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, ನಂತರ ಗಂಡ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಅವಳ ಮಗ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಮಹಿಳೆ - ಇಂದು

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಡಸು ಈ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಜೀವಿಯನ್ನು ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಸರಕನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬದಲಿಸಿ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ತನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಾಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದರೂ ಕಲ್ಲಿನೊಳಗಿರುವ ಅಗ್ನಿಯಂತೆ ಆಕೆ ಇಂದು ಸಿಡಿದು ಜಗಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬೆಳಕಾಗಿದ್ದಾಳೆ.

''ಜಗವೆಂಬ ಹಣತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕೆಂಬ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಗಂಡೆಂಬ ಬತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣೆಂಬ ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಹಚ್ಚಿದರೆ ಜಗವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬೆಳಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ?'' ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 12ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಶೋಷಣೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸಿಡಿದೆದ್ದ ವೀರ ಮಹಿಳೆ ''ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿ'', ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ''ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ರಾಣಿ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮ'', ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಬದ್ಧ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಕುಟುಂಬದಿಂದ ಪುಟಿದೆದ್ದು ಹೋರಾಟ ನಡೆಸಿದ ''ರಜಿಯಾ ಸುಲ್ತಾನ''ಳಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು, ಆಧುನಿಕ ಯುಗದ ''ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಓರ್ವನೇ ಪುರುಷ'' ಎಂದೇ ಖ್ಯಾತರಾದ ಇಂದಿರಾಗಾಂಧಿ, ''ನ್ಯಾನ್ಸಿ ಪೆಲೋನಿ'' (ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಪ್ರಥಮ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್) ಯಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಾಧನೆಗೈದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ ಮೂಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ

''ತೊಟ್ಟಿಲು ತೂಗುವ ಕೈ, ಲೋಕದ ಸೂತ್ರ ಹಿಡಿಯಬಲ್ಲುದು'' ಎಂಬ ಮಾತು ಸಾಬೀತು ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸಿರಿಮಾವೋ ಬಂಡಾರ ನಾಯಿಕೆ, ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಇಂದಿರಾ ಗಾಂಧಿ, ಸರೋಜಿನಿ ನಾಯ್ಡು ಮುಂತಾದವರು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಉದ್ಯಮ ರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ

ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿಯರಿಗೆ ಮಗಳಾಗಿ, ಗಂಡನಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಧಾಂಗಿಯಾಗಿ, ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯಾಗಿ ದುಡಿಯುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಹೊರ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೂ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಶ್ವದ 50 ಪ್ರಭಾವಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ''ಕಿರಣ ಮಜುಂದರ್ ಷಾ'' (ಬಯೋಕಾನ್ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥೆ), ಸುಧಾಮೂರ್ತಿ (ಇನ್‌ಫೋಸಿಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ) ''ಉದ್ಯೋಗಂ ಪುರುಷ ಲಕ್ಷಣಂ'' ಹೋಗಿ ''ಉದ್ಯೋಗಂ ಮನುಜ ಲಕ್ಷಣಂ'' ಎನ್ನುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ

ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಕೇವಲ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಹೆರುವ ಯಂತ್ರವಲ್ಲ. ಹೊಸ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರ ತನ್ನಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಾಬೀತುಪಡಿಸಲು ಬಾನಂಗಳದ ಚಂದ್ರ, ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯಲೆತ್ನಿಸಿದ ''ಕಲ್ಪನಾ ಚಾವ್ಲಾ'', ''ಸುನೀತಾ ವಿಲಿಯಂ''ರ ಸಾಧನೆ, ವಾಯುಪಡೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ''ಅಮೃತ ಅರೋರಾ'', ಎವರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಏರಿದ ''ಬಚೇಂದ್ರಿ ಪಾಲ್'' ಮುಂತಾದವರ ಸಾಧನೆ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯದಾಯಕ.

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವಲಯ

ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಇಂದು ಕೇವಲ ಬಾವಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಮಂಡೂಕದಂತಿರದೇ, ಸಮುದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ತಿಮಿಂಗಿಲವಾಗಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಶಾಂತಿಗಾಗಿ ದುಡಿದ ''ಮದರ್ ತೆರೇಸಾ'', ದೀನದಲಿತರ ಏಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ''ರುತ್ ಮನೋರಮಾ'', ಪ್ರಥಮ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಣಿಯಾದ ''ಕಿರಣ್ ಬೇಡಿ'' ಮುಂತಾದವರು ''ಹೆಣ್ಣು

ಕೇವಲ ಮನೆಯೊಳಗಿನ ಹೊರೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನೆ ಬೆಳಗಬಲ್ಲ ಜ್ಯೋತಿ'' ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಾಬೀತುಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವಲಯ

ಆರ್ಥಿಕಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸೇವಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದಿಮೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರಗಳೆರಡರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಲತಾ ಮಂಗೇಶ್ಕರ್, ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಾ ರೈ, ಶಬನಾ ಅಜ್ಮಿ ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಈ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳು ಹಿಮಾಲಯದೆತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ 21ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಂಸಾಚಾರ, ಶೋಷಣೆ, ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆ, ಕೊಲೆ, ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ, ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ನಾವು ಕಾಣುತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

''ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನಾರಿಯರು ಪೂಜಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೋ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವತೆಗಳು ನೆಲೆಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ'' ಎಂಬ ಮಾತು ಇಂದು ಸುಳ್ಳಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ''ನಡುರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗಳೊಬ್ಬಳು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಾಡುವಂತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದೇ ನಮಗೆ ದೊರೆತ ನಿಜವಾದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ''.

ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ವರದಕ್ಷಿಣೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಪಿಡುಗಿನಂತೆ ಬಾಧಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ವರದಕ್ಷಿಣೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಾವುಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ನಾಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿರುವ ಅಸ್ತ್ರದಂತಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದರ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಹಲವು ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ನುಸುಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಈ ಪುರುಷ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಕೇಳುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ''ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಗರ್ಭದಿಂದಲೇ ಜನಿಸುವ ನೀವು ಹೆಣ್ಣನ್ನೇ ಕೀಳಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದು ನೈತಿಕವೇ?''

''ಗಾಂಧಿ, ಬುದ್ಧ''ರಿದ್ದಂತಹ ನಾಡು ನಮ್ಮದು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಗಾಂಧಿ, ಬುದ್ಧರಾಗುವುದು ಬೇಡ, ಆದರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕಿನ ಜೊತೆಗಾರ್ತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಾನವತೆಯಿಂದ ''ಮಾನವರು'' ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಬಾಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು.

⁂

ಅಮ್ಮ

ಎಲ್ಲರಂತಲ್ಲ ಅವಳು
ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟವಳು
ತನ್ನ ಬಸಿರಲ್ಲೇ ಮಗುವಿನ ಇಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಅರಿತವಳು...
ಅಮ್ಮ...

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಸಿವನ್ನು ನೀಗಿಸಲು
ತನ್ನ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನೇ ಮಾರಿಬಿಟ್ಟಳು
ಪರರ ಸಂತೋಷಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ತನ್ನ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು
ನೋವಿನ ಬಲೆಯೊಳಗೆ ನೂಕಿದಳು... ಅಮ್ಮ...

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಇಷ್ಟ-ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು
ಕರುಳ ಬೇಗೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಗುರುತಿಸುವಳು
ನೋವಿನಲ್ಲೂ ನಗುವುದನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸಿದವಳು... ಅಮ್ಮ...

ತನ್ನವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಪಣಕಿಟ್ಟವಳು
ಏನಿಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂದರೂ ಕೊನೆಗೆ
ಹರಿದ ಸೀರೆಯಲಿ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟವಳು... ಅಮ್ಮ...

✍ **ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಎಸ್.,** ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ.

ಗುರಿ ತೋರೊ ಗುರು

ವೈಭವಿ, ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ

‘ಒಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಏಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಯುವ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಪಾಲು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ’, ಎಂಬ ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯಕರವಾದ ಡಾ। ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜೆ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂ ರವರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಯುವ ಜನತೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಯುವ ಜನತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಜ್ಜನರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಒಂದು ಅತ್ಯಮೂಲ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಗುರುವಿನಿಂದ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸುಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಗುರು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಗುರು ಎಂಬ ಪದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಸುಂದರ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಿದೆ. ‘ಗು’ ಅಂದರೆ ಅಂಧಕಾರ ‘ರು’ ಅಂದರೆ ನಾಶ. ಅಂಧಕಾರವನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಿ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಜ್ಯೋತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಸರಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಗುರುವಿನದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯ ಉಗಮಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣೀಕರ್ತ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ. ಹಾಗೇ ಒಂದು ಸತ್ಪ್ರಜೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪುಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಗುರುವೇ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ, ವಿಷ್ಣುವು ಜಗದ ಪಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯನ್ನು ದುಷ್ಟರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ದುಷ್ಟತನದಿಂದ ದೂರವಿರಿಸಿ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಗುರು ವಿಷ್ಣುವಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಮಹೇಶ್ವರನು ಲಯಕರ್ತನಾಗಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಕೆಟ್ಟತನವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ನಾಶ ಮಾಡುವ ಗುರು ಮಹೇಶ್ವರನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಮುಂದೆ ಗುರಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಗುರು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಮಾನವ ಜನ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಏನಾದರು ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೀರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತುಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಬಾಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಗುರಿ ಇರುವುದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮುಖ್ಯವೋ ಹಾಗೇ ಆ ಗುರಿಯತ್ತ ಸಾಗಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಗುರಿ ತಲುಪಲು ಸದ್ಗುರುವಿನ ಮಹತ್ವವು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಗುರುವಿನ ಗುಲಾಮನಾದವನು ಅಂದರೆ ಗುರು ವಾಕ್ಯ ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಕರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವವನಿಗೆ ಎಂದೂ ಸೋಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಗುರುವು ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು ಕಾಣಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನಮಗೆ ಅರ್ಥೈಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸದ್ಗುಣಗಳ ನಿಧಿಯಾದ ಗುರುವು ಕಾಣದ ದೇವರನ್ನು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುವನು. ಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಞಾನವೆಂಬ ಬೀಜವನ್ನು ಬಿತ್ತಿ, ಮಾಡುವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡುವಂತೆ ಜಗವ ತಲೆ ಎತ್ತಿ. ಅಪಾರ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಜಗ ಪೂರ ಪಸರಿಸುವುದು ಒಬ್ಬ ಗುರುವಿನಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಸದ್ಗುಣ, ವಿನಯತೆ, ನಡೆ–ನುಡಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ಗುರುಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತರದ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ಪೂಜಿಸಬಹುದು, ಅದುವೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಜೀವನದ ಸಾರ್ಥಕ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಗುರುವಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಗುರು ವಂದನೆ, ಗುರುವನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸಿದವನು ಮುಂದೊಂದು ದಿನ ಜಗವೇ ಅವನನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸುವಂತೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ.

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ನುಡಿಮುತ್ತುಗಳು

ಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಮ್ಮೆಲೆ ಹೊರದಬ್ಬಬಾರದು..!
ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಭಾವನೆಗೂ ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಲಯವಿದೆ.
ವಿರಾಮ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌನಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಸತ್ಯ ಭಾವನೆಗಳೇ..!

★ ★ ★

ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿಸುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ
ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕು ನಮ್ಮ ಆತ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಕಿಯನ್ನು
ನಮ್ಮ ನಗುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಹೃದಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗರವನ್ನು
ನೋಡಬಲ್ಲವರನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕು...

ಶೋಧನ್ ಕುಂದಾಪುರ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ.

ಅಪಘಾತ

✍ **ರಾಹುಲ್ ಆರ್. ಸುವರ್ಣ**, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ.

ನಾವು ದಿನನಿತ್ಯದ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೆಷ್ಟೋ ಅಮಾಯಕರನ್ನು, ಬಡತನದ ಸುಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಒದ್ದಾಡುವವರನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಉಳ್ಳವರ ನಡುವೆ ಉಳ್ಳದವರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಅಸಹ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪಹಾಸ್ಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಕೀಳು ಅಭಿರುಚಿಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮವರಿಂದಲೇ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಅದು ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಂದಿರಿಗೂ ಬಾಯಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಮಗೂ ಅನಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಇಂದಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ.

ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುವೆ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಎಲ್ಲರ ನಗು ಮುಖದ ಮೂಲಕ ರಂಗೇರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರು, ದೂರದ ಊರಿನ ಗೆಳೆಯರು, ಗೆಳತಿಯರೋ, ಊರಿನವರೆಲ್ಲ ಸೇರಿ ಮದುವೆ ಮನೆ ಚಪ್ಪರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿದವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಒಂದೊಂದೇ ಕೆಳಗುದುರುವಷ್ಟು ಹಾರಿ ಹಾರಿ ಕುಣಿದು ಕೂಗಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಮದುವೆಯ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೊಂದು ವರ್ಗವಾದರೆ, ಮನೆಯ ಒಳಗೆ ಕೂತು ಮದುಮಗನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೆಲ್ಫಿ ತೆಗೆದು, ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪ್ರೇಯಸಿ ಬರುವಳೋ, ಹನಿಮೂನ್ ಎಲ್ಲಿ? ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುವವರು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ. ಇವೆರಡರಲ್ಲೂ ಸಲ್ಲದವರು ಇರುವುದಿನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಿ? ಪಾಯಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸೌಂಟು ತಿರುಹುವಲ್ಲಿ.

ತೊಟ್ಟ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲೆ ಹಾಸಿಗೆಗೆ ಜಾರಿದ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರು ಮುಂಜಾನೆ ಬೇಗನೆ ಎದ್ದು, ಅವಸರ ಅವಸರದಿಂದ ಬೇಗ ಬೇಗನೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಬಣ್ಣ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಧರಿಸಿ ಮದುಮಗನ ಬಾಚಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಕೈ ಹಾಕಿ ತಲೆಸುತ್ತ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿಣೆ ತಂದು, ಅವರಿವರ ಕಣ್ಣ ಬಣ್ಣಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಮದುವೆಗೆ ಹೊರಟರು.

ಮದುವೆ ವಾಹನಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಅಲಂಕಾರವೇ ಸಾಕಿತ್ತು, ಆ ಮನೆತನದ ಅಂತಸ್ತನ್ನು ಅಳೆಯಲು. ಎಲ್ಲವು ನಮ್ಮ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಂತೆ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ? ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಘಟನೆಗಳು ಅನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಣಮುಂದೆ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಬಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ನಡುವೆ ಬೆಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಬಲ ಬದಿಯಿಂದ ಎಡ ಬದಿಗೆ ಸರ್ರನೆ ಬಸ್ಸಿನೆದುರಿಗೆ ಹೋದದ್ದೇ ತಡ ಡ್ರೈವರ್‌ನ ಕಾಲುಗಳು ಬ್ರೇಕ್‌ನ ಮೇಲಿತ್ತು. ಕೆಲವರ ತಲೆ ಎದುರಿನ ಸೀಟಿಗೆ ತಾಗಿತ್ತು. ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರೇ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನೊಳಗೆ ದೇವರ ನಾಮ ಗುನುಗುತ್ತಾ ಎದುರಿಗೆ ಬಂದರು. ಬೆಕ್ಕು ಹೋದದ್ದು ಅಪಶಕುನವಲ್ಲವೇ? ಎಂದು ಯಾರೂ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳದೆ ಒಳಗಿಂದೊಳಗೆ ಬಚ್ಚಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರು. ಅದು ಅಪಶಕುನವೆಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಶುಭಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಯಾರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಮನಸ್ಸಿನೊಳಗೆ ಆತಂಕವಿದ್ದರೂ ಮುಖದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಲ್ಲೂ ಹೊರ ಕಾಣಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆತಂಕವೆಂಬ ಮುಸುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರು ಕಾಣದಂತಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅಂತು ಇಂತು ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲರು ಮದುವೆ ಮಂಟಪಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪಿದರು. ಮದುಮಗನ ಮನೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಇನ್ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲರ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೂ ಮೀರಿ ಮದುವೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಆ ಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಭಾರ ಹಗುರವಾದಂತಾಯ್ತು. ಮದುವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಿಂತ ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳೇ ಮಿಂಚುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲವು ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಒಮ್ಮೆಗೆ ಮದುಮಗನ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿಯರು ಮನೆ ದೇವರನ್ನು ನೆನೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೈ ಮುಗಿದರು.

ಎಲ್ಲರು ಊಟ ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಹೊರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ''ಅಪ್ಪ ಹಾಕಿದ ಬ್ರಾಸ್‌ಲೆಟ್ ಎಲ್ಲಿ?'' ಎಂದಳು. ಅವನ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಅವನಿಗೂ ಒಮ್ಮೆಗೆ ಮೈ ಬೆವರಿತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಮನೆಯವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಿಮಿಷದೊಳಗೆ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಹರಡಿತು. ಎಲ್ಲರು ಹುಡುಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಆತಂಕದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳು ಈಗ ಅನುಮಾನದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ವಾಲಿದವು.

ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿದಾಗಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಎಡೆಬಿಡದೆ ಹುಡುಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು. ಕೆಲವರ ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಾಸ್‌ಲೆಟ್ ಕಳೆದುಹೋದ ಚಿಂತೆಯಾದರೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಗನೆ ಮನೆ ತಲುಪುವ ಚಿಂತೆ. ಆರೇಳು ದಿನಗಳಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿದ ಮದುವೆ ಮನೆಯ ಉತ್ಸಾಹ ಒಮ್ಮಿಂದೊಮ್ಮೆಗೆ ತಣ್ಣಗಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕೆಲವರು ಅದು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ ಸಾಕಪ್ಪ! ಎಂದುಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಇನ್ನುಳಿದವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪಾವನ್ ಬ್ರಾಸ್ಲೆಟ್? ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿರಬಹುದು? ಎಂದು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಮನುಷ್ಯರೆಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೆ. ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ಒಂದೊಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿಯಿತಲ್ಲ! ಎಂದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗಲೇ ಇಂಥದ್ದೊಂದು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಯಾರೂ ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮದುವೆ ಮಂಟಪ ಮತ್ತದರ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತ, ರೂಮ್ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆ ಹುಡುಕಿದರೂ ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಬ್ರಾಸ್‌ಲೆಟ್

ಕಾಣಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮದುಮಗನ ಮುಖದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರುತ್ಸಾಹದ ಕರಿಛಾಯೆ ಆದಾಗಲೇ ಮೂಡಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟೆನೋ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟೆನೋ ಯಾವುದೂ ನೆನಪಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದಮೇಲೆ ಯಾರದೋ ಕೈಸೇರಿದೆ ಎಂದರ್ಥವಲ್ಲವೇ? ಯಾರೊಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಅನುಮಾನದಿಂದ ನೋಡಲು ಬಂದವರೆಲ್ಲ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತವರು ಯಾರು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು? ಯಾವ ಹುತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಹಾವಿರುತ್ತದೆಂದು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಮದುಮಗನ ತಂದೆ–ತಾಯಿಯರು ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಯಾರ ಮುಖದಲ್ಲೂ ಗೊಂದಲ, ಭಯವೆಂಬುದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಹೇಳದೇ ಕೇಳದೇ ಬಂದು ಬಿಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಪರಿಹಾರವಾದ ಬಳಿಕ ನಿರಾಳವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಅತ್ತಿಂದಿತ್ತ ಗಮನಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ, ಮದುವೆ ಮಂಟಪ ಅಲಂಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ಕೆಲವರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಾತ್ರ ಯಾರಲ್ಲೂ ಮಾತನಾಡದೆ ಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೂ ಚಡಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಯಾರಿಗೋ ಕರೆಮಾಡಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಭಯದ ನೆರಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತಿದ್ದ. ಅಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅವನನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದ ಹುಡುಗನ ತಂದೆ, ಅವನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಹೋದವರೇ ಅವನೆದುರಿಗೆ ನಿಂತು, ಜೋರಾಗಿ ಉಸಿರು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾ, ಕಣ್ಣಿನ ಹುಬ್ಬುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲೇರಿಸುತ್ತ, ನಿಂತಿದ್ದವನ ಕೊರಳಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೈ ಹಾಕಿ ಎಳೆದಾಡಿ, ಕೆನ್ನೆ ಕೆಂಪಾಗುವಷ್ಟು ರಭಸದಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆದರು. ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಅವನನ್ನು ಕೇಳದೇ ಮೈಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ರಕ್ತ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಥಳಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನಿದ್ದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರು ಅವನ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹರಿದಾಡುವಾಗ ಬಂದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿದರು. ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರೆ ‘‘ಏನಪ್ಪಾ ಬ್ರಾಸ್‌ಲೆಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಡು’’ ಎಂದಾಗಲೇ ಆತನಿಗೆ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿದದ್ದು. ‘‘ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಬಾಯಿ ಬಿಡುವವನಲ್ಲ ಇವ!’’ ಎಂದು ಮತ್ತಿನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಗಂಡಸರು ಸಿಕ್ಕ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬಾರಿಸಿದರು. ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಹೊಡೆದ ಅವನನ್ನು ‘‘ಪೊಲೀಸ್‌ಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಿ’’ ಎಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವರು ಯಾರೋ ಸ್ವರ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟರು.

ಆಗ ಆತ ‘‘ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ನಾನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನಿಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುವೆ ಮಂಟಪ ಅಲಂಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದವ. ನನ್ನ ಮಗಳು ಸಾನ್ವಿ. ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ತರಗತಿ ಹುಡುಗಿ. ಆಕೆ ನಿನ್ನೆಯಾದ ಅಪಘಾತದಿಂದ ಇಂದು ಸಾವು ಬದುಕಿನ ನಡುವೆ ಹೋರಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಆ ಕಂದನ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕರಿಂದ ಐದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇವತ್ತು ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿ, ಉಳಿದುದನ್ನು ಯಜಮಾನರ ಬಳಿ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಂದವನೇ ಹೊರತು ಇನ್ನ್ಯಾವುದೇ ದುರುದ್ದೇಶ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಫೋನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತಿದ್ದದ್ದು ನನ್ನ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯ ಹತ್ರ’’ ಎಂದನು ನೋವಲ್ಲಿ ನರಳುತ್ತ.

ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಕರುಳು ಹಿಂಡಿದಂತಾಯಿತು. ಮೈ ತುಂಬಾ ರಕ್ತದೋಕುಳಿ ಆಗಿರುವ ಆತನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಏನು ಕಥೆ? ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಪಶ್ಚಾತ್ತಾಪವಾಯಿತು. ಮಾಡಿದ ತಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕ್ಷಮೆ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? ಅದೇ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ರೂಮ್ ಕ್ಲೀನ್ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಡ್ರೆಸ್ ಚೇಂಜಿಂಗ್ ರೂಮ್‌ನ ಕನ್ನಡಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಬ್ರಾಸ್‌ಲೆಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟರು.

ನಿಯತ್ತು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಹಣಕೊಟ್ಟು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಹದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಅಪ್ಪ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವನೆಂಬ ಭರವಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೂ ಉಸಿರಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆ ಜೀವವು ಯಾವುದೇ ತಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕಥೆ ಒಂದು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಘಟನೆಯಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಇದರ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳ ಕಣ್ಣಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಥೆಯೇ ಅಡಗಿದೆ.

*

ನೀ ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಅಲ್ಲ

ಕಾಯುತಿರುವರೋ ಒಳಗೊಳಗೆ,
ನಿನ್ನ ಪ್ರೀತಿಸಲು ಕೊಡುವರೊ ಪ್ರತೀ ಘಳಿಗೆ...
ನೀ ಕಾಣುತಿರಲು ಬರೀ ಮೌನ,
ದೂರಬೇಡವೋ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಜಾಣ...
ನೀ ಕಾಣದ್ದೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿರಬಹುದೋ,
ಇದನ್ನೊಂದರಿತು ಖುಷಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಾಳೋ...
ನೀ ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಈ ಜಗವನೆಲ್ಲ ಕಂಡು ಬೆರಗಾಗಿ ಸೋತೋಗಿ ಅಳಲು ಬಯಸುವನು...

✍ **ವಿಜಯ ಭಾರತೀಶ,** ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ

‘ಅಮ್ಮ’.... ನೀ ಮಮತೆಯ ಕಡಲು

ರಿಯಾನ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ.

‘ಅಮ್ಮ’ ಎರಡಕ್ಷರದ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಪದ. ಆದರೆ ಅದರ ಒಳಾರ್ಥ ನೆನೆದಾಗ ನಾವು ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಭಾವುಕರಾಗುವುದು ನಿಜ. ಅವಳು ತಾಯಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಅದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜೀವಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ತಾಯಿಯ ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ವಾತ್ಸಲ್ಯ ಸಹಜವಾದುದು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ತಾಯಿಯ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಅಪಾರವಾದುದು. ಅವಳೊಂದು ಮಹಾ ಅದ್ಭುತವೆಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪೇನಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನೇ ತಿಳಿಯದ ಹಸುಗೂಸನ್ನು ಜಗತ್ತಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದವಳು ತಾಯಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಳೆ.

ಬಸಿರಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಮಾಂಸದ ಮುದ್ದೆಗಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಅದೆಷ್ಟೋ ಆಸೆ ಕನಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ಬದುಕುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಜೀವನವನ್ನೇ ಮುಡಿಪಾಗಿಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ತನ್ನವರಲ್ಲದವರನ್ನು ತನ್ನವರಂತೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿಸುವ ತನ್ಮಯತೆಯ ಸ್ವಭಾವ ತಾಯಿಯದು. ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಮೀರಿದ ಶಕ್ತಿ ತಾಯಿಯ ಪ್ರೀತಿಗಿದೆ. ಬದುಕಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿ ಸಾವಿನ ಅರ್ಧ ನೋವನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಆಕೆ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಹಡೆಯುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಅಳುವ ಕಂದಮ್ಮನನ್ನು ತೊಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡೇ ಅದೆಷ್ಟೋ ರಾತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ತಾನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಪಟ್ಟ ಪಾಡು ತನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅನುಭವಿಸಬಾರದೆಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಕೊರತೆಯಾಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ತನ್ನವರು ಮನೆಗೆ ಹಿಂದಿರುಗುವುದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಡವಾದರೂ ಬಾಗಿಲಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತು ಕಾಯುವ ಬಡಜೀವವಾಗಿದೆ ತಾಯಿ. ತನ್ನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಿಂಚಿತ್ತೂ ಚಿಂತಿಸದೆ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಏಳಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಬಯಸುವ ನಿಷ್ಕಲ್ಮಷ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಅವಳದು. ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಳು ತೋರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಮಮತೆ ಇನ್ನಾರಿಂದಲೂ ತೋರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವಳ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿಸುವುದೂ ಕೂಡಾ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಕಷ್ಟ.

ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ತ್ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡುವ ತಾಯಿ ಮುಪ್ಪಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಆಶ್ರಯ ಬಯಸುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತವಾದುದು. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಮನಸ್ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಇರುವವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಹೆತ್ತ ತಾಯಿ-ತಂದೆಯವರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಾಗ ನಾವು ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ತನ್ನ ಇಂದಿನ ನಿಲುವಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣರಾದವರನ್ನೇ ಮರೆತು ಬಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಮಂದಿ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಪಾಲು ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೆತ್ತವರನ್ನು ಪಾಲು ಮಾಡಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ಭೇಟಿಯಾಗುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿದ್ದುಂಟು. ತನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಅನ್ಯರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೆಣಸಾಡುವ ತಾಯಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಗುವಾಗಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಕರುಳಬಳ್ಳಿಯ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನರಿಯದ ನಾವು ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ತಲೆಬಾಗಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಜನ್ಮ ನೀಡಿದ ತಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಇತರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿವೆ. ಕೆಲಸದ ಒತ್ತಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಆಡುವುದನ್ನೂ ಮರೆತು ಬಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಸದಾ ನಮ್ಮ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಬಯಸುವ ಆ ಜೀವ ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಕೀಳು ವರ್ತನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಿಂಚಿತ್ತೂ ಅಪವಾದಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ನೋವನ್ನು ತನ್ನೊಳಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ನಮಗರಿಯದಂತೆ ಕಣ್ಣೀರಿಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ.

ಅನೇಕ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ತಾಯಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕವನ, ಲೇಖನ, ಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನವ್ಯ ಕವಿ ಪಿ. ಲಂಕೇಶರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕವನ ‘ಅವ್ವ’ದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಯಿಯ ಕುರಿತು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಸಾಲುಗಳು;

ಬನದ ಕರಡಿಯ ಹಾಗೆ
ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹೊತ್ತು
ಗಂಡನ್ನ ಸಾಕಿದಳು ಕಾಸು ಗಂಟಿಕ್ಕಿದಳು
ನೊಂದ ನಾಯಿಯ ಹಾಗೆ ಬೈದು, ಗೊಣಗಿ, ಗುದ್ದಾಡಿದಳು;

ಪಿ. ಲಂಕೇಶರವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕವನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಯಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಬನದ ಕರಡಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ನೊಂದ ನಾಯಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸುತ್ತಾ ತಾಯಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಬನದ ಕರಡಿಯ ಹಾಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಾಕುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ತನ್ನ ಗಂಡ, ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಚ್ಯುತಿಯುಂಟಾದರೂ ಆಕೆ ಗುದ್ದಾಡಿಯಾದರೂ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ.

ತಾಯಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹಜವಾದುದು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಾಣಿ, ಪಕ್ಷಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ತನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅಥವಾ ಮರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಏನೇ ಅಪಾಯಗಳಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ತನ್ನ ಮರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯುಂಟಾದಾಗ ಅವುಗಳು ಕ್ರೌರ್ಯ ರೂಪವನ್ನು ತಾಳಬಹುದು. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಈ ಕೆಲವು ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಪಿ. ಲಂಕೇಶರು ತಾಯಿಯ ಗುಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಾಯಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದರಂತೆಯೇ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಜನಪದ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಯಿಯ ಕುರಿತು –
''ಯಾರು ಆದರೂ ಹೆತ್ತ ತಾಯಂತೆ ಆದಾರೋ
ಸಾವಿರ ಸೌದೆ ಒಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಸಾವಿರ ಸೌದೆ ಒಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ – ಉರಿದಾರೂ ।
ದೀವಿಗೆಯಂತೆ ಬೆಳಕುಂಟೆ''

ಸಾವಿರ ಸೌದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉರಿಸಿದರೂ ಕೂಡಾ ಅದು ಜ್ಯೋತಿಯಂತಹ ತಂಪು ಬೆಳಕನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಮಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಜನ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರೂ ತಾಯಿಯ ಪ್ರೀತಿಗೆ ಸರಿಸಮಾನವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾಯಿಯ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಅದು ಅತ್ಯಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಅವಳ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಬೇರಾರಿಂದಲೂ ತುಂಬಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸಾಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಪದರು ತಾಯಿಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಜ್ಯೋತಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ವೃದ್ಧಾಶ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಅವಿವೇಕತನವೇ ಕಾರಣ. ಹೆತ್ತ ತಾಯಿಯ ಮನಸ್ಸರಿಯದೆ ಅವಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ಯಾವುದೋ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ದು ಬಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಆಸರೆಯನ್ನು ಬಯಸುವ ಆಕೆಗೆ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಅಸಹನೀಯವೆನಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಚಿಕ್ಕಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಪೋಷಿಸಿದ ತಾಯಿಯ ಋಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲವಾಗಿ ಏನನ್ನಾದರೂ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನಿಲುವು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರದಾದರೆ ಖಂಡಿತ ವೃದ್ಧಾಶ್ರಮದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇಳಿಕೆಯಾಗಬಹುದು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಸೊಸೆಯು ತನ್ನ ಅತ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ತಾಯಿಯ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಿದರೆ, ತಾಯಿ ಸೊಸೆಯನ್ನು ಮಗಳಂತೆ ಭಾವಿಸಿದರೆ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಒಡೆಯದೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ದಿನಚರಿಯ ಅಲ್ಪಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಮಯವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಹೆತ್ತಾಕೆಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡಬಹುದು.

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ನಾ ಕಾದೆ

ನಾ ಕಾದೆ
ರವಿಗಾಗಿ ಭುವಿ ಕಾದ ಹಾಗೆ
ನಾ ಕಾದೆ
ಸವಿಗಾಗಿ ಕವಿ ಕಾದ ಹಾಗೆ
ನಾ ಕಾದೆ
ತಾಯಿಗಾಗಿ ಮರಿ ಕಾದ ಹಾಗೆ
ಆದರೂ ನೀ ಮರೆಯಾದೆ
ಹಗಲಲಿ ತಾರೆ ಮುಗಿಲನ್ನೆ ತೊರೆದು
ತೋರದೇ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಮಾಯವಾದ ಹಾಗೆ...

ವಿಜಯ ಭಾರತೀಶ, ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ

ದತ್ತು ಮಗು

ಮೀನಾಕ್ಷಿ ಕಲ್ಮನಿ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ.

ನನ್ನ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಮನೆಯವರು ಆಗಷ್ಟೇ ಹೊಸ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲಿಟ್ಟ ದಂಪತಿಗಳಾದುದರಿಂದ ಖುಷಿಯಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದರು. ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ಸ್ ಕೈತುಂಬಾ ಸಂಬಳವಿತ್ತು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು – ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಸುತ್ತಾಡುವುದು, ಮೂವಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು, ಬೇಕೆನಿಸಿದ್ದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮನೆಗೆ ತರೋದು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಅವರು ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಿ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷ ಕಳೆಯಿತು. ಹುಡುಗಿಯ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವಳೇ ದೊಡ್ಡವಳು, ಹುಡುಗನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಅವನೇ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಗ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಹುಡುಗನ ಕಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹುಡುಗಿಯ ಮನೆಯವರಿಂದ ಮಗುವಿನ ವಿಚಾರ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಬರತೊಡಗಿತು. ನಮಗೆ ಈಗ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಪ್ರೈವೆಸಿ ಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮಗು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರಾಯ್ತು ಎಂದು ಕೈಚೆಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂತರು.

ಮನೆಯವರ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ವಿಪರೀತ ಒತ್ತಾಯ. ಆನಂತರ ಹುಡುಗ, ‘‘ಓಕೆ, ನಾವು ಮಗು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ’’ ಎಂದರು. ನಂತರ ಹೀಗೇ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಹೋಯ್ತು. ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ನಂತರ ಹೆಂಡತಿಗೆ ಬಯಕೆ ಶುರು ಆಯ್ತು. ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖುಷಿಯೋ ಖುಷಿ, ಗಂಡ-ಹೆಂಡತಿಯರು ಖುಷಿಯಾದರು. ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಹೆಂಡತಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು, ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲಿ ಎಂದು ವರ್ಕ್ ಫ್ರಮ್ ಹೋಮ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೆ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್‌ಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಗಂಡನು ಹೆಂಡತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೂವಿನ ಹಾಗೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತೊಡಗಿದ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಹುಡುಗಿ ತುಂಬಾ ದಪ್ಪ! ಎದ್ದರೆ ಕೂರಲು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೂತರೆ ಏಳಲು ಕಷ್ಟ. ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಅವಳದ್ದೇ ಮೈಭಾರ ಆಯಿತು. ಇನ್ನು ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯ ಭಾರವೂ! ಆಗ ತಾನು ಸಣ್ಣಗಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಡಯಟ್ ಶುರು ಮಾಡಿದಳು. ವಾಕಿಂಗ್, ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮ ಶುರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಳು. ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಹೇಳುವವರು ಯಾರೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರ ಎತ್ತಬಾರದು, ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ವೈದ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಅವಳು ಅದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ್ದಳು. ಹೇಗಾದರೂ ಸರಿ, ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಳ್ಳಗಾಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದೊಂದೆ ಹಠ! ಇದ್ದಕ್ಕಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ತುಂಬಾ ಋತುಸ್ರಾವ ಕಂಡಳು! ಹೆದರಿ ಹೌಹಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರು ಮುನ್ನವೆ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ ಚೆಕಪ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಬಾರಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಸುಮ್ಮನಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು.

ಅವರು ಚೆಕಪ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದರು, ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಕೆಲಸದ ಒತ್ತಡ, ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮದ ಒತ್ತಡದಿಂದ ಮಗು ಕರಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದೆ (ಅಬಾರ್ಷನ್) ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಮತ್ತು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮಗು ಆಗುವ ಯಾವ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದುಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಅವಳ ದಪ್ಪ ಮೈ ಕಾರಣ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಜೀವಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ಮಗು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ಅವಳ ಗಂಡ ಕುಗ್ಗದೆ, ಹೆಂಡತಿಗೆ ಸಾಂತ್ವಾನ ಹೇಳಿ ತುಂಬಾ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರು. ನಾವ್ಯಾಕೆ ಅನಾಥ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ದತ್ತು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು ಎಂದು. ಅವರು ದತ್ತು ಮಗು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಮುಂದಾದರು.

ಹೀಗೆ ಅನಾಥ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಾ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಅನಾಥ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಕೊಡುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಯಾವ ಅನಾಥಾಶ್ರಮವೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ತಮಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಆಗದೇ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಅನಾಥ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿಯ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಾಕಿ, ಸಲಹಿ ಪೋಷಿಸಿದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬಾಳು ಬಂಗಾರವಾದೀತು.

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ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಸಂಕೋಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಧಿಸಿಡಬಹುದು, ಹಿಂಸಿಸಬಹುದು, ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಯಾಕೆ ನನ್ನ ಈ ದೇಹವನ್ನು ನಾಶಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ, ಯಾವತ್ತಿಗೂ ನನ್ನ ಆತ್ಮಬಲವನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಿಡಲಾಗದು. – **ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ.**

ಚಹಾ

✍ **ಮಾರುತಿ ಮುರುಡೇಶ್ವರ,** ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ.

ಚಾ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾಯಾಲೋಕ. ಚಾಗೊಂದು ಡೇ (ಟೀ ಡೇ) ಇರಬಹುದು. ಚಾ ಕುಡಿಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂತದ್ದೇ ದಿನ ಅಂತುಂಟೇ...

ಚಾಯಿ... ಛಾಯಿ ಅಂತ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಚಾ ಪ್ರಿಯರಿಗಂತೂ ಮರುಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿನೀರು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ ಹಾಗೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಚಾದ ಛಾಪೇ ಬೇರೆ.

ನನ್ನ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಬರಹದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಚಾಆ... ಆಹಾ!

ಚಹಾ ನನಗಿಷ್ಟ. ಆದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಕೆಲವು ಷರತ್ತು – ನಾನು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರು ಚಹಾ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕುಡಿಯಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಮಾಡಿರೋ ಚಹಾ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕುಡಿಯೋದು.

ನನಗೆ ನಾನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಚಹಾ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬೇರೆಯವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಚಹಾ ಆಗಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಹೋದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಲ ಚಾ ಕುಡಿಯೋದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಅಂತ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಉಂಟು. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಪುಕ್ಕಟೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕ ಚಹಾಕ್ಕಿಂತ ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಚಹಾ ಕುಡಿದದ್ದು ಇದೆ.

ಚಹಾಕ್ಕೂ ನನಗೂ ಅಷ್ಟಕಷ್ಟೆ. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಏನೋ ತುಂಬಾ ತಲೆನೋವು. ಮದ್ದು ಇಲ್ಲದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ. ಯಾರೋ ಹೇಳಿದ ನೆನಪು, ಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ಲೋಟ ಚಹಾ ಮಾಡಿ ಗಟ ಗಟ ಹೀರಿದೆ. ಕುಡಿದ ಹೊಡೆತಕ್ಕೆ ತಲೆನೋವು ಹೆದರಿ ಓಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲೊಯ್ತ್ ಅಂತಾನೇ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ!

ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಏನೋ ಪ್ರೀತಿ. ದಿನಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಬಾರಿ ಚಾ ಕುಡಿಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಶುರು ಮಾಡಿದವ ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ತರನಾ ಮಾರಾಯ್ರೆ? ಗ್ರೀನ್ ಟೀ, ಲೆಮನ್ ಟೀ, ಪುದೀನಾ ಟೀ ಹೀಗೆ ಒಂದಾ ಎರಡಾ ಎಲ್ಲಾದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಟೀ ಅಂತಾ ಸೇರ್ಸಿ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಗದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದ್ರಲ್ಲೂ ಈ 'ಟಿಕ್ ಟಾಕ್' ಬಂದ ಕೂಡ್ಲೇ ಯಾವ್ ಯಾವ್ ನಮುನಿ ಟೀ ನೋ ದೇವರೇ ಬಲ್ಲ. ಪಾಪ ಇದ್ರ ನಡು ನಡುವೆ ಕೊರೋನಾ ಮದ್ದು ಅಂತ ನಾನಾ ಟೀ ಮಾಡಿ ಕುಡಿದದ್ದೂ ಉಂಟು.

ಚಾ ಲೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗದ 'ಮಾರಿ ಬಿಸ್ಕತ್', ಹೊಕ್ಕರೆ ಹೊರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದ 'ಪಾರ್ಲೆಜಿ ಬಿಸ್ಕತ್' ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಟಿಕೊಂಡ ಜೋಡಿ. ಹಾಗೆ ಚಾ ಎಂಬುದು ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಪಾನೀಯವಾಗಿರದೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಬೆಸೆಯುವ ಕೊಂಡಿ ಆಗಿಯೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ನಾವ್ ಯಾರ್ ಮನೆಗ್ ಹೋಗ್ಲಿ ಯಾರ್ ನಮ್ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬರ್ಲಿ ಚಾ ಇಲ್ದೆ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆ ಶುರುವಾಗ್ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಅನ್ನಿಸುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾವ್ ಎಂತದೆ ಚಾ ಕುಡಿಲಿ ಆದ್ರೆ ಹಾಲಿನ್ ಚಾದ ಸ್ವಾದವೇ ಬ್ಯಾರೆ. ದಪ್ಪ ಹಾಲಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನೀರ್ ಸೇರ್ಸಿ, ಚಾ ಪುಡಿ, ಸಕ್ರೆ ಹಾಕಿ, ಸಣ್ಣ್ ಶುಂಠಿ ತುಂಡ್ ಹಾಕಿ ಕುದ್ಸಿ ಕುಡಿದ್ರೆ ಏನಂತ್ರಿ? ಸ್ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರೇ ಗೇಣು. ಯಾರ್ ಯಾರಿಗ್ ಹೇಗ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ ಚಾ ಇಷ್ಟಾನೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ನಂಗ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಾರಿ ಇಷ್ಟ. ಕೆಲವೊಂದ್ಸಲ ಒಂದ್ ಚಾ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಹಾಕ್ಲಕ್ಕೆ ಇತ್ತೇನೋ ಅನ್ಸಿದ್ದೂ ಉಂಟು ಖರ್ಚ್ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಲಾಭ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ. ನಮ್ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಮೋದಿಯವರು ಕೂಡ ಮೊದ್ಲು ಚಾ ಮಾರ್ತ ಇದ್ರಂತೆ. ನಾವ್ ಬರಿ ಚಾ ಅಂತ ಆದ್ರೆ ಇದ್ಕೆ ಇಂಟರ್ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟಸ್ ಉಂಟು. ಅದರದೇ ಆದ ಒಂದ್ ದಿನಾನೂ ಆಚರಿಸುದ್. ಹಿಂಗೇ ಹೇಳುಕ್ ಹೋದ್ರೆ ನಮ್ ಚಾ ಕತೆ ಒಂದಾ, ಎರಡಾ, ಈ ಚಾ ದಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಒಡೆದ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಓದಿ ಆದ್ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಫ್ರೀ ಇದ್ರೆ ನೀವ್ ನಿಮ್ ಕೈಯಾರೆ ಒಂದ್ ಕಪ್ ಚಾ ಮಾಡಿ ನಿಮ್ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಪಾತ್ರರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿ.

ಹ್ಯಾಪಿ ಚಾ ಡೇ.

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ಸೋಗು ಹಾಕದೆ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯವಿದೆ.

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ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗುವುದೇ ನಿಜವಾದ ಮುಕ್ತಿ.

– ಜಿಡ್ಡು ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂರ್ತಿ

ಮೊದಲ ಚಾರಣದ ಸವಿನೆನಪು

✍ **ಚೇತನ,** ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ.

ಪ್ರವಾಸ, ಚಾರಣಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ನೆನಪಿನ ಬುತ್ತಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುವ ದಾರಿಗಳು. ಆ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುವ ಅನುಭವ ಬೇರೆಲ್ಲೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದು ನಾ ಕಾಣೆ. ಚಾರಣ, ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಎಂದಾಕ್ಷಣ ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಮೊದಲ ನೆನಪೆಂದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಪದವಿ ತರಗತಿಯ ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತೆಯರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಾಸ್ಕ್ ಸ್ಯಾನಿಟೈಸರ್ ಯಾವುದನ್ನೂ ಬಳಸದೆ ಹೋಗಿಬಂದ ಕವಲೇದುರ್ಗ–ಕುಪ್ಪಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸ.

ಆ ಸುಂದರ ನೆನಪು ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಮಾಡಲೆಂದೇ ಪಣತೊಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿ ಆದದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಗೆಳತಿಯರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೋಜು ಮಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದಾಗ ತಟ್ಟನೆ ಒಂದು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ನನ್ನ ತಲೆಸವರಿ ಹೋಗಿತ್ತು. ಆಗಲೇ ಆದದ್ದು ಈ ದಿಢೀರ್ ಪ್ರವಾಸ.

ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಬೆಳೆದ ನನಗೆ ಶೃಂಗೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಜ್ಜನ ಮನೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದೇನೋ ವಿಶೇಷ ನಂಟು. ಪ್ರತಿಬಾರಿ ರಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕಳೆದ ಕ್ಷಣಗಳು, ನನ್ನ ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ನೆನಪುಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹಸಿಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪದವಿಯ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮುಗಿದದ್ದೇ ತಡ ಅಜ್ಜನ ಮನೆಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಪಯಣ. ಹೊರಡುವಾಗಲೇ ಗೆಳತಿಯರ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಯೋಚನೆ ನನ್ನ ಮಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಓಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಮನೆಯವರಿಂದ ಅನುಮತಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದೇ ತಡ ಅಜ್ಜನ ಮನೆಯ ಗಮ್ಮತ್ತು ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಪ್ಪದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನನ್ನ ಗೆಳತಿ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾಳ ಮನೆ ತಲುಪಿದೆ. ಆಕೆಯ ಮನೆಯ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ತೋಟ, ಗದ್ದೆ, ಹಳ್ಳ, ಬೆಟ್ಟ–ಗುಡ್ಡಗಳ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ಸವಿದು, ಮಲೆನಾಡ ಶೈಲಿಯ ಭೋಜನ ಮಾಡಿ, ರಾತ್ರಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಗೆಳತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ 'ನಾಳೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಗಾದರೂ ಹೋಗೋಣ' ಎಂಬ ಮಾತು ಬಂದಾಗ ಥಟ್ಟನೆ ನೆನಪಾದದ್ದು ನನ್ನ ಅಕ್ಕ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಕವಲೇದುರ್ಗ ಎಂಬ ಚಾರಣದ ಕಥೆ. ಕೂಡಲೇ ಜಂಗಮವಾಣಿ ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು, ನೆಟ್ವರ್ಕ್ ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಕ್ಕನನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿ ಚಾರಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದಿಷ್ಟು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕಲೆ ಹಾಕಿಯೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟೆವು.

ಮರುದಿನ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಬೇಗನೆ ಎದ್ದು, ಮತ್ತೋರ್ವ ಗೆಳತಿ ಅನುಶ್ರೀಯ ಮನೆ ತಲುಪಿ, ಊಟೋಪಚಾರ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ, ಅವಳನ್ನು ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿ ಬಸ್ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ತಲುಪುವಾಗ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನವಾಗಿಯೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕವಲೇದುರ್ಗದ ಕಡೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಬಸ್‌ಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರಿಸುವಾಗಲೆ ತಿಳಿದದ್ದು ನಮಗೆ ಆ ಕಡೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಕೊನೆಯ ಬಸ್ಸು ಐದು ನಿಮಿಷದ ಮುಂಚೆಯಷ್ಟೇ ಹೋಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ನಿರಾಸೆಗೊಂಡ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಪಡಿಸಲು ನನ್ನ ಗೆಳತಿಯರು ಅದಾಗಲೇ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಉಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಹತ್ತಾರು ಬಾರಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರೂ ನನ್ನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ಅನುಭವ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಹುಮ್ಮಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗೆಳತಿಯರು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದು ಕವಿಮನೆ–ಕವಿಶೈಲ ಕುಪ್ಪಳ್ಳಿಗೆ.

ಕುಪ್ಪಳ್ಳಿ ನಾಡಕವಿ ಕುವೆಂಪುರವರ ಜನ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ. ಅವರು ಜೀವಿಸಿದ ಮನೆಯ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ತಿರುಗಾಡಿ, ಅವರು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿ, ಕವಿಮನೆಯ ಸಮೀಪದ ಬೆಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕವಿಶೈಲ ತಲುಪಿ, ಕವಿ ಸಮಾಧಿಗೆ ನಮಿಸಿ, ಅದೇನೋ ಒಂದು ವಿಶೇಷ ರೀತಿಯ ಧನ್ಯತಾ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದದಂತೂ ನಿಜ. ನಂತರ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕವಿಶೈಲದ ಸೂರ್ಯಾಸ್ತಮಾನ ವೀಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತು ಆ ನೇಸರನ ಹೊಂಗಿರಣವನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು ಗೆಳತಿಯ ಮನೆಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಹಾಕಿದೆವು.

ಗೆಳತಿಯ ಮನೆ ತಲುಪಿದ ಮೇಲೂ ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಯೋಚನೆ ಒಂದೇ ಉಡುಪಿಯನ್ನು ತಲುಪುವ ಮೊದಲು ನಾನು ಕವಲೇದುರ್ಗ ಚಾರಣ ಮಾಡಿ ತೀರಲೇಬೇಕು ಎಂದು. ಈ ಯೋಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಗೆಳತಿಯರ ಬಳಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಕ್ಕ ಹೇಳಿದ ಕಥೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಚಾರಣದ ಆಸೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಮರುದಿನ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆಯೇ ಕವಲೇದುರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಬಸ್ಸಿನ ಬೆನ್ನೇರಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟೆವು.

ಕವಲೇದುರ್ಗ ಒಂದು ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಪುರಾತನ ಕೋಟೆ. ಕೋಟೆಯು ಭಾಗಶಃ ನಾಶವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಉಳಿದಿರುವ ಪಳೆಯುಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಚಾರಣದುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ನೋಡಬಹುದು. ಕೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಲವು ಕಂಬಗಳ, ಮಂಟಪಗಳ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪವು ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿಯುವಂತೆ ಇತ್ತು. ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ತುತ್ತತುದಿಯನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿದರೆ ನಾವೇನು ಇನ್ನು ಆಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಚುಂಬಿಸಲು ಮೂರೇ ಗೇಣು ಇದೆಯೇನೋ ಎಂಬ ಅನುಭವ ಆಯಿತು. ಈ ಸಂತೋಷದ ನಡುವೆ ಜೇನುನೊಣಗಳ ಹಿಂಡೊಂದು ನಮ್ಮತ್ತ ಧಾವಿಸಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ನಮಗಾದ ನಡುಕ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಎದೆ ಝುಲ್ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವುಗಳು ನಮಗೇನು ಮಾಡದೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಪಾಡಿಗೆ ಝೇಂಕಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಸಾಗಿ ಹೋದವು. ಆಗ ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದದ್ದು ಇಷ್ಟೇ – ''ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯು ಸಾರಿ ಸಾರಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದೆ, ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಆಕೆಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳು'' ಎಂದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಯಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಮಾಡಲೇಬೇಕು. ಈ ತಾಯಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಯಾವ ತೊಂದರೆಯೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಹಾಗೆ

ನಾವು ಕೂಡ ಆಕೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ತೊಂದರೆ ಆಗದಂತೆ ಎಚ್ಚರವಹಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಹೀಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಹಲವು ಅನುಭವಗಳು, ನೂರಾರು ಸವಿನೆನಪುಗಳು, ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಊರುಗಳ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯ, ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡಿನ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯ ಪರಿಚಯ, ಗೆಳೆಯರೊಂದಿಗಿನ ಮೋಜು–ಮಸ್ತಿ, ತಡರಾತ್ರಿವರೆಗಿನ ಹರಟೆ, ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ಜನರ ಪ್ರೀತಿ–ವಾತ್ಸಲ್ಯ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಜೋಪಾನವಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಮನದೊಳಗಿನ ಬುತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಭಾರವಾದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ನನ್ನೂರು ಉಡುಪಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿಳಿದೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರವಾಸವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೂ ಈ ನನ್ನ ಮೊದಲ ಚಾರಣದ ಸವಿನೆನಪು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ನನ್ನೆದೆಯಲಿ ಜೀವಂತ.

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A prayer of teen…

ಕಾಣಲಾಗದೆ ಸುಖವ ಸ್ವಂತ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೆ,
ಹುಡುಕಿ ಹೊರಟೆ ನಾ ನಿನ್ನದೇ ಈ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ...
ಸಹಿಸಲಾಗದೆ ದುಃಖವ ಲಘು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೂ,
ಅಳುತ ಕೂರುವೆ ದೇವನೇ ಕೈ ಪಿಡಿದು ನಡೆಸು...
ಒಂಟಿ ಕೂತಾಗ ಜೊತೆಯೊಬ್ಬನು ಬೇಕೆಂಬಾಸೆ,
ಸಂಘ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿರಲು ಒಂಟಿಯಾಗುವ ಆಸೆ...
ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಹೇಳದೆ ಕೇಳದೆ ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಛೆಯ ನಡೆಸುವ ಆಸೆ,
ಬಡಪಾಯಿಯಾಗಿಹೆನೋ ಅಲ್ಲಾಹು ರಕ್ಷಿಸೋ...
ಆರನು ಕೇಳೆನು ನಾ ಜೀವನದಿ ಸಿಹಿ ದನಿಗಾಗಿ,
ಆದರೂ ಹಾಕುವೆ ನೀ ತಾಳವ ನನ್ನ ಸಂಗನಾಗಿ...
ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಕಾಣದೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಸಹಕಾರವ,
ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೇಳದೆ ನಿನ್ನದೇ ಸಿಹಿ ರಾಗವ
ನನ್ನದೆಂದೇ ಹಾಡಿಹೆನೋ ಈ ಹಾಡನು ಮಾಧವ...
ಆಟವ್ಯಾತಕೋ ಇದೆಲ್ಲ ಹಾಸ್ಯವ್ಯಾತಕೊ ಯೇಸು,
ಮೂಢನಾಗಿಸಿ ಎನ್ನನು ಮೂಡುವ ನಿನ್ನ ನಗುವ್ಯಾತಕೋ!

ವಿಜಯ ಭಾರತೀಶ, ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ

ಕೈಗೆ ಬಂದದ್ದು ಕಾಲಿಗೆ ಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ

✍ **ರಾಹುಲ್ ಆರ್. ಸುವರ್ಣ,** ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ.

ಬೈಸಿಕಲ್ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸೈಕಲ್ ಎಂಬ ಪದವೇ ನಮಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿರದ್ದು. ಸೈಕಲ್ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಜೀವನದ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಭಾಗ. ನಾವಿರುವ ಜಾಗದಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ನಾಲ್ಕರಿಂದ ಐದು ಕಿಲೋ ಮೀ. ನನಗೆ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ನೆನಪಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ಸೈಕಲ್ಗಳನ್ನು ಶಾಲೆಯ ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಾ ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಇರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಜೋಪಾನವಾಗಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅದು ಬರುವಾಗಲೇ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಚಕ್ರದ ಕಡ್ಡಿಗಳು ಒಂದೊಂದು ದಿಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ತಿರುಗಿ ಹೋಗಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪುಣ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಮುರುಳಿ ಸರ್ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಯೇ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಸರಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸೈಕಲಿನ ಅವಸ್ಥೆ ಏನೆಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ಓಡಿಸಿದವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಗೊತ್ತು.

ಆದರೂ ಆಗ ಅದೇ ನಮಗೆ ಖುಷಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಕೆಲವರ ಸೈಕಲ್ಗಳಿಗಂತೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಮೈ ಕೈಗೆಲ್ಲ ಸುಣ್ಣ-ಬಣ್ಣ ಬಿದ್ದು, ಹ್ಯಾಂಡಲ್ ಮೇಲೊಂದು ಹ್ಯಾಂಡಲ್ ಬಂದು ಕೂರುತಿತ್ತು. ಹಾ...! ನಾನಿರುವುದು ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಆಗ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ನಾವಿದ್ದ ಜಾಗದಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕರಿಂದ ಐದು ಕಿಲೋ ಮೀ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯ ವಾಹನವೇ ಅಂಬಾರಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆಗ ಹತ್ತನೇ ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವರಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ತರಗತಿಗಳು ಆರಂಭವಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದ ಸೈಕಲ್ಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಓಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಶಾಲೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಮೊದ ಮೊದಲು ಏನೂ ಅನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ನಂತರದ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದಂತಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಮ್ಮ ಸೈಕಲ್ಗಳನ್ನು ಓಡಿಸುವುದಿರಲಿ, ಮುಟ್ಟುವುದು ಕೂಡ ಘೋರ ಪಾಪವೆಂಬಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಸೈಕಲ್ ಅವರ ತರಗತಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಮುಗಿದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗೆ ಹಿಂದಿರುಗುವಾಗ ನಾಳೆಯೋ ನಾಡಿದ್ದೋ ಎಂಬಂತಿರುವ ಹಳೆಯವರಂತೆ ಗೋಚರಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನು ಸ್ಮಶಾನವೆಂಬ ಗುಜುರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಅಥವಾ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಎಂಬ ಸೈಕಲ್ ಶಾಪ್ನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ಸರಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು, ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಸರಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದರೂ ಆಯಸ್ಸು ಮುಗಿದಿದ್ದರೆ ಏನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ. ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಗ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ನೂರು ಕನಸುಗಳು, ಕೂಡಿಟ್ಟ ಗೂಡಿನಿಂದ ಒಂದೊಂದಾಗಿಯೇ ಹೊರ ಬೀಳುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈಗಲೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸೈಕಲ್ಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡರೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಇದೇ ನೆನಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸೈಕಲ್ಗಳ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಕಥೆ. ಆ ಕೊರಗು ಹೋಗಬೇಕಿದ್ದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಹತ್ತನೇ ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈಕಲ್ ಓಡಿಸಲು ಸಿಗಬೇಕಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಕನಸಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಳಿದುಬಿಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು.

❃

‘ಪ್ರತಿಫಲದ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೇವಲ ಆತ್ಮತೃಪ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಮೋಸ ಹೋದಾಗಲೂ ದುಃಖವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ’ – **ಡಿ.ವಿ.ಜಿ.**

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‘ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಬಾರಿ ಅಳುವೆಂಬುದು ನಗುವಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಸುಖದ ವಸ್ತು. ಎದೆಯ ಭಾರವನ್ನು ಅದು ಇಳಿಸಿದಷ್ಟು, ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಕಲ್ಮಶವನ್ನು ಅದು ತೊಳೆವಷ್ಟು, ಪಾಪವನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತು ಅದು ಶುಚಿ ಮಾಡುವಷ್ಟು ತೀರ್ಥ ಪ್ರಸಾದಗಳು ಮಾಡಲಾರವು’ – **ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತ.**

ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ಬದುಕು

ರಾಹುಲ್ ಆರ್. ಸುವರ್ಣ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ.

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ಮರೆಯಲಾಗದ ದಿನಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ರಜಾ ದಿನಗಳು. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಮುಗಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರ ವಿಳಾಸ ಅವರವರ ಮನೆಯವರಿಂದ ಕೂಡ ದೊರಕುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರ ಹತ್ತಿ ಮರಕೋತಿ ಆಟವಾಡಿದ್ದು, ಭಟ್ರ ತೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ನುಗ್ಗಿ ತೋತಾಪುರಿ ಕೆಡವಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಎಂದಾದರೂ ಮರೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವುಂಟೆ.

ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲವು ನಮ್ಮ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಂತೆ ನಡೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಡೆದರೆ ಅದು ಬದುಕು ಎಂದೆನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಳೆದ ಸಮಯ, ಮೀರಿದ ವಯಸ್ಸು ಇವೆರಡು ನಮಗೆ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಅವೆರಡನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ತನ್ನ ಹಿಡಿತದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ನನ್ನ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಎಲ್ಲರಂತೆ ರಜಾದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳ್ಳ ಹಾರಿಕೊಂಡು, ಅಡಿಕೆ ಮರದಿಂದ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸೇತುವೆ ದಾಟಿಕೊಂಡು, ಅಮ್ಮನ ಅಡುಗೆ ಸೌಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೆಟ್ಟು ತಿಂದುಕೊಂಡೆ ಕಳೆದದ್ದು. ನನ್ನೂರು ನೋಡಲು ಚಿಕ್ಕದೇ ಆದರೂ, ನೋಡಿದಷ್ಟು ಕಾಣುವುದು ಹಸಿರೆಲೆಗಳ ಸಾಲೇ ಹೊರತು, ಬಹು ಅಂತಸ್ತಿನ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆಂದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಡಿನೊಳಗೆ ಊರಿರುವುದು ಎಂದಲ್ಲ. ಅಗತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಭಟ್ರ ಅಂಗಡಿ, ಆಕಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖಮಾಡಿ ನಿಂತಿರುವ ಜಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳುಳ್ಳ ರಸ್ತೆ. ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಕಳಪೆಯೋ, ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯ ಸೂತ್ರಧಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದ ವೋಟುಗಳು ಕಳಪೆಯೋ? ಇದು ಸಿಗದ ಉತ್ತರದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಇದು ನಮ್ಮೂರಿನ ಕಥೆ. ನನ್ನ ಓದು ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದರಿಂದ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಕ್ಲಾಸು ಮಾತ್ರ. ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ರಜಾ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪಾಠಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ರಜಾದಿನಗಳು ಬಂದರೆ ಸಾಕು, ಗೆಳೆಯರು ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರದೊಂದೊಂದು ಐಡಿಯಾಗಳು ಹೊರ ಬೀಳುತಿದ್ದವು. ಕೆಲವರು ಊರು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ಊರಿನ ಮೈದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಅದು ಇದು ಎಂದು ಕಾರಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಬಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮನೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದು ದಾರಿ ದೀಪಗಳು ನಿದ್ದೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಎದ್ದಾಗ. ಊರಿನ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬೆಳ್ಳಂಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಕೈಗೊಂದು ಕೋಲು ಹಿಡಿದು, ಜೊತೆಗೊಂದು ನಾಯಿ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಶಿಕಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವವರಂತೆ ಗುಂಪುಕಟ್ಟಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ದಿನ ಇಡೀ ಹೊತ್ತು ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತು ಮೀನುಗಳಿಂದ ಕಾಲು ಕಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಖುಷಿಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು, ಆದರೆ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೇ ತಂದ ಸೀರೆಯಲ್ಲೋ ಅಥವಾ ಅಪ್ಪನ ಹಳೆ ಪಂಚೆಯಲ್ಲೋ ಹಿಡಿದು ಗಾಜಿನ ಬಾಟಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅಮ್ಮನ ಬಳಿ ಸಾಕುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಜಗಳ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೂ ಉಂಟು, ಆದರೆ ಆ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ತೀರ್ಪುಗಾರರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಪ್ಪನೆ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಇಂತ ಕಪಿ ಚೇಷ್ಟೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಅತಿಯಾಯಿತು ಎಂದರೆ ಅಪ್ಪನ ಬಳಿ ಹೇಳಿ ನೆಂಟರ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಸ್ಸು ಹತ್ತಿಸಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಬಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡಕ್ಟರ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಟಿಕೇಟ್ ಎರಡು ನಿಮಿಷ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಆಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಮ್ಮಿ ವರ್ಷಗಳೇ ಕಳೆದರು ಟಿಕೇಟು ಪರ್ಸಿಂದ ಹೊರ ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗೆಲ್ಲ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ಗಳು, ಸ್ವಂತ ವಾಹನಗಳು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತೀ ವಿರಳವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೀಗ ಮನೆಗೆರಡು ವಾಹನ, ಐದಾರು ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಟ್ ಫೋನ್ಗಳು. ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆ ಬದುಕಿನ ನಿಯಮವಾದರೆ, ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಜಗದ ನಿಯಮ. ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಎಂದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಹೀಗೆ ರಜಾ ದಿನಗಳು ಮಜಾ ದಿನಗಳು ನೆನಪಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಆ ನೆನಪುಗಳು ನಾವು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಹಳೆಯವರಾದರೂ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಸಣ್ಣವರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ.

❋

ನನ್ನ ಅಚ್ಚು-ಮೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಾಲೇಜು – MGM

✍ **ಏಂಜಲ್ ಬ್ಯೂಲ ಡಿ’ಕೋಸ್ಟ,** ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ.

ನೂರಾರು ಕನಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಸೇರಲು ಬಂದೆ. ಒಡೆದು ಹೋದ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯನ್ನು ಪುನರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಲು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಗಲಿ ಎಂದು ದೇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊರೆಯಿಡುತ್ತಾ ಅಪ್ಪನ ಬೈಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂತು ಡುರ್ ಡುರ್ ಶಬ್ದದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಇಳಿದೆ.

ನಂತರ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಮಿಷನ್ ಆಯಿತು. ನಂತರ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದ ದಿನವೂ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬಂತು. ಶುರುವಾದ ದಿನ ಮೈ ಜುಮ್ ಎನಿಸಿತು, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹೊಸ ಮುಖಗಳು, ಪರಿಚಯವಿಲ್ಲ, ಭಯ, ಆನಂದ ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸೇರಿ ಹೊಸ ರೆಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಇಡೀ ಪ್ರಪಂಚವನ್ನು ಹಾರಿ ಹಾರಿ ಎತ್ತರದಿಂದ ನೋಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮನೋ ಉಲ್ಲಾಸ, ಯೌವನದ ಸಂತೋಷ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಲಭಿಸಿತು.

ನನ್ನ ಈ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷದ ಅನುಭವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಂತೋಷ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ಸ್ಥಿರತೆ, ನಾನು ಯಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ನನ್ನ ಒಲವಿನ ಪ್ರೇಮಿ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರನ್ನೇ ನಾನು MGMಗೆ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ lecturers, ಚಿಕ್ಕವರಿಂದ ದೊಡ್ಡವರವರೆಗೆ ಪರಿಚಯ, ಮಾತುಕತೆ, ಹಾಯ್, ಬಾಯ್, Watchmanರವರಿಗೆ ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ, ಸಾಕು ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗೆ ತಿಂಡಿ, ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಇಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ Libraryಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲ ಕಳೆದು ತಡವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುವುದು ಒಂದು ಮೋಜು ಹಾಗೂ ಖುಷಿ. ಹಾಗೆನೇ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬರುವಾಗ ದುಗುಡ, ಭಯ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಪರಿಚಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹುಚ್ಚು, ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದು ಆನಂದಕರ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ. ಈಗ ಕಾಲೇಜು ದಿನಗಳು ಬಲು ಬೇಗ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದುಃಖ, ಸಂತೋಷ, ಪ್ರೀತಿ–ಕೋಪ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಕಣ್ಣೆದುರಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾರಣ final year ಮುಗಿತಾ ಬಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಲು ಮನಸ್ಸಿಲ್ಲ, ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡ್ಡಾಡಿದ ದಿನಗಳು, ಸಂತೋಷಪಟ್ಟ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಮರಳಿಬಾರದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ತಳಮಳ lecturers, lovely juniors from all stream and my classmates, miss ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬೇಜಾರು, optional classಗೆ late ಆಗಿ ಬರುವ ಮೋಜು, ಒಂದು ಖುಷಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ principal - ನನಗೆ ಲೇಟ್ ಕಮ್ಮರ್ ಎಂದೇ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿಯೇಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ದಿನಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ನೆನೆಸಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಈ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಲೇಖನ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಭಾವನೆಗಳು ಹೃದಯದಿಂದ ಉಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿವೆ ಆದರೆ ಬರೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ...

ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಪ್ರೀತಿಸಿದ ಈ MGM College ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಹೃದಯಪೂರ್ವಕ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳು. ❃

ತೀವ್ರ ರೋಗಗ್ರಸ್ತ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಿಡುವುದು ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಲಕ್ಷಣವಲ್ಲ.

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ಬುದ್ಧಿಶಕ್ತಿ ಎಂದರೇನು? ಅದು ಭಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ.

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ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸಮಗ್ರ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

– ಜಿಡ್ಡು ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂರ್ತಿ

ಮಲ್ನಾಡಂದ್ರೆ ಸ್ವರ್ಗ!!

✍ **ಆರಾಧ್ಯಾ ಎಸ್. ಕೆ.,** ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ರಿಗೂ ಒಂದ್ ಆಸೆ ಇರ್ಲಕ್ಕು, ಮಲ್ನಾಡಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಕಿತ್ತು ಅಂತಾ! ಹಂಗಿದ್ರೆ ಅದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ ಏನಲ್ಲ... ಯಾಕಂದ್ರೆ ಮಲ್ನಾಡಿನಂತ ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಲೆ ನಿಜ್ವಾಗ್ಲೂ ಪುಣ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿರಕು.. ಆ ಅದೃಷ್ಟವಂತ್ರೂ ನಮ್ ಮಧ್ಯನೇ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟ್ ಜನ ಇದ್ದ. ಮಲ್ನಾಡಂದ್ರೆ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯದ ಬೀಡು! ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ್ರೂ ಹಸಿರೇ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣ್ತಲ್ದಾ? ಅದ್ನಾ ನೋಡಲೇ ಖುಷಿಯಾಗ್ತು. ಹಿಂಗಿದ್ಮೇಲೆ ಅಂಥ ಮಲ್ನಾಡ್ ಬದಿ ಒಂದ್ ತಿರ್ಗಾಟ ಮಾಡಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಾಗನೂ ನೋಡಕು ಹೇಳಿ ಮಾಮೂಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅನ್ಸೋ ಅನ್ತು. ಜೀವ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಗುಪ್ಸೆ ಬಂದವ್ಕೆ, ಮನ್ಸಿಗೆ ಅತಿಯಾಗಿ ಬೇಜಾರಾದವ್ಕೆ ಮಲ್ನಾಡು ಹೇಳದು ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ತರನೆಯಾ.. ಸುಮ್ನೆ ಹೊರಗ್ ಹೋಗಿ, ತಂಪಾದ್ ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ಮುಖ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನಿಂತ್ಕಂಡ್ರೆ ಸಾಕು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬೇಜಾರು, ದುಃಖನೂ ದೂರ ಹೋಗ ತರ ಆಹ್ಲಾದ ಥೆರಪಿ ಮಾಡ್ಬಿಡ್ತು. ಇದು ಸತ್ಯ!! ಆ ಹಸಿರು ಪರಿಸರ ನೋಡ್ತಿದ್ರೆ ಸ್ವರ್ಗನೇ ಭೂಮಿ ಮೇಲಿದ್ದು ಅನ್ಸದು ಸುಳ್ಳಲ್ಲ. ಅಷ್ಟ್ ಚಂದ ಮಲ್ನಾಡು! ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಡೆ ಎಷ್ಟ್ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕತೆ ಇರ್ತು ಅಂದ್ರೆ, ಪೇಟೆ ಕಡೆ ತಿರ್ಗೂ ನೋಡ್ಲಾಗ ಅನ್ತೂ. ನಗರದ್ ಬದಿಲಿರ ಕಿರಿಕಿರಿ ಆ ಮಲ್ನಾಡಿನ್ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಡೆ ಚೂರ್ ಚೂರು ಇರದಿಲ್ಲೆ. ದಾರಿ ಬದಿಲಿರ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮರನೂ ಒಂದ್ ಒಂದ್ ಕತೆ ಹೇಳತರ ಇರ್ತು. ಮನ್ಸಿಗೆ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿ ಕೊಡ್ತು.

ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲ ಮಜಾನೇ ಬೇರೆ! ತುದಿಗ್ ಹೋಗಿ ಸುತ್ತನೂ ನೋಡಿದ್ರೆ ಇಡೀ ಊರಲ್ದೇ ಪಕ್ಕದ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶನೂ ಚಂದ ಕಾಣ್ತು! ಜೀವ್ಮಾನ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಅಲ್ಲೆ ಯಾಕ್ ಇರ್ಲಾಗ ಅಂತ ಕಾಣ್ತು. ಅದು ಮಲ್ನಾಡಿನ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ. ಹರಿಯ ಕೆರೆ-ನದಿಗಳು, ಅದ್ರ ಬದಿಗೆ ಸೆಳ್ಕತ್ತು. ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧ ನೀರು, ಆ ನೀರು ಹರಿಯ ಶಬ್ದ, ಬರೀ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳ ದನಿ ತುಂಬ್ಕ್ಯಂಡಿದ್ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ರಂಗು ಚೆಲ್ತು. ತೋಟ-ಗದ್ದೆಲಿ ಸುಮ್ನೆ ಓಡಾಡ್ಕ್ಯಂಡ್ ಬಂದ್ರೆ ಸಾಕು, ಮನ್ಸಿಗೆ ಭಾರೀ ಖುಷಿಯಾಗ್ತು.

ಮಳೆಗಾಲ್ದಲ್ಲಂತೂ ಮಲ್ನಾಡು ಅದ್ಭುತ ಅನುಭವ ಕೊಡ್ತು. ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಆದಾಗ ಏಳಕು ಅಂತಾನೇ ಅನ್ಸದಿಲ್ಲೆ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಚಿಟಚಿಟ ಮಳೆ ಹನಿ, ಇಬ್ಬನಿ ಎಲ್ಲನೂ ಮಲ್ನಾಡು ಯಾಕ್ ಇಷ್ಟ್ ಮನೋಹರ? ಅಂತ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಾಕ್ತು. ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಇಲ್ದೇ ಇರ ಫಾಲ್ಸ್‌ಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಳೆಗಾಲ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿರ್ತು. ಅದ್ನಾ ನೋಡಲೇ ಎರಡು ಕಣ್ಣು ಸಾಲ್ತಲ್ಲೆ ಹೇಳದ್ನಾ ಯಾರಾದ್ರೂ ಒಪ್ಲೇಬೇಕು!! ಅದ್ಕೆ ಮೊದ್ಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು, ಮಲ್ನಾಡಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಲೂ ಪುಣ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿರಕು ಹೇಳಿ. ನೆಟ್ವರ್ಕ್ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ನಮ್ ಮಲ್ನಾಡಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ವಿಷ್ಯನೇ ಅಲ್ಲಾ. ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ರೆ ಯಾವ್ ನೆಟ್ವರ್ಕೂ ಅವಶ್ಯ ಹೇಳೆ ಅನ್ತಲ್ಲೆ. ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಲೇ ಒಂದ್ ಕಾದಂಬ್ರಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಬಿಸಿಬಿಸಿ ಟೀ ನೋ ಕಾಫಿನೋ ಇದ್ರೆ, ಅದ್ರಕಿಂತ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೇರೇನೂ ಬ್ಯಾಡ. ಒಟ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲ್ನಾಡಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ದೇವಿ ಕಂಗೊಳ್ತಾ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಎಂಥ ನೋವಿಗೂ ಮದ್ದು ಕೊಡೋ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಮಲ್ನಾಡಿನ ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕಿರದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ವಿಷ್ಯ. ✻

ತನಗೂ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಸಾವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅರಿತವನು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಎಂದೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

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ಕ್ಷಮೆ ಮತ್ತು ಧನ್ಯವಾದ ತುಂಬ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಪದಗಳು ಎಂದೆನಿಸಿದರೂ ನೂರಾರು ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಒಡೆಯದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

– ಗೌತಮ ಬುದ್ಧ

ಎಲ್ಲೋಡ್ರೊ ಕೊರೋನಾ

ಅನಘಾ ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ

ಎಲ್ಲೋಡ್ರೊ ಕೊರೋನಾ.. ಕೊರೋನಾ.. ಅದ್ರದ್ದೇ ಸುದ್ದಿ.. ಅದ್ರದ್ದೇ ಮಾತು..

ಆದ್ರೂವಾ ಈ ಕೊರೋನಾ ಹೇಳದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಲಿಪ್ಪ ಹವ್ಯಕ್ರಿಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಬಾಧಿಸ್ತಿಲ್ಲೆ.. ಎಂತಕೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದ?

ಒದ್ಕಳಿ.

ಕೊಟ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ. ಅದ್ರಲ್ಲೂ ಸಗಣಿ ತೆಗ್ದುಟ್ಟಾ ಅಂತಂದ್ರೆ, ಮೂರ್ ಸಲ ಕೈ ತೊಳ್ಯಕಾಗ್ತು. ಸ್ಮೆಲ್ ಹೋಪಲೆ. ಅತ್ಲಾಗ್ ಗೋ ಸೇವೇನೂ ಆತು, ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಕೈತೊಳಿತಾ ಇದ್ದಂಗೂ ಆತು. ಈಗ ಬ್ಯಾಸ್ಗೆ ಸೀಸನ್ನು. ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಅಪ್ಪೆಹುಳಿ ಹೊಡ್ಕಂಡ್ ಮಲ್ಗಬುಟಾ ಅಂದ್ರೆ ಸಂಜೆನೇ ಏಳದು. ಹೊರಗೆ ಬೀಳದ್ ಕಡೀಗಾತು.

ಗುಂಪು ಸೇರ ಮಾತೆಲಾ ದೂರಾ. ಮನೆಲಿ ಅಪ್ಪನ ಮುಖ ಅಮ್ಮ, ಅಮ್ಮನ ಮುಖ ಅಪ್ಪ ನೋಡದಷ್ಟೇಯಾ. ಮಕ್ಕ ಎಲಾ ಬೆಂಗ್ಳೂರು, ಫಾರೆನ್ನು. ನೆಂಟ್ರಲ ಒಬ್ಬಂಟ್ಗ ಆಗೋಜ. ಮನೀಗ್ ಬಂದ ಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯವತಿಯರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಶಿಣ ಕುಂಕುಮ ಹಚ್ಚದ್ದೇ ಕಳ್ಳ್ವೀ ಇಲ್ಲೆ. ಇವು ಶುಭಸೂಚಕವೂ ಹೌದು. ಅರಿಶಿಣದ ರೋಗನಿರೋಧಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಪಾರನಲಿ. ಕೊಳೆತ ಮಗೆಕಾಯಲ್ ತೆಳ್ಳೇವಾತು. ಹಿತ್ಲಲ್ ಬದ್ನೇಕಾಯ್ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ ಸಾರಿಗಾತು. ಮಾವಿನಕಾಯಿ ಭೂತ್ಗೊಜ್ಜು, ತಂಬ್ಳಿ, ಒಂದೆಲಗದ್ ತಂಬ್ಳಿ, ಬಸಳೆಸೊಪ್ಪಿನ್ ಕಟ್ನೆ ಅದು ಇದು ಹೇಳಿ ಮನೇಲೆ ಊಟಕ್ಕಪ್ಪಷ್ಟು ತರ್ಕಾರಿ ಗಿರ್ಕಾರಿ. ಸಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲೋಪ ಕೆಲ್ಸಿಲ್ಲೆ. ಹವ್ಯಕರ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆಟ ಇಸ್ಪೀಟ್, ಇದ್ದುಟ್ರೆ ಮಕ್ಕಕ್ ಕತ್ತೆನೂ ಆತು. ಅಪ್ಪಂಗೆ ಜಾಕ್‌ಪಾಟೂ ಆತು.. ಹೊರಗೆ ಗ್ರೌಂಡಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ ಹುಡ್ಕ ಆಟ ಇಲ್ಲೆ.

ಸಂಧ್ಯಾವಂದನೆ ಹೇಳದು ಶಾರ್ಟ್ ಆಗಿ 28 ಗಾಯತ್ರಿಗ್ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ನೂರಾಎಂಟ್ ಗಾಯತ್ರಿನ ಹತ್ ಸಲ ಬೇಕಾದ್ರೂ ಹೇಳಷ್ಟು ಟೈಮಿದ್ದು.. ಹೊತ್ ಹೋಗಕಾತಲಿ. ದೇವರ ಮೊರೆ ಹೋಪದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊರೋನಾ ಆ ಬದಿಗ್ ಮೋರೆನೂ ಹಾಕದ್ ಸುಳ್ಳು. ಗುಟಕಾ ಅಂಗ್ಡಿಲ್ ಸಿಗ್ದೇ ಒದ್ದಾಡ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿಕ್ಕು. ಕವಳ ಬಟ್ಲಿರದ ಹವ್ಯಕ್ರ ಮನೆ ಇಲ್ಲೆ. ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸ್ರಿಗಿಂತ ಮೊದ್ಲು, ಆಸ್ರಿ ಕೊಂಡಾದ್ಮೇಲೆ. ಸ್ನಾನಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದ್ಲು. ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಊಟಾದ್ಮೇಲೊಂದು, ಚಾ ಕುಡ್ದಾದ್ಮೇಲೊಂದು, ಡೇರಿಂಗ್ ಹೋಪಕರೊಂದು, ಡೇರಿಂದ ಬಂದ್ಮೇಲೆ, ರಾತ್ರಿ ಊಟಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದ್ಲು, ಮಲಗಲೆ ಹೋಪಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದ್ಲು. ತಂಬಾಕಿನ್ ಎಸಳು ಒಣ್ಗಿರೂ ಭಾವಂಗೆ ಅದೇನ್ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಎಲೆ ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಅಂತೂ ತ್ವಾಟದಲ್ ಬೇಕಷ್ಟಿದ್ದ. ಸುಣ್ಣ ಒಣ್ಗೋದ್ರೂ ಕೆರ್ಸಿ ಹಾಕ್ಲಕ್ಕು. ಕಡಿಗೆ ಮದ್ ಹೊಡ್ಯಲ್ ತಂದ್ ಸುಣ್ಣನೇ ಕಾಸ್ರೂ ಕಾಸ್ದ್ರಾತು.

ಜ್ವರ ಗಿರ ಬಂದ್ರೆ ಅಮೃತಬಳ್ಳಿ ಕಷಾಯ ಮನೆಮದ್ದು ಅತ್ಗೆಗ್ ಚೊಲೊ ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದು.

ನೋಡದ್ರಾ. ಈಗ್ ಆನ್ ಹೇಳಿದ್ ನಂಬ್ರಾ.

❋

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗದು. ಅದು ಜೀವನದ ಉಸಿರು.

* * *

ಬಲಿಷ್ಠತೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ದೈಹಿಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬರುವಂಥವಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಅದಮ್ಯ ಅಂತಃಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವಂಥದ್ದು.

* * *

ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನೀವು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಗೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ.

– ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಹಾಸ್ಯಬರಹ

ಹೀಗಾದ್ರೆ ಹೇಗೆ?

✍ **ನಾಗರತ್ನಾ,** ಪ್ರಥಮ ಎಮ್.ಎಸ್ಸಿ

ನನ್ನ ಲೈಫ್ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೊಂದು ದಿನ ಬರುತ್ತೆ ಅಂತ ನಾನು ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾಕಂದ್ರೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ದಿನಗಳಿಂದ, ಎಷ್ಟೋ ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿಟ್ಟ, ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಇವತ್ತು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಷ್ಟಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿಟ್ಟಂತಹ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಲೈಫ್ ಲೈನ್‌ಗಳು ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ದಿನಗಳಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೋ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿದ ಸ್ನೇಹ, ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು, ನಾವು ನಾವೇ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಟೀಮ್‌ಗಳು ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ''ನಾನು ಸತ್ತೆ'' ಎಂದು ಬಾಯ್ ಬಾಯ್ ಬಡ್ಕಂಡ್ರೂ ಯಾರೂ ಬಂದು ಕಾಪಾಡುವವರಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಚೆ ಬಾ, ಈಚೆ ಬಾ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡು, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡು ಎಂದು ಗೈಡ್ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೊಡಿ ಮಗ್ರೆ, ಬಡಿ ಮಗ್ರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಳಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಿ? ಬೇಗ ಬಂದು ಸಾಯಿ ಎಂದು ಸಿಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಬೈಯುವವರಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ಗೆಲುವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಿಗೆ ಆಹ್ವಾನಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಶತ್ರುಗಳನ್ನು ವೀರಾವೇಶದಿಂದ ಬಡಿದುಹಾಕುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕನಸಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರು ಬಾರಿ ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ, ಹತ್ತು ಬಾರಿ ಕೈಕಾಲು ಬಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಕೆರೆದಷ್ಟೂ ಕೆಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ತಲೆ, ನೆನೆದಷ್ಟೂ ದುಃಖಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮನಸ್ಸು. ಆದರೂ ಭಾರವಾದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮೊಬೈಲಿನಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಅದರ ಛಾಯೆಯನ್ನೇ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ಅಳಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಅಳಿಸಿದರೂ ಅಳಿಯದ ನೆನಪು
ಮುಗಿಸಿದರೂ ಮುಗಿಯದ ಕಥೆ ಇದುವೇ ನನ್ನ ವ್ಯಥೆ...

Date:
PUBG ಬ್ಯಾನ್ ಆಗಿ Uninstall ಮಾಡಿದ ದಿನ.

ಇಂತೀ
PUBG ಆಡುವವ/ವವಳು

‘ಅನುಕರಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲ, ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ನಿಜವಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ’.

* * *

''ಜೀವನವೆಂದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ಕೆಲಸವಲ್ಲ, ಕಸುಬಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ಆಳವಾದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ರಹಸ್ಯ.
ಅದು ನಾವು ಮನುಷ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಬದುಕಿರುವ ವಿಶಾಲ ಅವಕಾಶ.''

– ಜಿಡ್ಡು ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂರ್ತಿ

ನಿನ್ನ ಪ್ರೀತಿ

ಆಹಾ! ನಿನ್ನ ವರಿಸಿದ
ನಾನು ಪುಣ್ಯಳು ನಾನು
ಧನ್ಯಳು ಕೇಳು
ನಿನ್ನ ಬಾಹ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕಿಂತ
ನಿನ್ನ ಅಂತರಂಗ ಮಿಗಿಲು
ದೇವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿನಗೆ ಭಕ್ತಿ
ನನಗೆ ನಿನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುರಕ್ತಿ.

ನನ್ನ ಹೆಸರು ದೂತೆ
ನಿನ್ನ ಹೆಸರು ದೂತ
ದೇವರೆ ಒಂದುಗೂಡಿಸಿದರಲ್ಲ?
ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಗೆ ಅದೆಷ್ಟು ಶಕ್ತಿ
ಹೆಸರು ನಿಮಿತ್ತ ಮಾತ್ರ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಮದುವೆ ಇನ್ನು
ಭೂಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದರೂ
ಪರಲೋಕದಲ್ಲೇ ನಿಶ್ಚಯವಾಗಿದೆ
ನಿನಗೆ ನಾನು ನನಗೆ ನೀನು
ನಮ್ಮ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿ
ದೇವರ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರೀತಿ

ನಿನ್ನ ಒಪ್ಪಿದ
ನಾನು ಧನ್ಯಳು
ನಿನಗೆ ನಾನು ಋಣಿ
ನಿನ್ನ ಭವ್ಯ ದಿವ್ಯ ಸನ್ನಡೆಗೆ
ನಾನು ಋಣಿ
ಆ ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಚಿರಋಣಿ.

✍ **ಏಂಜಲ್,** ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ.

ಪಯಣಿಗ

ಅರಿಯದ ಮನಕೀಗ
ನಿನ್ನ ನೆನೆದು ಮರುಕ
ನೆನೆದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ನೀ ಹಿಂಗ
ಕಾಡುವೆಯೆಂದು ಈ ತನಕ!

ಮೊದಮೊದಲು ಮನ
ಬಯಸಿತು ನಿನ್ನ ಸನಿಹವನು
ಈಗ್ಯಾಕೊ ತಿಳಿಯದು
ನಾ ನಿನ್ನ ದೂರುತಿರುವುದ

ಪ್ರೇಮವೇ ಸ್ನೇಹವೇ
ಹೇಳೆನ್ನ ಮನವೇ
ನನಗ್ಯಾಕೆ ನೀನಿನ್ನು
ಮಾಡುತಿರುವೆ ಬೇಸರ?

ಕನಸ ಕಂಡ ಮುಂದಿನೆಲ್ಲ
ಆಗುಗಳು!
ನನಸಾಗುವುದೇ ಅದು
ನೀ ನನ್ನೊಳು ಬಂದು?

ಏನೆಂದು ಅರಿಯೇ
ನಾನೀಗ ಪಯಣಿಗ
ನಾ ಕಂಡ ಕನಸು
ನನಸಾಗುವ ತನಕವೂ
ಕಾಯುವೆ ನಾನು
ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಹೆಜ್ಜೆಗೂ... ಈ ಹಾದಿಯುದ್ದಕೂ.

✍ **ಮಾರುತಿ ಮುರುಡೇಶ್ವರ,** ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ.

ಕಂದನು ಕಂಡನು ಕನಸೊಂದ

ಕಂದನು ಮಾಡಿದ
ಹಾಳೆಯ ಹಡಗ
ಹೊಳೆಯಲಿ ತೇಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಹನು

ತನ್ನಯ ಹೆಸರಿನ
ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದು
ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಹಡಗಿಗೆ ಹಚ್ಚಿದನು

ತೆರೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ
ನೇಸರ ಕಿರಣ
ಥಳ ಥಳನೆಂದು ಹೊಳೆಯುವುದು

ಹಕ್ಕಿಯ ಹಾಡು
ಗಗನದಿ ಕೊಳಲು
ಮನಕೆ ಮುದವನೇ ನೀಡುವುದು

ತೇಲುವ ಹಡಗಿಗೆ
ಓಡುವ ಮೋಡಕೆ
ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯೆ ಆಗ ನಡೆದಿತ್ತು

ಯಾವುದೋ ಊರು
ಯಾವುದೋ ದಾರಿ
ತೇಲುತ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಸಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಜಾಗಕೆ
ಹೋಗಲು ಮನಸು
ಹಡಗಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಹತ್ತಿತ್ತು

ಹಗಲು ಉರುಳಿ
ರಾತ್ರಿಯು ಬರಲು
ಯೋಚನೆಯೊಂದನು ಮಾಡಿತ್ತು

ಹಿಡಿವವರಿಲ್ಲ
ತಡೆವವರಿಲ್ಲ
ತಿರುಗಿ ಬರಲು ಕರೆವವರಿಲ್ಲ

ಮಿನುಗುವ ತಾರೆ
ಹೊಳೆಯುವ ಚಂದ್ರನ
ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಗಗನದಿ ಇನ್ಯಾರಿಲ್ಲ

ಗರಿಸುಮ ಮುಟ್ಟುವ
ಛಲವನು ತೊಟ್ಟು
ನೀಲಾಕಾಶದಿ ತೇಲುವೆನು

ನಿದ್ರಾ ದೇವತೆ
ಕನಸನು ಹೊತ್ತು
ಹಡಗನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಸಾಗುವೆನು.

✍ **ಸ್ವಾತಿ,** ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಸಿ.ಎ.

ಯುದ್ಧ

ಅದೇನು ಕ್ರೌರ್ಯವೊ ಏನೋ!
ಅಂದಾಜಿಗೂ ಸಿಗದ ರಕ್ತಪಾತ...!
ಮನುಷ್ಯನೆಂದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಕ್ರೂರಿಯೇ...
ಇಲ್ಲಾ ಅವನು ಮೃಗವಿರಬೇಕು!

ಧರ್ಮದ ಅಫೀಮಿನ ದಾಸ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ
ಇಂತಹದ್ದೂ ಶಕ್ತಿಯುಂಟೆಂದರೆ
ಕಾಣದ ಅದ್ಯಾವುದರ ಕೆಲಸವಿದು?
ಅದೆಷ್ಟು ಕೋಟೆ ಕೊತ್ತಲಗಳು
ಬಿರುಕು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರಬೇಡ...!

ಉರಿವ ಜೋಹಾರಿನ ಕೂಗಿಗೆ,
ಕತ್ತಿಯ ತುದಿ ಹನಿಗೂಡಿದ ಆಕ್ರಂದನಕೆ,
ಜೀವ ಭಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೇವರ ಬದಲಿಸಿ
ಕಣ್ಣೆದುರೇ ಬದಲಾದ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು
ಕಂಡೂ ಕಾಣದ ಹಾಗೆ ಬದುಕಿ
ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಮಣ್ಣು ಸೇರಿದವರ
ಲೆಕ್ಕವೇ ಇಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲಾ ಈ ಹಾಳು ಜಗಾ...!

◆ ◆ ◆

ಓ ಮನವೇ...

ನನ್ನ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಾದಗಳ ಗಾಳಿಗೆ
ತೂರಿಬಿಡುತ ಮನವಾಗಿದೆ ಮರ್ಕಟ
ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ್ದು ಬೇಡವೆಂದು ಹಠ ಮಾಡುತ
ಪುಟ್ಟ ಹುಡುಗರಂತೇ ಗೋಗರೆತ...
ಕಳೆದೇ ಹೋಗಿರುವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ
ಯಾಕೀ ಹುಚ್ಚು ವ್ಯಾಮೋಹ?
ತಾಳ್ಮೆಯ ಜೊತೆ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಗಿಳಿದಂತಹ
ಕ್ಷಣವೂ ಛೇಡಿಸಿ ಹಂಗಿಸುವ ಭಾವ
ಕುದಿಯುವ ಗೊಂದಲಗಳ ಎದೆಯೊಳು
ವಿಲವಿಲ ಒದ್ದಾಟದ ಸೆಲೆಯೊಳು
ಹಳೆಯ ಆಟಗಾರಳಂತೆ ಆಕೆ
ನಿಂತಿರುವಳು...

ಪೃಥ್ವಿ ಶ್ರೀಧರ್ ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಸಿ.ಎ.

ಮತ್ತೆ ಮಾತು ಮುತ್ತಾದಾಗ

ಮತ್ತೆ ಮಾತು ಮುತ್ತಾದಾಗ
ಅತ್ತ ಚಿತ್ತ ಚೊಕ್ಕಾದಾಗ
ನಕ್ಕ ದಿನ ನೆನಪಾದಾಗ
ಕಣ್ಣ ಬಿಂದು ಜಾರಿತು.

ಆಟ ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಕತ್ತಲಾದಾಗ
ಸೂರ್ಯ ಮುಳುಗಿ ಬೆಳಕಾದಾಗ
ಹಕ್ಕಿ ಚಿಟ್ಟೆ ನಿಶಬ್ದವಾದಾಗ
ನಿನ್ನ ನೆನಪು ಕಾಡಿತು.

ಹೋದಿಯಾ! ಆಚೆ ದೂರದೂರಿಗೆ
ಕಾಯುತಿರುವೆ ನಾ ಸೋತು ನಿನಗೆ
ಗಮನವಿರಲಿ ಇತ್ತ ದಾರಿಗೆ
ಮರೆಯಬೇಡ ನನ್ನನು.

ಗೊತ್ತು ನಿನಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಹೆನು ನಾ
ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕುಂತಿಹೆನು ಬಾ
ತಪ್ಪು ನನದು ಅರಿತಿಹೆನು ಇಂದು
ಸಹಿಸಿಬಿಡು ನನ್ನನ್ನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕಂಡು.

ಬಣ್ಣಗಳಳಸಿ ಹೋದ ನನ್ಮನ
ಬೆಳದಿಂಗಳಿಲ್ಲದ ಒಂಟಿತನ
ಅಚ್ಚಳಿಸದೆ ಉಳಿದ ಈ ಬನ
ನಿನ್ನ ಕ್ಷಮೆಯ ಬಯಸಿದೆ.

ಮತ್ತೆ ಮುತ್ತು ಮಾತಾದಾಗ
ಸದ್ದಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮೂಡಿದಾಗ
ಕಣ್ಣೇ ಪ್ರೇಮಪತ್ರವಾದಾಗ
ಬರುವೆಯಾ ಸೆಳಸಿ ನನ್ನನು?

ಪಲ್ಲವಿ ಕೊಡಗು, ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಎ.

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದೊರಕಿತೇ?

ರೇಖಾ ಭಟ್, ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ.

75 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಪರಕೀಯರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಕ್ತಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯ ಬೆಳಕು ತಲುಪಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರು ಇನ್ನೂ ದಾಸ್ಯದ ಸಂಕೋಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆರೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದ ಭಾಗ ಇದು ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಿಂದ ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶದ ತನಕ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದ ಒಂದು ವಿಶಾಲ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ. ನಿಜಾಮ ಎಂಬ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ದೊರೆ ಆತನ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಚಲಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ರಜಾಕಾರ್ ಪಡೆಗಳು, ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂಸಾಚಾರ, ದಿನನಿತ್ಯ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ, ಅನಾಚಾರದ ನಡುವೆ ಬಡಜನರ ಸಾವು–ಬದುಕಿನ ಹೋರಾಟ.

ಭಾರತದ ನಟ್ಟನಡುವಿನ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಯಸಿತ್ತು ನಿಜಾಮ್ ಆಡಳಿತ. ಆದರೆ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮ ಈ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ಹಳಿ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿತು. ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದೊರೆತ ಬಳಿಕ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾಲ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದ್ದ ಈ ಹೋರಾಟವೇ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕೊನೆಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮ.

ಭಾರತದ ವಾಯುವ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಭಾಗದ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಸರಹದ್ದುಗಳು ನಶಿಸಿ ಹೋಗಿವೆ. ದೇಶ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕುಟುಕು ಜೀವ ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಮಧ್ಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಇನ್ನೇನು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದೇ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಸಂಧಿಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜಾಮ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾರತದೊಡನೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದೊಡನೆ ಮಾತುಕತೆಗೆ ತನ್ನ ರಾಯಭಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದಿಂದ ಬಂದೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ತನ್ನ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತಯಾರಿ ನಡೆಸಿತ್ತು.

ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಿಂದ ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶದ ತನಕದ ವಿಶಾಲ ಭೂಭಾಗ ಈತನ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬೀದರ್, ಯಾದಗಿರಿ, ರಾಯಚೂರು, ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ, ಕಲ್ಬುರ್ಗಿ ಭಾಗಗಳು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದವು.

ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಆತಂಕದ ಕ್ಷಣಗಳು. ಮೊದಲೇ ರಜಾಕಾರ್ ಪಡೆಯ ಆಕ್ರಮಣ. ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಒಂದು ನಂಬಿಕೆಯು ಇತ್ತು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸೇರಿ ಬದುಕುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ನಂಬಿಕೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಿಜಾಮನ ತಂತ್ರಗಾರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆ, ಮಠ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರುವ ಬದಲು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಭೀತಿ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಆವರಿಸಿತ್ತು.

ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದಿಂದ ಕನ್ಯಾಕುಮಾರಿಯ ತನಕ 565 ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಭಾರತದ ಶೇ. 40 ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಆವರಿಸಿದ್ದ ಈ ತುಂಡು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ. 23 ಭಾರತೀಯರು ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಕೊಡುವ ಜೊತೆಗೇ ಭಾರತದ ನಟ್ಟನಡುವೆ ಇದ್ದ ಐನೂರಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೂ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೈ ಕೊಡವಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು. 'ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಗಿಯಿತು, ಇನ್ನು ನೀವು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ' ಎಂಬುದು ಅವರ ಧೋರಣೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಸರ್ವಶಕ್ತ ಭಾರತ ಒಂದಿಲ್ಲೊಂದು ದಿನ ವಿರಾಟ್ ರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಬಹುದು, ಮುಂದೊಂದು ದಿನ ತಮಗೇ ಕುತ್ತಾಗಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಭೀತಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಗಿತ್ತು. 1947 ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 15ರಂದು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯರ ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೊರಟು ಹೋದರು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ ಇತಿಹಾಸ. ಆದರೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ಸರ್ವತಂತ್ರ, ಆಸೇತು ಹಿಮಾಚಲ ಪಯಣ, ಭಾರತ ಹಾಗೇ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟ ಭೂಭಾಗದ ಭೂಪಟವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿದು ತೂತುಬಿದ್ದ ತೇಪೆ ಸೀರೆಯಂತಿತ್ತು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಭಾರತ ಎಂದು. ಬೇರೆಯಾದದ್ದು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ವಿಶಾಲ ಜಂಬೂ ದ್ವೀಪದ ನಡುವೆ ಐನೂರಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರಂಧ್ರಗಳು! ಒಂದು ಛಿದ್ರ–ವಿಚ್ಛಿದ್ರ ಭೂಮಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಭಾರತ.

ನಿಜಾಮನ ಮನೆತನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಸಫ್ ಝಾ ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರು. ಇದರ ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ಮೀರ್ ಕಮರುದ್ದೀನ್ ಖಾನ್. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಟಿಪ್ಪು ಸುಲ್ತಾನ ಯುದ್ಧ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಆತ ಸೋಲುವುದು ಖಚಿತ ಎಂಬ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜಾಮ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಂಧಾನ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದ. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಆಶ್ರಯ ಪಡೆದ ಬಳಿಕ ನಿಜಾಮನ ವಂಶಜರನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವವರೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದ ಸಂಪತ್ತು, ವಜ್ರದ ಗಣಿಯ ಆದಾಯ, ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಆಶ್ರಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಶೋಷಣೆ, ಇವುಗಳ ಕಾರಣ ನಿಜಾಮನ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಭಾರೀ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಿತು.

ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 1947ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದರೂ ಬೀದರ್, ಯಾದಗಿರಿ, ರಾಯಚೂರು, ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ, ಕಲ್ಬುರ್ಗಿಯ ಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ 13 ತಿಂಗಳ ಬಳಿಕ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದು ಹೀಗೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಪುನಾರಚನೆಯ ವೇಳೆ ಈ ಭಾಗಗಳು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು, ನವಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಉದಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆಗ ಈ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ 'ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ' ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರು.

❃

ಕರಾವಳಿ ದೀಪಾವಳಿ ಆಚರಣೆ

ಸಿಂಚನಾ, ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ.

ಭಾರತದ ಮನೆ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗುವ ಹಬ್ಬವೇ ದೀಪಾವಳಿ. ದೀಪಗಳ ಹಬ್ಬವನ್ನು ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದ ಶ್ವೇತಭವನದಲ್ಲೂ ಆಚರಿಸಿ ವಿಶ್ವವೇ ಬೆರಗಾಗಿರುವ, ಕಗ್ಗತ್ತಲಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳಕನ್ನು ನೀಡುವಂತಹ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಹಬ್ಬವಿದು. ಮನೆಗಳ ಸುತ್ತ ದೀಪಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಲಾಗಿ ಹಚ್ಚಿ ಬೆಳಗಿಸಿ, ಆಕಾಶಬುಟ್ಟಿ (ಗೂಡುದೀಪ) ಗಳನ್ನು ಮನೆಯ ಮುಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಎತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ಸಂಭ್ರಮಿಸುವ ಪರ್ವವಿದು.

ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡಿನ ಪಡುವಣದ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ತುಳುನಾಡಿನ ದೀಪಾವಳಿಯ ಆಚರಣೆ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣ ಹಾಗೂ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣ. ಕಾರ್ತಿಕಾಲದ ಬೇಸಾಯದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಮುಗಿದು, ಅಂಗಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಭತ್ತದ ರಾಶಿಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ತನ್ನ ಕಾಯಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದ ನೆಲ, ಜಲ, ಪಶುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಉಪಕರಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೃಷಿಕ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ, ವಂದಿಸುವ ಪರ್ವಕಾಲ. ನರಕ ಚತುರ್ದಶಿಯಂದು ಆರಂಭವಾಗಿ ದೀಪಾವಳಿ ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆ ಬಲಿಪಾಡ್ಯಮಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವ ಮೂರು ದಿನಗಳ ಸಂಭ್ರಮವಿದು.

ಮೊದಲ ದಿನ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಬಾವಿಕಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಶುಚಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ ರಂಗೋಲಿ ಹೂಗಳಿಂದ ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿ, ಧೂಪ-ದೀಪಗಳಿಂದ ಪೂಜಿಸಿ, ಬಾವಿಯ ನೀರನ್ನು ಸೇದಿ, ಜಾಗಟೆಯ ಗಂಟೆ ಸದ್ದಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿ, ಒಲೆಯ ಮೇಲಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಹಂಡೆಗೆ ನೀರನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಒಲೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಕಿಯನ್ನು ಹೂಡುವ ಆಚರಣೆಯಿಂದ ದೀಪಾವಳಿ ಮೊದಲುಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರದೇ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯ.

ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆಯಂದು ನಸುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಎದ್ದು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರೇ ಪುರುಷರಿಗೆ, ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ತೆಂಗಿನ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯನ್ನು ಧಾರಾಳವಾಗಿ ಹಚ್ಚಿ ತಿಕ್ಕಿ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಿಸುವ - ಬಿಸಿ ಬಿಸಿ ನೀರು, ಶ್ರಮಿಕ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ದುಡಿದ ಮೈಕೈಗಳನ್ನು ಹಗುರಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಹಬ್ಬದ ಉತ್ಸಾಹಗಳನ್ನು ಇಮ್ಮಡಿಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.

ಅಂದು ಮನೆ, ತುಳಸಿಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಶುಚಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ರಂಗೋಲಿ ಬರೆದು, ಹಸು-ಕರುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೃಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡ ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಪಶುಗಳಿಗೂ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ, ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿ, ವಂದಿಸಿ ಪೂಜಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೂಕಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿ ಜನರು ಧನ್ಯತಾಭಾವ ಹೊಂದುವರು. ನಂತರ ಕೃಷಿಗೆ ಬಳಸಿದ ಉಪಕರಣ, ಆಯುಧಗಳನ್ನು ಶುಚಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಒಪ್ಪ ಓರಣವಾಗಿರಿಸಿ, ಹೂ-ಗಂಧ-ಧೂಪಗಳಿಂದ ಪೂಜಿಸುವರು.

ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಈ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಬಾರದೆಂದು ನಿಷೇಧವೂ ಇದೆ. ನೆಲ ಅಗೆಯಬಾರದು, ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಯಿಸಬಾರದು, ಈ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಗಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಯಿಸಿದ ಭತ್ತ ಇರಬಾರದು ಎಂಬುದು ಹಿರಿಯರ ಕಟ್ಟುಪಾಡು.

ಬಲೀಂದ್ರನನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುವುದೇ ಕರಾವಳಿಯ ದೀಪಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಆಚರಣೆ. ವಾಮನನಿಂದ ಪಾತಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ತಳ್ಳಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಈ ನಾಡಿನ ದೊರೆ ಬಲಿಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಯು ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷವೂ ಮೂರು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ಬರುತ್ತಾನೆಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರು ಸಲ ಬರುವ ಬಲಿಯು ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನೆಲೆಸುವ ಕಾಲವೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಇದೆ. ಆ ಕಾಲದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತುಳುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ''ಉಪ್ಪು ಕಪ್ಪುರ (ಕರ್ಪೂರ)ವಾದಾಗ, ಉದ್ದು ಮದ್ದಳೆಯಾದಾಗ, ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಣ್ಣೆ ಮುಳುಗಿದಾಗ, ಗುಲಗಂಜಿಯ ಕಪ್ಪು ಮಾಸಿದಾಗ ಬಲಿ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಬಂದು ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಳುತ್ತಾನೆ'' ಎನ್ನುವ ನಾಣ್ನುಡಿ ಇದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಅಸಂಭಾವ್ಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಊಹಿಸಿ, ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿಟ್ಟು ಬಲೀಂದ್ರನನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುವ ಆಚರಣೆ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಪಡುವಂತಹದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ.

ನೆಲ-ಹೊಲಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸಿ ಬಲೀಂದ್ರನನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುವುದು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ವಾಡಿಕೆ. ಈ ಪೂಜೆಗಾಗಿ ಬೆತ್ತದ ಕೋಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತಿ, ದೀಪದ ಎಣ್ಣೆ, ವೀಳ್ಯದೆಲೆ, ಅಡಿಕೆ ಹೋಳು, ಕೇಪಳ ಹೂ, ಗೊಂಡೆ ಹೂ, ಚೆನ್ನೊಲಿಗೆ ಹೂಗಳೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಿಪಾಡ್ಯಮಿ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾತ್ರಿಯಾದೊಡನೆ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಗದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ರೈತರು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಗದ್ದೆಯ ಹುಣಿ (ದಂಡೆ)ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಬಟ್ಟೆಸುತ್ತಿದ ಬೆತ್ತದ ಕೋಲನ್ನು ಊರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಸುರಿದು, ಸೂಡರು ಹೊತ್ತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಬೆಳಕಿನ ಕೋಲಿನ ಬುಡಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲೆ, ಅಡಿಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ಹೂವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ, ಭೂ ಪೂಜೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನಂತರ ಎತ್ತರಿಸಿದ ಧ್ವನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲಿಯನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಗದ್ದೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ದೀಪ ಊರಿ, ಬಲಿಯನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುವ ಧ್ವನಿ ತುಂಬಾ ದೀರ್ಘವಾಗಿದೆ. 'ಆಟಿದ ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆ, ಸೋಣ ಬರ್ಪಿ ಸಂಕ್ರಾಂತಿ, ಬೊಂತೆಡೆ ಮೂಜಿ ದಿನತ ಕೊಡಿ ಪರ್ಬೊಗು ಬಲ್ಲಾ... (ಕಲ್ಕಿ ಬಲಿಯೇಂದ್ರನಿಗೆ ಆಷಾಢ ಮಾಸದ ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆ, ಶ್ರಾವಣ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಸಂಕ್ರಮಣ, ತುಲಾ ಮಾಸದ ಮೂರು ದಿನಗಳ ಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೆ

ಕಲ್ಕಿ ಬಲಿಯೇಂದ್ರನೇ ಬಾ)' ಹೀಗೆ ಕರೆದಾಗ ಗದ್ದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದ ಜನರೆಲ್ಲಾ 'ಕೂ' ಎಂದು ಕೂಗುವುದು ಈಗಲೂ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಬಲಿಯೇಂದ್ರನನ್ನು ಕರೆದ ನಂತರ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಳ ದೈವದ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ದೀಪ ಹಚ್ಚಿ, ಮನೆ ದೈವಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾಯಿ ಹೋಳು ಬೆರೆಸಿದ ಅವಲಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುವರು. ನಂತರ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಬಲಿಯೇಂದ್ರನ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮ, ಪೌರುಷವನ್ನು ವರ್ಣಿಸುವರು. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ 'ಕೂ' ಹಾಕುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತ್ತೆ ಬಲಿಯನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುವರು; ನಂತರ ಪ್ರಸಾದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಲಕ್ಕಿ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ತಿಂಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿ ತಿನ್ನುವರು.

ಬಲಿಪಾಡ್ಯಮಿಯಂದು ವಿಧವಿಧವಾದ ತಿಂಡಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಅಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಮನೆಯವರಿಗೂ, ಒಕ್ಕಲಿನವರಿಗೂ, ಬಂದವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಉಣಬಡಿಸಿ ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಬ್ಬದ ಮರುದಿನ ಕಾಡುಮೃಗಗಳ ಬೇಟೆಯಾಡಿ ಮಾಂಸಾಹಾರ ಸೇವನೆ ಇತ್ತು. ಈಗ 'ಕೋಳಿ ಅಂಕ' ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಮಾಂಸಾಹಾರದ ರೂಢಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಮನೆದೇವರ ಕೋಣೆಯ ಗೋಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಂಗೋಲಿ ಬರೆಯುವುದು, ರಂಗೋಲಿ ಹಾಕುವುದು, ಮಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಬಣ್ಣ ಬರೆದು, ಅಕ್ಕಿ ತುಂಬಿಸಿ, ಸೌತೆಕಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಅದರ ಮೇಲಿಟ್ಟು ನಿತ್ಯ ಪೂಜಿಸುವ ರೂಢಿಯೂ ಹಲವರಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಮನೆಮಂದಿಗೂ ಪೂಜಿಸುವ ರೂಢಿಯಿದ್ದು ಆರತಿ ಮಾಡುವ ತಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಐದು ನೆಲ್ಲಿಕಾಯಿ, ಸೋಗೆ ಕಡ್ಡಿಯಿಂದ ಉರಿವ ದೀಪದ ಆರತಿಯೆತ್ತುವರು.

ವೈದಿಕರಲ್ಲಿ ದೀಪಾವಳಿಯ ಪಾಡ್ಯದಂದು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಉತ್ಥಾನ ದ್ವಾದಶಿಯವರೆಗೂ ತುಳಸಿಯನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸುವ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವಿದೆ. ವರ್ತಕರು ಅಂಗಡಿ ಮುಂಗಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿ ಧನಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ಪೂಜೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ದೀಪಾವಳಿ ಆಚರಣೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಮನೆಮಂದಿಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದಾಗಿ, ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಬದುಕಲು ಹಿರಿಯರು ದೂರದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದು ಹೆಣೆದ ತಂತ್ರವೆಂದು ಅನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಲೋಕವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬೆಳಗುವ ದೀಪಾವಳಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನದೊಳಗಣ ಕತ್ತಲೆ, ಕಲ್ಮಶ, ಅಜ್ಞಾನಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರಿಸಿ, ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಸಮರಸದ ಬಾಳು ನಡೆಸಲು ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ನೀಡಲಿ.

*

ಮೃದು ವಚನಂ ಹರತಿ ಪ್ರಕೋಪಂ
ಮೃದು ಮಾತು ಎಂಥ ಪ್ರಖರವಾದ ಕೋಪವನ್ನು ನಾಶ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

* * *

ಆನೋಭದ್ರಾಣೀ ಕೃತಯೋವಽರಿತು ವಿಶ್ವತಃ
ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಯಾವ ಮೂಲೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದರೂ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸು.

– ಸುಭಾಷಿತ

ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ವಲಯ

✍ **ನಮ್ರತಾ ಶೇರಿಗಾರ್,** ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ.

ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್–ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಪಡೆದ ಒಂದು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ. ಅದರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರನ್ನು ಸಂಪನ್ನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಕಾಲ ಕಳೆದಂತೆ ಹಲವು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾಲುದಾರರಾಗಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಣ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ನಿಧಿಗಳಂತಹ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ.

ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ವಿಧಗಳು:

1) **ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್:** ಈ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಸರಕಾರದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಲಾಭ ರಹಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಇತರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕರ್‌ಗಳಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
2) **ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್:** ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಲು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುತ್ತವೆ.
3) **ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್:** ಈ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಂದ ಠೇವಣಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸೆಕ್ಯುರಿಟಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
4) **ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್:** ಈ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಪುರುಷರಾಗಿ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಇತರ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
5) **ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್:** ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಈ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
6) **ಭೂಮಿ ಅಡಮಾನ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್:** ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೃಷಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಭೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಎಂದೂ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಭೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
7) **ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್:** ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಸಣ್ಣ ರೈತರು, ಸಣ್ಣ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಳ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವರು ಜನರಿಗೆ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
8) **ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್:** ಕಾರುಗಳು, ತೊಳೆಯುವ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳು, ರೆಫ್ರಿಜರೇಟರ್‌ಗಳು, ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದ ಬಾಳಿಕೆ ಬರುವ ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಲು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಈ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ.

ತೀರ್ಮಾನ: ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಹಾಗೂ ಇಡೀ ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಾಗಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

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ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಪಾತ್ರ

✍ **ಸಂಗೀತ,** ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಎ.

ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮ (1857–58) ಇದು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಈಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ಮೊದಲ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಆಂದೋಲನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೀರತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸೈನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಹಸು ಮತ್ತು ಹಂದಿಯ ಕೊಬ್ಬಿನಿಂದ ಗ್ರೀಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾರ್ಟ್ರಿಡ್ಜ್‌ಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವು 'ಬೆಂಕಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚೋದಿಸಿತು.' ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಪರಿಚಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹಲವಾರು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಜನರ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವಿಶಾಲವಾದ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕೆರಳಿಸಿತು. ಶೀಘ್ರದಲ್ಲೇ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾದ ಆಂದೋಲನವಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಗೆ ಗಂಭೀರ ಸವಾಲನ್ನು ಒಡ್ಡಿತು. ಈ ಆಂದೋಲನದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಈಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಕ್ರೌನ್‌ನ ನೇರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿಕ್ಕುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾದರೂ, ಇದು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರು, ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಿಲಿಟ್ರಿಯ ಒಂದು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ದಂಗೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಎಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದರು ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ಭಾರತದ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ರಾಣಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಬಾಯಿ ಮೊದಲ ಭಾರತ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮಹಾನ್ ನಾಯಕಿ. ಅವರು ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿ, ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ವೀರತ್ವದ ಸಾಕಾರವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರಾಣಿ, ಆದರೆ ವೈಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಮಿತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಸಾಮಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಞಿ.

ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ರಾಣಿ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮ

ಜನನ : 23 ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 1778, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ
ಪತಿ : ರಾಜಾ ಮಲ್ಲಸರ್ಜ
ಮಗ : ಶಿವಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ
ಮರಣ : 2 ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 1829, ಬೈಲಹೊಂಗಲ

ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ರಾಣಿ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಅವರು ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಿದ ಮೊದಲ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಲು ಅನೇಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಅವರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಕಿತ್ತೂರಿನ ರಾಜವಂಶದ ರಾಣಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರು.

ಒನಕೆ ಓಬವ್ವ

ಜನನ : 18ನೇ ಶತಮಾನ
ಪತಿ : ಕಹಳೆ ಮುದ್ದ ಹನುಮ
ಮರಣ : 1779

ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗದ ಒನಕೆ ಓಬವ್ವ ತನ್ನ ಶೌರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಗಂಡನ ಮೇಲಿನ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿದ ವೀರ ಮಹಿಳೆ. ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸೈನ್ಯವು ದಾಳಿ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ, ಅವರು ತನ್ನ ಕೊನೆಯ ಉಸಿರು ಇರುವವರೆಗೂ ಏಕಾಂಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿದರು.

ಕಮಲಾದೇವಿ ಚಟ್ಟೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ

ಕಮಲಾದೇವಿಯವರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಚಿಂತಕಿಯಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಗಾಂಧಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್‌ಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಾತಿಯಿಂದ ರಂಗಭೂಮಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಇತ್ತು, ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪುಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಕಳೆದು ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರನ್ನು ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಿದವರು ಕಮಲಾದೇವಿ. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬರುವವರೆಗೂ ಕಮಲಾದೇವಿಯವರು ಹಲವಾರು ಬಾರಿ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರು, ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ಹೆಸರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಉಪ್ಪು ಮಾರಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಕ್ವಿಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ. 1928ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಮಲಾದೇವಿ ಅವರು ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದರು ಮತ್ತು 1936ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಮಾಜವಾದಿ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದರು. ಇದಾದ ನಂತರ 1942ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಹೆರಿಗೆ ರಜೆ ನೀಡುವುದರ ಜತೆಗೆ ಅವರ ವೇತನವಿಲ್ಲದ ದುಡಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷಿಸದಂತೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ಸರೋಜಿನಿ ನಾಯ್ಡು

ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪುಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ನೈಟಿಂಗೇಲ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವ ಸರೋಜಿನಿ ನಾಯ್ಡು ಅವರು ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನ ಮೊದಲ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದರು. ಸಮಾಜದ ಅನಿಷ್ಟಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ

ಮೂಡಿಸಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಿದರು. ರಾಜಕೀಯದ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಸರೋಜಿನಿ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಆಳವಾದ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು. ತನ್ನ ಜೀವಿತಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಅವರು ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜಲಿಯನ್ ವಾಲಾಬಾಗ್ ಹತ್ಯಾಕಾಂಡವನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಸರ್-ಎ-ಹಿಂದ್ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿಸಿದರು. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ನಂತರ, ಸರೋಜಿನಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮೊದಲ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಆದರು.

ರಾಣಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಬಾಯಿ (1835-1858)

ಈಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ 1857–1858 ರ ಮಹಾ ದಂಗೆಯ ಮೊದಲು, ಝಾನ್ಸಿಯ ರಾಣಿ, ರಾಣಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಬಾಯಿ, 1853ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪತಿ ಗಂಗಾಧರ್ ರಾವ್ ಅವರು ಕೇವಲ ದತ್ತು ಪಡೆದ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿಧನರಾದಾಗ ಲಾರ್ಡ್ ಡಾಲ್ಹೌಸಿಯ ಸೋಲಿನ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ದಂಗೆಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಅವರು ಮತ್ತೆ ಹೋರಾಡಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದರು. 22 ವರ್ಷದ ರಾಣಿ ಝಾನ್ಸಿಯನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡಲು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದರು. 1857ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀರತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭುಗಿಲೆದ್ದ ದಂಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಮಯದ ನಂತರ, ರಾಣಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಬಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಝಾನ್ಸಿಯ ರಾಜಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರು.

ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ದಂಗೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿ, ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಸಂಘಟಿಸಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಬುಂದೇಲ್‌ಖಂಡ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಡುಕೋರರ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಪಡೆಗಳು ಝಾನ್ಸಿಯ ಕೋಟೆಯನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತುವರೆದವು ಮತ್ತು ಭೀಕರ ಯುದ್ಧವು ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಆಕ್ರಮಣಕಾರಿ ಪಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತೀವ್ರ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾ, ರಾಣಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಬಾಯಿ ತನ್ನ ಸೈನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮುಳುಗಿಸಿದ ನಂತರವೂ ಶರಣಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಬಂಡಾಯ ನಾಯಕ ತಾಂಟಿಯಾ ಟೋಪೆಯ ಪಾರುಗಾಣಿಕಾ ಸೇನೆಯು ಬೆಟ್ವಾ ಕದನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಲಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ತಾಂಟಿಯಾ ಟೋಪೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಣಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಬಾಯಿ ಕೋಲಿ ಗ್ವಾಲಿಯರ್ ನಗರದ ಕೋಟೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ದಾಳಿ ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಖಜಾನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಗಾರವನ್ನು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನಾಯಕ ನಾನಾ ಸಾಹಿಬ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪೇಶ್ವೆ (ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರ) ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಗ್ವಾಲಿಯರ್ ಅನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ನಂತರ, ರೋಸ್ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಪ್ರತಿದಾಳಿಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಬಾಯಿ ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊರಾರ್‌ಗೆ ತೆರಳಿದರು. ಪುರುಷನ ವೇಷವನ್ನು ಧರಿಸಿ, ಘೋರ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಲ್ಲಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರು.

❃

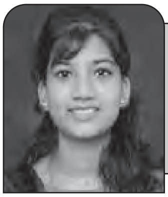
‘ಭೂಮಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಯಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಬಲ್ಲುದು. ಆದರೆ ದುರಾಸೆಗಳನ್ನಲ್ಲ.’

– ಜಿಡ್ಡು ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂರ್ತಿ

* * *

‘ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಪ್ರೀತಿಸುವವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯೇ ಜೀವನದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸುಖ.’

– ವಿಕ್ಟರ್ ಹ್ಯೂಗೋ



ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ವ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ದಂಗೆಗಳು

ಸುಗಂಧ, ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಎ.

ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಚಳುವಳಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಮೊದಲು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ತಕ್ಷಣ, ಅನ್ಯಲೋಕದ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಗೆ ಸವಾಲು ಹಾಕಲು ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ದಂಗೆಗಳು ಭುಗಿಲೆದ್ದವು. ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿಯ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮುದಾಯವು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಗೆ ಆತಂಕ ವಿರೋಚಿತ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅಥವಾ ಈಗಿನ ಜಾರ್ಖಾಂಡ್, ಛತ್ತೀಸ್‌ಗಢ, ಒರಿಸ್ಸಾ ಮತ್ತು ಬಂಗಾಳದ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಲಹೆ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ ದುರಂತ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒರಿಸ್ಸಾದ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಜನಾಂಗದವರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಯುದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇದು ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯತಿರಿಕ್ತವಾಗಿ 72% ಗೌಪ್ಯತೆ ನಿಯಮಗಳಂತೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಎಡ್ವರ್ಡ್ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಅದರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಘಮ್ಸಾನರ್ ಮದಾರಂದ್ ಪಾಟ್ನಾ ಭಂಜಾ ಮತ್ತು ದಿವಂಗತ ಶ್ರೀಕರ್ ಭಂಜಾ ಅವರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಂದ ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಯುದ್ಧಗಳು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಆಳುವ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ‘ರಣಭೂಮಿ’ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು. 1772ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಹಾರಿಯಾ ದಂಗೆಯು ಭುಗಿಲೆದ್ದಿತು. ಅದರ ನಂತರ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ದಂಗೆಯು 72% ಗೌಪ್ಯತೆ ನಿಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗಲ್ಲಿಗೇರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ತಿಲ್ಕಾ ಮಂಜ್ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಮುಂದಿನ ಎರಡು ದಶಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಂಗ್ಭುಮ್, ಗುಮ್ಲಾ, ಬಿರ್ಭುಮ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ದಂಗೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಬಂಕುರಾ ಮೋನ್‌ಭೂಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪಲಮಾ ನಂತರ 1832ರ ಗ್ರೇಟ್ ರೋಯಿರೈಸಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಖೇವಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಮ್ ಜೆ ದಂಗೆಗಳು. 1837ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಊಳಿಗಮಾನ್ಯ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರನ ವಿರುದ್ಧದ ‘ಕೊಂಡ್‌ಮೇಲಿ’ಯ ವಿವಿಧ ದಂಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ದಂಗೆಯ ಹಾಗೆ 1846–56ರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ದಶಕದ ಕಾಲ ಚಕಾರ ಬಿಸೋ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಖೋಂಡರ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರು ಹೋರಾಟ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಒರಿಸ್ಸಾದ ಸಂತಾಲರು ಮಲರ್ಮು ಬ್ರದರ್ಸ್ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಶೋಷಣೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧವು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಬಿನ್ಸಾ ಅವರ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಘಟನೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಇಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. 1855–1857ರ ದಂಗೆಯು ಸಂತಾಲ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಘಟನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. 1855ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾರ್ಡ್‌ಕಾರ್ನ್‌ವಾಲೀಸ್‌ನ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ವಸಾಹತು ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸಂತಲರು ಯುದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಜೂನ್ 30, 1855ರಂದು ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂತಾಲ ಅವರು ಬೃಹತ್ ಯಾರ್ಲಿಯ ಅವರ ಶೋಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಿದರು. ಸಿಧೋ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೋ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ‘ಯಾರ್ಲಿಯ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು’ ಜಮೀನ್ದಾರರ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆಯ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಗೊಳಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸಂತಾಲಿ ರಾಜ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಲೇವಾದೇವಿದಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಜಮೀನ್ದಾರರು ಸಂತಾಲ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ನುಗ್ಗಿದರು. ಸಂತಾಲ್‌ನ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲವಂತವಾಗಿ ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲದ ಮೂಲಕ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. 1855ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತಾಲ್‌ಗಳು ಕಾರ್ನ್‌ವಾಲೀಸ್‌ನ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ವಸಾಹತು ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಯುದ್ಧವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ನಂತರ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಲಹೆ ನಾಯಕರು 1857ರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ 1858ರ ಸೋಲು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳಿಗೆ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಶೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರಗೊಳಿಸಿತು. 1856ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ಮರಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಆವೃತವಾದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಲು ಆಯ್ಕೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡಿತು.

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ನಂತರ, ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಜನಾಂಗದವರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾದ ಸಾಂವಿಧಾನಿಕ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಅವಿರತ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸತತ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜದ ಇತರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ತರುವುದು ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಭಾರೀ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ, ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟುಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವುದು.

ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರದಿಂದ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಆವಾಸಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಗೊಂಡವು. ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮಧ್ಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ಶೋಷಕರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಚಳುವಳಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಶೋಷಿಸಿದವರ ಪುನರುಜ್ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ LTEಗಳಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಕಡೆಗೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಕಾಲದ ಅಮ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಡರ್ನ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ

ಪಲ್ಲವಿ ಕೊಡಗು, ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಎ.

‘‘ಅಮ್ಮ ಲೇಖನ ಬರೀಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಿದಾರೆ. ಎಂತ ಬರಿಯುದು?’’, ‘‘ನನ್ನ ಹಣೆಬರ ಬರಿ’’ ಹೀಗಾಯ್ತು ನನ್ನ ಲೇಖನದ ಶುರು. ಸಂಜೆಯ ಚಹ, ಚಕ್ಕುಲಿ, ಸಂಜೀರ, ತಿಂಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಬೊಬ್ಬೆ ಇಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಮಹಾ ತಿಂಡಿಪೋತ ಬೆಕ್ಕು, ಎಡಗಿವಿಗೆ ಪಂಜರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳ ಕಲರವ, ಬಲಗಿವಿಗೆ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಮನೆಯ ಅಜ್ಜಿ ‘‘ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಕ್ಕೇ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಿಯತ’’ ಎಂದು ಮೊಮ್ಮಗನನ್ನು ಹಿಂಬಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಗದ್ದಲ. ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದೆ ಏನಾದರು ಬರೆಯಲು. ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದೆ ಅಷ್ಟೆ. ಶುರು ತಡವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

ಇವತ್ತಿನ ನನ್ನ ಸೂರ್ಯೋದಯವೇ ತಡವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಮಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ತೆಗೆಯಲೂ ತಡಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆ. ರಾತ್ರಿ ‘‘ಚಪಾತಿ ಕಾಯಿಸ್ತೀಯಾ?’’ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ್ಲೂ ನೆಪ ಹೇಳಿ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಅಮ್ಮ ಮುನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪೇನೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅನಿಸಿತು. ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ಆಕೆ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ನನ್ನ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ತುಂಬಿಸಲು ತಡ ಮಾಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ‘‘ಅಮ್ಮ ಹಸಿವಾಗುತ್ತೆ’’ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಮೊದಲೇ ನನಗಿಷ್ಟದನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿಡುವಳು. ನನ್ನ ಅಮ್ಮ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಲ್ಲ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಮ್ಮ ಕೂಡ. ‘‘ಹಾ! ಹಾಗೇನಿಲ್ಲ, ನನ್ನ ಅಮ್ಮನ ಸಿಟ್ಟು ನೀನು ನೋಡ್ಬೇಕು, ಮತ್ತೆ ಹೇಳು ಇಷ್ಟದನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ’’ ಅಂತ ನೀವು ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೇಳಿ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೇಲಿ ನಾನು ಅಮ್ಮ ಜಗಳಾಡುವಷ್ಟು ಯಾರೂ ಮಾಡಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತೆ ಆಕೆಯನ್ನು ಚಿಡಾಯಿಸಲು ನಾನು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ತಡ ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಿ. ಲೇಖನ ಯಾವುದೋ ಕಡೆ ಹೋಗ್ತಿದೆ. ಯು ಟರ್ನ್ ಹಾಕಿ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರ್ತೇನೆ ಕೇಳಿ. ವಿಷಯ ಏನಂದ್ರೆ – ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಕಾಲದ ಅಮ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಡರ್ನ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ. ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಕಾಲದ ಅಮ್ಮ ಲಿಪ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಕ್‌ಗೆ ಲಿಫ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಅಂತಾಳೆ. ಕಾರಿನ ಚಾಲಕನ ಸೀಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂರಲು ಹಿಂದೆ ಮುಂದೆ ನೋಡ್ತಾಳೆ. ಅಪ್ಪನಿಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರೆ ತೊಳಿರಿ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಲು ಸಂಕೋಚಪಡ್ತಾಳೆ. ಏನೇ ಆದರೂ ತನ್ನ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ಜೊತೆ ಮನೆಗೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಡೆಚಣೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನಿಭಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗ್ತಾಳೆ. ಬದಲಾಗುವ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಕೊಡದೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಮುತ್ತಜ್ಜಿ ಮಾಡ್ತಿದ್ದ ರುಚಿಕರ ಪಾಯಸ, ಸಾಂಬಾರು ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡ್ತಾಳೆ, ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟದ ಪಿಜ್ಜಾ, ನೂಡಲ್ಸ್, ಕೇಕ್ ಅನ್ನೂ ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೀರೆ ಉಡುವುದನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾಳೆ, ತಾನು ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ ಜೀನ್ಸ್ ಪ್ಯಾಂಟ್‌ಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಅಣ್ಣ ಡ್ರೈವ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸೀಟಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂರ್ತಾಳೆ, ಡ್ರೈವರ್ಸ್ ಸೀಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂತು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಪಾರ್ಕ್‌ಗೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗ್ತಾಳೆ. ಬಟ್ಟೆಯಂಗಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಇದ್ದವರೊಂದಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಚೌಕಾಶಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಬೇಕಾದನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ, ಈಗ ಆನ್‌ಲೈನ್ ಶಾಪಿಂಗ್ ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಕೈಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನೂ ಕಲ್ತಿದಾಳೆ, ಇತರರ ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದನ್ನೂ ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾಳೆ.

ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡಿ ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಕಾಲದ ಅಮ್ಮ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಅಮ್ಮಂದಿರು ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಆಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಸಮಾಜ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಯೋಚನೆ ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಲವು ಕಡೆ ಹೆಂಗಸರು ಕೇವಲ ಮಗು ಹೆರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಕುವ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಪಾಠ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಗಾಡಿಯ ಕೀ ಮುಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ, ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಕಾಲದ ಅಮ್ಮ ನನ್ನ ಅಮ್ಮನೂ ಇರಬಹುದು, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಮ್ಮನೂ ಆಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ‘‘ಅಮ್ಮ, ಸಮಾಜ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ’’ ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಬಹುದು, ಆದರೆ ಆಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಗಲು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಸ್ವಇಚ್ಛೆ, ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಜಗದ ನಿಯಮ ಆದರೂ, ಜಗ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗದು. ಹೌದು. ಸಮಾಜ ತನ್ನ ವೇಷಭೂಷಣ ಮಾಡರ್ನ್ ಆಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಯೋಚನೆ?! ಯೋಚನೆ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಬದಲಾದರೂ, ಮಗನಿಗೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬೇಗ ಬಾ ಎಂಬ ಕರೆ ಇರುತ್ತೆ, ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊರ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಅಮ್ಮ ಹೇಳಿದ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಎಂಬ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಇರುತ್ತೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಯೋಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜ ಬಹಳ ತಡ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಅಳಿಸದೇ ಇರಬೇಕಾದ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳು ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ನಶಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪಟ್ಟನೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಮಾಡರ್ನಿಟಿಯತ್ತ ಅಂಬೆಗಾಲಿಡುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಭಾರತ ವಿವಿಧತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕತೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ದೇಶ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಹಾಗೆಂದೇ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಧರ್ಮ, ಹಬ್ಬ, ಪೂಜೆ, ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ, ಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಬಳಕೆ, ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಅರಿವು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಂದ. ಪರಮಾಣು ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅವಿಭಕ್ತ ಕುಟುಂಬವೇ ಚೆಂದ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸೇರಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಅಡುಗೆ, ಹಾಡಿದ ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಚೇರಿ,

ಅಜ್ಜ ಹೇಳಿದ ಕಥೆ, ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮಮತೆ, ಅಪ್ಪ, ಅಮ್ಮ, ಅತ್ತೆ, ಮಾವ, ಅಕ್ಕ, ತಮ್ಮ, ಅಣ್ಣ, ತಂಗಿ, ಅತ್ತಿಗೆ, ಭಾವ, ಸೊಸೆ, ಅಳಿಯ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮ್ಮ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ, ದೊಡ್ಡಪ್ಪ, ದೊಡ್ಡಮ್ಮ ಎಲ್ಲರ ನಗು ತಮಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಹರಟೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಆಧುನಿಕತೆಯ ಕಾರಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮಾನವನ ಸಂತೋಷದ ಸಾರ್ಥಕತೆಯ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಭಾಗವನ್ನೇ ಕದ್ದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಪೋಷಕರಿಲ್ಲದ ಮನೆ, ಕೂಡಿ ಉಣ್ಣದ ಊಟ, ಸೇರಿ ಕಲಿಯದ ಪಾಠ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಅಮ್ಮನ ಕೈತುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಪ್ಪನ ಉಪ್ಪು ಮೂಟೆ ಸವಾರಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹಂಚಿ ತಿನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಅರಿವು? ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇಂದಿನ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಮಾಜವೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲೀಸಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ದಿನನಿತ್ಯದ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿವೆ. ತನ್ನನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಮೈಲುಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಂ! ಆದರೆ ಉಸಿರಾಡಲೂ ಜಾಗ ಇರದ, ಜನರಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿ ತುಳುಕಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೋ ಹಾಗೋ ಸವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತೆ, ಅಪ್ಪನ ಏ.ಸೀ. ಕಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂತು ರಾಜನಂತೆ ಮೆರೆದು ಕಾಲೇಜು ಮುಟ್ಟಬಹುದು. ಯಾವುದಾದರೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ತಲೆಗೆ ಹೊಳೆದರೆ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹತ್ತಾರು ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಹುಡುಕಬೇಕೆಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಬೆರಳ ತುದಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಟ್‌ಫೋನಿನಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹತ್ತಾರು ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಓದುವ ಹವ್ಯಾಸ ಇಳಿಜಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ಸಮಾಜ ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೊಂದಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಆದರ ಬದಲು ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಿರದ ಹಲವನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಜೊತೆ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಆ ಜಗ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಾಗೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಕಾಲದ ಅಮ್ಮನ ವಸ್ತ್ರಾಭರಣ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬದಲಾಗದೆ, ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆಗಳೂ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಮಾಡರ್ನ್ ಸಮಾಜ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಜಗಮಗವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡರೂ, ಕೆಲವು ಬದಲಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ಮನಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳು ಕತ್ತಲಲ್ಲೇ ಇವೆ. ಹಾಗೆಂದು ಸಮಾಜ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನತ್ತ ಬದಲಾಗಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ದೂರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಬದಲಾಗಬಾರದಿದ್ದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಆಚರಿಸಿ ಬೀಗೋಣ. ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಕಾಲದ ಅಮ್ಮನಾಗಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಮನಬಿಚ್ಚಿ ಮಾಡರ್ನ್ ಆಗುವುದರಲ್ಲೂ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಅರಿವಿರುವ ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಕಾಲದ ಅಮ್ಮ ತಡಮಾಡದೆ ಮಾಡರ್ನ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮಾಡರ್ನ್ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸಮಾಜದ ಕೆಲ ಯೋಚನೆಗಳು? ಈ ಲೇಖನದ ಹಸಿಬಿಸಿ ಪರಿಚಯ ಮಾತ್ರ ನನ್ನ ಬರಹ. ಇದರ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನೀವೇ ಯೋಚಿಸಿ. ಆಗ್ಬೋದಾ?

❃

ಹೊಗಳಿಕೆಯ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯವನ್ನು ತೊಡೆದು ಹಾಕಲು ಏಕಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪಾಯ: ಕೆಲಸ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸ.

– ಆಲ್ಬರ್ಟ್ ಐನ್‌ಸ್ಟೀನ್

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'ಸತ್ಯದ ಜೊತೆ ಬದುಕುವವರು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಹೆದರಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ'.

– ಸಾಕ್ರೆಟಿಸ್

ಸಂದರ್ಶನ – ಶಂಕರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜೂ. ಶಂಕರ್

✍ **ನವ್ಯಶ್ರೀ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ, ಷಣ್ಮುಖ ಅತ್ರಿ ಎಲ್.,** ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ. (ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮ)

ಜಾದು ಮಾಯಾಲೋಕ. ಅದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಿದ್ದಿಸುವ ಕಲೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಜಾದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಿರತ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಛಲ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಶ್ರಮ, ಪರಿಶ್ರಮಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಕನಸಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಪರೂಪದ ಜಾದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ರತಿಮ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಶಂಕರ್. ಕರಾವಳಿಯ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಈ ಜಾದುಗಾರ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಜಾದು ಕಲೆಯನ್ನು ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶಂಕರ್ ಅವರ ಮಗ ಜೂನಿಯರ್ ಶಂಕರ್ ಅಂತಲೇ ಜಾದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಚಿತರು. ಈ ಅಪ್ಪ ಮಗನ ಜೋಡಿಯ ಅಪರೂಪದ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಇಲ್ಲಿದೆ:

★ ಜಾದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದು ಹೇಗೆ?

ಬಾಲ್ಯದಿಂದಲೇ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕುತೂಹಲವಿತ್ತು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೂ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ನನಗೆ ನಾನೇ ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಕ್ ಮ್ಯಾನ್, ಸಂತೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಡೊಂಬರಾಟಗಳ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಕ್ ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುತೂಹಲ ಮತ್ತು ಒಲವು ಮೂಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ, ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡೆ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ ಶಂಕರ್.

★ ಓದಿನ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜಾದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಸಮತೋಲನ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು?

ಸುಮಾರು 5–6ನೇ ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗಲೇ ಜಾದುವಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಿತು. ಫೇಲ್ ಆಗಬಾರದು, ಅದನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಏನನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಸಾಧಿಸು ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಮನೆಯವರಿಂದ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತ್ತು. 1965ರಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಮೊದಲ ಟಿಕೆಟ್ ಶೋ ಆಯೋಜನೆಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು. ಭರ್ಜರಿ ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿತು. 'ಕೋವಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆದ ಗುಂಡನ್ನು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಡಿದ ಬಾಲಕ' ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿತು. 13 ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗಲೇ ಟಿಕೆಟ್ ಶೋ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆದು, ಮುಂದೆ ಹಲವು ಶೋಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆವು. ಮನೆ, ಶಾಲಾ–ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

★ ಜಾದು ಜರ್ನಿ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು?

ಮಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಜಾದುಗಾರರ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಜಾದುಗಾರರ ಸಲಹೆ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಕೋಲ್ಕತ್ತಾದ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೆ. ಇತರ ಜಾದುಗಾರರ ಜಾದುವನ್ನು ಕೂಲಂಕುಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ನನ್ನತನವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರಚುರಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ. ವೃತ್ತಿಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಾದುವನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮದ್ಯವರ್ಜನ ಶಿಬಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳೆದ 15 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಮದ್ಯ ಸೇವನೆಯ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಜಾದು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

★ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಜಾದುಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?

'ಕೋವಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆದ ಗುಂಡನ್ನು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಡಿದ ಬಾಲಕ', 'ಸರಳ ಮಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಗಿದ ಭೀಷ್ಮನಿಗೆ ಬಾಣ' ಬಿಡುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗದ ಮರು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ, 500 ರೂ. ನೋಟನ್ನು ಮಡಚಿ ತಾಯಿತದಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿ ಜಾದು ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲವು. ಮಣಿಪಾಲದ ಎಂಡ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿರೂರು ಮಠದ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಶ ಆನೆಯ ಕಣ್ಮರೆ ಸದಾ ನೆನಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಯುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ.

★ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಕಾರಣ?

ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಗನ ಪ್ರವೇಶವಾಯಿತು. ಎರಡೂವರೆ ವರ್ಷ ಇರುವಾಗಲೇ ಜಾದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಿದ. ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ

ಕಲಿತು ಅದನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅವನು ಜಾದುವಿನ ಹೊಸ ಕಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನ್ವೇಷಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

★ **ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನುಭವಗಳಾವುವು?**

ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ಮುಗಿದ ಬಳಿಕ ಕೆ. ಕೆ. ಹೆಬ್ಬಾರ್ ಬಳಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪದೇ ಜಾದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗು ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿತ್ತು. ಕೆ.ಕೆ. ಹೆಬ್ಬಾರ್ ಧನ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಜಾದುವನ್ನು ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕ್ಲರ್ಕ್‌ನಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನ ವಿವಿಧ ಹುದ್ದೆ, ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದೆ.

★ **ಕುಟುಂಬವೇ ಜಾದು ಕುಟುಂಬವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ಪರಿ ಹೇಗೆ?**

1976ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುವೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಜಾದುವಿನ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ನಿಯ ಸಹಕಾರ ಬೇಕಿತ್ತು. ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ನಿಯ ರಂಗ ಪ್ರವೇಶವಾಯಿತು. ಅವಳೂ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದಳು. ಪತ್ನಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮೊದಲ ಜಾದುಗಾರ್ತಿ. ಮಗ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂಡ ಜಾದು ಕಲೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯಿತ್ತು. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಮಗನ ಪ್ರವೇಶವಾಯಿತು. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆದು, ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಮೊಮ್ಮಗನೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೆಲ ಜಾದು ಕಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕರಗತ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

★ **ಜಾದು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು?**

ಆಗಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪಿ.ಆರ್.ಓ. ಗಳು ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಸಹಕರಿಸಿತ್ತು. ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಪೂರಕ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಕಡೆ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

★ **ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಕ್ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು?**

1994ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದೆವು. 3 ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವೂ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಂಘಟನೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ವಿದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಜಾದು ಕಲೆಯು ನಮ್ಮವರು ನೋಡುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಗಿಲಿಗಿಲಿ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ಆಯೋಜನೆಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು.

★ **ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತರು ಸನ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದ ಕ್ಷಣ.**

ದೆಹಲಿ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಕಾರಂತರಿಗೆ ಆಹ್ವಾನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ ಕಾರಂತರು ಸ್ವತಃ ದೆಹಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ನೋಡಿದ್ದರು. ನಾನು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋನ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ವಿಚಾರ ತಿಳಿದು ಕಾರಂತರು ತನ್ನ ಖಾತೆಯ ಹಣವನ್ನು ತಂದು ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು. ನಾವು ಲಭ್ಯವಿರದ ಕಾರಣ ಅವರ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋದೆವು. ಆಗ ಕಾರಂತರು ಮೈಸೂರು ಪೇಟ ಧರಿಸಿ, ಹಣ ನೀಡಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಿದ್ದು ಸದಾ ಅವಿಸ್ಮರಣೀಯ.

★ **ಮುಂದಿನ ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂದೇಶವೇನು?**

ಜೂ. ಶಂಕರ್‌ರವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇಂದಿನ ಯುವಜನತೆ ತಮ್ಮೊಳಗಿನ ಕುತೂಹಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮೊಳಗಿನ ಕುತೂಹಲವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅದು ನಮ್ಮೊಳಗಿನ ಕುತೂಹಲವನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಎಂದಾದರೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕುತೂಹಲಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಶೀಲತೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ನೋಡುವ ಕಣ್ಣು, ಅನುಭವಿಸುವ ಕಲೆ ನಮಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ನಮಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕಲಿಯುವ ಹುಮ್ಮಸ್ಸಿರಬೇಕು. ಹೊಸತನ, ಕಲಿಯುವ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ನಮಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ ಜೂ. ಶಂಕರ್. ❃

ಒಬ್ಬರು ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ತಿಂದು ಬದುಕಬಾರದು, ತಿಳಿದು ಬದುಕಬೇಕು. - **ದ.ರಾ. ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ**

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ಯಾರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನೇ ಸರಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ಆತನಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ತಪ್ಪಿನ ಅರಿವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. - **ಗೌತಮ ಬುದ್ಧ**

ಸರ್ವಜನರನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಜನಾರ್ದನನಿಗೂ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯ

✍ **ವಿದ್ಯಾ,** ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಎ.

ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಇತರರನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಸದಾ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇತರರನ್ನು ತೃಪ್ತಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಗುಂಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಸಂತೋಷಪಡಿಸುವ ಹಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ತನ್ನನ್ನು ತಾನೇ ಮರೆತುಬಿಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಚಿಂತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಅರಿಯದೆ ಇತರರು ಏನೆಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಪ್ಪು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡರೇ, ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಮರೆತುಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ, ಅವರು ಹಾಗೆಂದುಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಹೀಗೆಂದುಕೊಂಡರೇ ಎಂಬ ಭಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯನ್ನು ದೂರವಿಟ್ಟು, ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಸದಾ ಕಾಲ ಕಾಯುತ್ತಾ ಅವರ ಮಾತಿಗಾಗಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಕುಳಿತರೆ ಜೀವನ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಗದು.

ಮಾನವ ಎಂದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳು ಸಹಜ. ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋತ, ಎಡವಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳು, ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅನುಭವ, ಕಲಿಸಿದ ಪಾಠಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಾರು ಕಲಿಸಲಾರರು. ಜನರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಕುಳಿತರೆ ಸಮಯದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿಯೂ ಹಾಳಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಟೀಕಿಸುವವರು, ನಿಂದಿಸುವವರು ಯಾವಾಗಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಇವರಿಂದಲೇ ನಾವು ಇನ್ನೂ ಎತ್ತರವಾದ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದೇ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ತಲೆಕೊಡದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯಿಂದ, ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಾವು ಸೋತರೂ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಗೆದ್ದರೂ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಯಾರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲಾ, ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಸಂತುಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು. ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವು ಪಟ್ಟ ಫಲಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯಾಗಿ ಫಲವು ಸಿಕ್ಕೇ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇತರರನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಕೆಲಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯೋಚಿಸುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆಯವರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು, ನಮ್ಮ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಹುಮ್ಮಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಮುಗಿಬಿದ್ದು, ತಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವವನ್ನೇ ಹಾಳುಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಘನತೆ, ಗೌರವಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಉಂಟಾಗದಂತೆಯೇ ಬಾಳುವವರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜನರ ಎದುರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗದಂತೆ ನಾವೇ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠರು, ನಾವೇ ಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಎಂದು ಅಹಂಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕುವವರು ಹಲವಾರು ಜನರಿದ್ದಾರೆ.ಅವಮಾನವೆಂಬ ಭೂತವು ಅವರ ಹೆಗಲೇರಿ ನಿಂತಾಗ ಯಾರು ಕೂಡ ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂಬ ಯೋಚನೆಯು ಅವರನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ದುಬಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ಬಂಗಾರ ಎಷ್ಟು ತೂಕದಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ಚಪ್ಪಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೊಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಮನೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅಂತಸ್ತಿದೆ – ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಜನರು ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆತನ ಗುಣಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಆತನ ಮಾತೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆತನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಗಿಂತಲೂ ಆತನ ಬಣ್ಣವೇ ಮುಖ್ಯ, ಇವೆಲ್ಲವು ಜನರ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಜನರ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಾಯುವುದು ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರತೀ ಬಾರಿಯು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಮನವನ್ನು ಒಲಿಸಲು ಭಗವಂತನಾದ ಜನಾರ್ದನನಿಗೂ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು. ಅವನು ಕೂಡಾ ಜನರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರೆ ಕುರುಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವೇ ಇರುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಹಾಭಾರತವೇ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಪಾಂಡವರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವೇ ದೊರಕುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ''ಸ್ವಂತತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಇರುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ''.

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ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ (ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

ಅಶ್ವಿನಿ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣವು ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಎಂಬ ಎರಡು ಪದಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಎಂದರೆ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡುವುದು. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಎಂದರೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ. ಯಾವುದೇ ತಾರತಮ್ಯವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇದು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣವು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತಾವು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಶಕ್ತಿಶಾಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪುರುಷನ ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬಳಲುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಶತಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಬಹುತೇಕ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರು. ಮತದಾನವಷ್ಟೇ ಮೂಲಭೂತವಾದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳೂ ಪುರುಷರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಂತೆ. ಕಾಲಾನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡರು.

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜವು ಪುರುಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರುಷರನ್ನು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸದಸ್ಯರೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣವು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತೋಷ ಮತ್ತು ಗೌರವಾನ್ವಿತ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ವೃತ್ತಿ, ಜೀವನಶೈಲಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಾಗ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಸಬಲರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಅರಿವು, ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ:

ಬಹುತೇಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ದೇಶಗಳು, ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಕೆಟ್ಟದಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಬೇರೆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಾದ್ಯಂತದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಇಂದಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಲುಪಲು ಬಂಡಾಯವೆದ್ದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಕೆಟ್ಟದಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಪುರಾತನ ಕಾಲದ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗರ್ಭಪಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಸತಿ ಪ್ರಾತಃ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಇಂತಹ ಹೊಣೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ, ಆ್ಯಸಿಡ್ ದಾಳಿ, ವರದಕ್ಷಿಣೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಮರ್ಯಾದಾ ಹತ್ಯೆ, ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಘೋರ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇವೆ.

ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ತೀರಾ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಬಹುತೇಕ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರು ಬೇಗನೇ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಯ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಗಂಡನ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಪುರುಷರು ತಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೆಲಸದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲೂ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಚಣೆಗಳು:

- ಹಳೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ, ಭಾರತದ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೊರೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಕೆಲಸದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೋಷಣೆಯು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಡಚಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಲಯಗಳಾದ ಸೇವಾ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್ ಉದ್ಯಮ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು:

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಾನಂತರ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ, ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಗೆ, ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬಿ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ, ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಅನೇಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿವೆ.

- **ಸುಕನ್ಯಾ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆ:** ಸುಕನ್ಯಾ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯು 'ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟಿ ಪಢಾವೋ' ಅಭಿಯಾನದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಡ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸುವ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಠೇವಣಿ ಇಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಡ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸುವ

ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಜನಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ 10 ವರ್ಷದ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಅಥವಾ ಕಮರ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾತೆ ತೆರೆಯಬಹುದು.

- **ನಾರಿ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರ:** 1999 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇದಾಗಿದ್ದು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡುವ, ದುಡಿಯುವ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ನೀಡುವ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ ಅತ್ಯುನ್ನತ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಗೌರವಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ.
- **ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ ಉಜ್ವಲಾ ಯೋಜನೆ:** ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಹೊಗೆಯುಕ್ತ ಅಡುಗೆಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತಿ ನೀಡಿ, ಶುದ್ಧ ಇಂಧನವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮಹತ್ತರ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ 2016ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಳೆಯುಳಿಕೆ ಇಂಧನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಇಂಧನಗಳನ್ನು ಅಡುಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಬಳಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದು.
- **ಮಹಿಳಾ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ:** ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವದ ಮೂಲಕ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರನ್ನು ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸುವತ್ತ ಗಮನಹರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವೃತ್ತಿಪರರಂತಹ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಕರು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ:

ಹೆಣ್ಣೊಂದು ಕಲಿತರೆ ಶಾಲೆಯೊಂದು ತೆರೆದಂತೆ, ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ ಉಳಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಜನರನ್ನು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮೊದಲು ಮಹಿಳೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾಗೃತಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಪಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಲಿಸಲು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರೆ ಇಡೀ ಕುಟುಂಬ, ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

*

ಮೌನ ಅನಂತದಷ್ಟು ಆಳವಾದದ್ದು, ಮಾತು ಕಾಲದಷ್ಟು ಕ್ಷಣಿಕ – **ಥಾಮಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಲೈಲ್**

* * *

ಮಾತೇ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಕನ್ನಡಿ, ಮಾತಿನಂತೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯ – **ಪಿ. ಸೈರಸ್**

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ಕಾಲದ ಮರಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಗುರುತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡು, ಕಾಲನ್ನೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾ ನಡೆಯಬೇಡ – **ಡಾ. ಎ.ಪಿ.ಜೆ. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕಲಾಂ**

ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ

ಅಶ್ವಿನಿ ಜಿ. ಸುವರ್ಣ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ.

ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಗಾಳಿ, ನೀರು, ಸೂರ್ಯನ ಬೆಳಕು, ಕಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಲು, ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲಿಯಂ, ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಅನಿಲ, ಪಳೆಯುಳಿಕೆ ಇಂಧನಗಳು, ತೈಲ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಮಾನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಲಾಭಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ದುರ್ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಮಿತಿಮೀರಿದ ಬಳಕೆಯು ಸವಕಳಿಯನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಮಾನವ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾರೀ ಅಪಾಯವಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳು, ಜಲಮೂಲಗಳು, ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಅನಿಲಗಳು, ಖನಿಜಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಧನಗಳಂತಹ ಈ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿ ವಹಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು.

ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕುರಿತು ದೀರ್ಘ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ:

ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳ, ಜಲಮೂಲಗಳ, ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಅನಿಲಗಳ, ಖನಿಜಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಧನಗಳಂತಹ ಈ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿ ವಹಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವು ಹೇರಳವಾಗಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಮುಂಬರುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯ ಬಳಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ನಮಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದೆ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಳಿಸುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಈ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಲು ನಾವು ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ:

ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಜೀವಿಗಳ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಜಾತಿಗಳ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಎಂದು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಬಹುದು. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಸಮತೋಲನಕ್ಕೆ ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ತಾಣದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾವು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಎರಡು ವಿಧಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಈ ವಿಧಗಳು:

1. ಇನ್-ಸಿಟು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ
2. ಎಕ್ಸ್-ಸಿಟು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ

ತೀರ್ಮಾನ:

ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಮುಂಬರುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಜೀವವೈವಿಧ್ಯದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಈ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಒಂದು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವಾಗಿದೆ. ❋

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‘ಲೋಕವೆಂಬುದೊಂದು ಸಂತೆ, ಬೇಕು – ಬೇಡಗಳ ಕಂತೆ, ಸಾಕು ನಮಗಾ ಚಿಂತೆ.’

– ಡಿ.ವಿ.ಜಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಗೌಡಪಾದಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಕೈವಲ್ಯ ಮಠ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜಾಪುರ ಸಾರಸ್ವತ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು

✍ **ಅಮೃತ ಪ್ರಭು,** ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ.

ಭರತ ಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾಗಿ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಬೀರಿ ಮಾನವ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಸುಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ತತ್ತ್ವದರ್ಶನದಿಂದ ಜನ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಉದಾತ್ತೀಕರಿಸಿ, ವೈಚಾರಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿ ವಿಕಸನಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯೇ ಸನಾತನ ಧರ್ಮ. ವೈದಿಕ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಕರು ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಗೌಡಪಾದಾಚಾರ್ಯರು, ಇವರ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋವಿಂದ ಭಗವತ್ಪಾದಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಿಯ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿವರಣಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಗೌಡಪಾದಾಚಾರ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸನ್ಯಾಸ ದೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಮಠದ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಿದರು. ಇಂದಿಗೆ 77ನೇ ಗುರು ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಗೌಡಪಾದಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಕೈವಲ್ಯ ಮಠ, ಕೈವಲ್ಯಪುರ, ಗೋವಾ, ಇದರ ಸ್ಥೂಲ ಪೂರ್ವೇತಿಹಾಸ ಹಾಗೂ ಶ್ರೀ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಬಂಟಕಲ್ಲು ಶ್ರೀ ದುರ್ಗಾಪರಮೇಶ್ವರಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಮಠಾಧೀಶರಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಚ್ಚಿದಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮೀಜಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಿಯ ಪಟ್ಟಶಿಷ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮೀಜಿಯವರನ್ನೊಡಗೂಡಿ ಚಾತುರ್ಮಾಸ್ಯ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಚಾತುರ್ಮಾಸ್ಯ ವ್ರತಾಚರಣೆಯ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಠದ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ವೃಂದದವರಾದ ರಾಜಾಪುರ ಸಾರಸ್ವತ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರ ಪೂರ್ವೇತಿಹಾಸದ ಸ್ಥೂಲ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಈ ಲೇಖನದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗೌಡಪಾದಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಮಠ, ಕೈವಲ್ಯಪುರ (ಕವಳೆ) ಗೋವಾ :

ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಗೌಡಪಾದಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಮಠವು ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿವರಣಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಗೌಡಪಾದಾಚಾರ್ಯರಿಂದ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 8ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಮಾಂತಕದ ಕುಶಸ್ಥಳೀ ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾಯಿತೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋವಿಂದ ಭಗವತ್ಪಾದರು ಶ್ರೀ ಆದಿಶಂಕರನಿಗೆ ಸಹಾ ಸನ್ಯಾಸ ದೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನಿತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಗೌಡಪಾದಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದ ಅದ್ವೈತ-ಮಾಯಾವಾದ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ಉಪದೇಶಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಶ್ರೀ ಗೌಡಪಾದಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಮೂಲತಃ ಬದ್ರಿಕಾಶ್ರಮವಾಸಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದ ಮಹಾ ತಪಸ್ವಿ ಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಸನಾತನ ವೈದಿಕ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚುರಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಗೌಡದೇಶದ ಕೋಸಲಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮಿಸಿ ವೇದಾಂತದ ಅದ್ವೈತ - ಮಾಯಾವಾದ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿ ''ಗೌಡಪಾದಾಚಾರ್ಯ'' ಎಂಬ ಬಿರುದಿಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾದರು. ಈ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೌದ್ಧ ಧರ್ಮದ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯದಿಂದಾಗಿ ವೈದಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯು ಖಿತಿಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಾಗಿತ್ತು. ವೇದಾಂತ ತತ್ತ್ವದರ್ಶನದ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಯ ಉಂಟಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಸಂಧಿಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಗೌಡಪಾದಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಅದ್ವೈತ ತತ್ತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದ್ದು ಗೋಮಾಂತಕ, ನರ್ಮದಾತೀರ, ದ್ವಾರಕೆ, ಸೋಮನಾಥ, ಮಥುರಾ, ಕುರುಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿಸಿ ಬಳಿಕ ನರ್ಮದಾ ತೀರ್ಥದ ತಪೋವನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ತನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಿಯಶಿಷ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋವಿಂದ ಭಗವತ್ಪಾದರಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಗುಹೆಯೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಧ್ಯಾನ, ತಪಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾದರು. ಆದಿಶಂಕರರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಗುರುವನ್ನು ಅರಸಿ ಬಂದು ಶ್ರೀ ಗೌಡಪಾದಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಆಣತಿಯಂತೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋವಿಂದ ಭಗವತ್ಪಾದರಿಂದ ಸನ್ಯಾಸ ದೀಕ್ಷೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಪದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರುವರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೂಲ ಕುಶಸ್ಥಳೀ ಮಠವು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1560ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋರ್ಚುಗೀಸರ ವಿಧ್ವಂಸಕ ಕೃತ್ಯದಿಂದಾಗಿ ನಾಶಗೊಂಡುದರಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಠದ ಆರಂಭ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದ ಇತಿಹಾಸವು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಗುರು ಭಾವಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಶಿಷ್ಯಗುರು ಸಚ್ಚಿದಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಅವರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಗೋವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನರೂರ್ಜಿತಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1630ರಲ್ಲಿ 63ನೇ ಪರಂಪರೆಯವರಾದ ಗುರು ಸಚ್ಚಿದಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮೀಜಿ ಅವರು ಈಗಿನ ಕೈವಲ್ಯಪುರ ಅಥವಾ ಕವಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಠವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಮೂಲದ ಮಠ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಿದರು. ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಕವಳೆ ಮಠವು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗುವವರೆಗೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಸ್ವಾಮೀಜಿಯವರು ರತ್ನಗಿರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸೋನಾವಡೆ ಮಠದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯವಿದ್ದು ತದನಂತರ ಶ್ರೀ ಕವಳೆ ಮಠಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ನೆಲೆಸಿದರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಶ್ರೀಗಳ ಸಮಾಧಿ ಸೋನಾವಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಶಿಷ್ಯರನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೆಯವರು ಶ್ರೀ ಜ್ಯೋತಿರಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ, ಎರಡನೆಯವರು ಶ್ರೀ ಲೀಲಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ, ಮೂರನೇಯವರು ಶ್ರೀ ಸದಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಹಾಗೂ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯವರು ಶ್ರೀ ಪೂರ್ಣಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ. ಇವರ ಸಮಾಧಿಗಳು ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಆಗ್‌ಪುರ್, ನಾಶಿಕ್, ಸೋನಾವಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಖಳಿ, ಗೋವಾದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತಿಯವರು ಇಬ್ಬರು ಶಿಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸನ್ಯಾಸ ದೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನಿತ್ತು ವಾಲ್ಕೇಶ್ವರ ಮಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಧಿಸ್ಥರಾದರೆಂದು

ತಿಳಿಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಶಿಷ್ಯರ ಸಮಾಧಿಗಳು ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ವಾಲ್ಕೇಶ್ವರ ಮತ್ತು ಖಾನಾಪುರಗಳಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಆ ಶಿಷ್ಯರುಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಚ್ಚಿದಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಆತ್ಮಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ. ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಠಾಧೀಶರಾಗಿ ವಿರಾಜಮಾನರಾಗಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಚ್ಚಿದಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಮಹಾರಾಜ್ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಗುರು ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಪೂರ್ಣಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಅವರ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಪಟ್ಟಶಿಷ್ಯರಾಗಿರುವರು. 1960 ಜುಲೈ 16ರಂದು ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಪೂರ್ಣಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮೀಜಿ ಅವರು ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಚ್ಚಿದಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಸ್ವಾಮೀಜಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಲಪ್ರಭಾ ನದೀತಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಖಾನಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ 76ನೇ ಯತಿವರ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಸನ್ಯಾಸ ದೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನಿತ್ತರು. ಇವರೇ ವಿರಾಜಮಾನವಾಗಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಠಾಧೀಶ ಯತಿಗಳು. ಆಗ ಶ್ರೀಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇವಲ 13 ವರ್ಷ ಪ್ರಾಯ. ತನ್ನ 20ನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಗಳವರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. 1994 ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 2ರಂದು ಶ್ರೀ ಕೈವಲ್ಯ ಮಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಜರಗಿದ ಶಿಷ್ಯಸ್ವೀಕಾರ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ 14 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ವೈದಿಕ ಮನೆತನದ ಬಾಲಕ ಗೋವಿಂದ ಸಾಂಜಗಿರಿ ಎಂಬವರಿಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ ಶಿವಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ಎಂಬ ನಾಮಾಂಕಿತದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸನ್ಯಾಸ ದೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಶಿಷ್ಯ ಸ್ವೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿರುವರು. ಇವರು 77ನೇ ಪರಂಪರೆಯವರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಠದ ಆರಾಧ್ಯ ದೇವರು ಶ್ರೀ ಭವಾನಿಶಂಕರ, ಶಿವ, ವಿಷ್ಣು, ಗಣಪತಿ, ಶ್ರೀದೇವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂರ್ಯ ದೇವರುಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಪಂಚಾಯತನದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಸೀತಾರಾಮ ದೇವರ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳೂ ಪೀಠದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರಾಜಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಮಠವು ಸಾರಸ್ವತ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಾದ ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲ ಆದಿ ಪೀಠವಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಪ್ರಾಯಃ ಭರತಖಂಡದ ವೈದಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಗೌಡಪಾದಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಮಠವು ಆದಿ ಪೀಠ ಎನ್ನಲು ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಾರಸ್ವತ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ಗೋಮಾಂತಕೀಯ ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣಾತ್ಯ ಸಾರಸ್ವತರು. 'ಸಾರಸ್ವತ' ಎಂಬ ನಾಮವು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾವರ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ನದಿಯಿಂದ ಬಂದುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾರಸ್ವತ ಮುನಿಯಿಂದ 60,000 ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ಶಿಷ್ಯರಾದರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸ್ಕಂದ ಪುರಾಣದ ಸಹ್ಯಾದ್ರಿ ಖಂಡದ 3-2 ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವಿಂಧ್ಯಾಚಲದ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸಿದ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ಗೌಡ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರೆಂದೂ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣದವರು ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರೆಂದೂ ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡುವಂತಾಯಿತು. ರಾಜಾಪುರ ಸಾರಸ್ವತ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ಗೌಡಾರಿ ಪಂಚಕ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವರು.

(ಪಂಚಗೌಡ : ಸಾರಸ್ವತ, ಕಾನಸುಬ್ಬ, ಗೌಡ, ಉಕಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೈಥಿಲ)

ತ್ರೇತಾಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮದಗ್ನಿ ಎಂಬ ಸಾರಸ್ವತ ಋಷಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದರು. ಜಮದಗ್ನಿ ಮಹರ್ಷಿಗಳ ಪುತ್ರ ಪರಶುರಾಮ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೊಂದು ಬಾರಿ ಭರತಖಂಡವನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತಿ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯರನ್ನು ಸಂಹರಿಸಿ ಅವರ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೆ ದಾನವಾಗಿತ್ತನು. ನಾಸಷ್ಕಿಕರರು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸತೊಡಗಿದಾಗ ಅವರನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ ಸಂಬೋಧಿಸುವಂತಾಯಿತು. ಉದಾ. ಬಾಂದಿವಡೇಕಾರ್, ಬೋರ್ಕರ್, ಪಾಟ್ಕರ್, ಗವಳ್ಕರ್, ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್, ತೆಂಡುಲ್ಕರ್, ಸಿನ್ನರ್, ಮಡ್ಕೈಕರ್, ಆಸ್ನೈಕರ್, ವಾಗ್ಲೆ, ಸಾಖಳೀಕರ್... ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮನಾಮಗಳು ರಾಜಾಪುರ ಸಾರಸ್ವತರ ಉಪನಾಮಗಳಾಗಿ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ರೂಢಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ದಶ ಗೋತ್ರದವರು ರಾಜಾಪುರ ಸಾರಸ್ವತರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಂಗೇಶ, ನಾಗೇಶ, ಮಹಾದೇವ, ಮಹಾಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ, ಮಹಾಲಸಾ, ಶಾಂತದುರ್ಗಾ, ಸಪ್ತಕೋಟೇಶ್ವರ, ಮಹಾಗಣಪತಿ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀರವಳನಾಥ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನರಸಿಂಹ, ದೇವಕೀ ರವಳನಾಥ, ರಾಮನಾಥ ಮುಂತಾದ ದೇವ ದೇವತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಶುರಾಮನು ಗೋಮಾಂತಕದ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದನು. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು ಗೋವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಾಪುರ ಸಾರಸ್ವತ ಕುಲದೇವರುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವರುಗಳು ಇತರ ಸಾರಸ್ವತ ಪಂಗಡದವರ ಕುಲದೇವತೆಗಳೂ ಹೌದು. ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಸಾರಸ್ವತರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಸುಕರ, ಕುಶಸ್ಥಳಿಕರ, ಬಾರದೇಸಸರ, ರಾಜಾಪುರಕರ, ಪಡ್ನೇಕರ, ಬಾಲಾವಲಿಕರ, ಲೋಟಲೀಕರ, ನವರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಸರೆ ಎಂಬ ಹತ್ತು ಉಪಭೇದಗಳುಂಟಾದವು ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವು ಗ್ರಂಥಕರ್ತರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ರಾಜಾಪುರ ಮಹಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ಶತಕದಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲ ನೆಲೆಸಿದ ರಾಜಾಪುರ ಸಾರಸ್ವತರು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1469ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಮನಿ ಸುಲ್ತಾನರಿಂದ ಆ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯವು ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಾಗ ಗೋವಾದ ಮಾತೃಭೂಮಿಗೆಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿದರು, ಆತರುವಾಯಪೋರ್ಚುಗೀಸರ ಪೈಶಾಚಿಕ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆಯ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಇತರ ಸಾರಸ್ವತ ಪಂಗಡಗಳಂತೆ ರಾಜಾಪುರ ಸಾರಸ್ವತರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಧರ್ಮ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕುಲದೇವ-ದೇವತೆಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಗೋಮಾಂತಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ತ್ಯಜಿಸಿ ಕೆನರಾ ಕರಾವಳಿಯ ಅವಿಭಜಿತ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ, ಉಡುಪಿ, ಕಾರ್ಕಳ, ಪುತ್ತೂರು, ವಿಟ್ಲ, ಕಾಸರಗೋಡು, ಕುಂಬಳೆ, ಸುಳ್ಯ, ಕೊಡಗಿನ ವಿರಾಜಪೇಟೆ, ಕುಶಾಲನಗರ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರಾಗಿ ಬಂದು ನೆಲೆಸುವಂತಾಯಿತು.

1956ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಟಕಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನವು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಜರಗಿ, ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹುತೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಗೌಡಪಾದಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಮಠದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಆದಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಇದ್ದ ಸಂಬಂಧವೂ 1961 ಗೋವಾ ವಿಮೋಚನೆಯ ಬಳಿಕ ಗಾಢವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ತಾರಣ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಚಾತುರ್ಮಾಸ್ಯ ವ್ರತಾಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಜಾಪುರ ಸಾರಸ್ವತ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರ ಶ್ರೀ ದುರ್ಗಾಪರಮೇಶ್ವರಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ ಬಂಟಕಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಗಳವರು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ದಿವ್ಯ ನಿದರ್ಶನವೇ ಸರಿ.

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ಆಜಾದಿ ಕಾ ಅಮೃತ್ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವ್

✍ **ಜಾಹ್ನವಿ ವೈ. ಆಚಾರ್ಯ**, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ.

ಈ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು, ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರು ಗುಜರಾತ್‌ನ ಅಹಮದಾಬಾದ್‌ನ ಸಬರಮತಿ ಆಶ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಪಾದಯಾತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಧ್ವಜಾರೋಹಣ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ 75ನೇ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕೋತ್ಸವಕ್ಕೆ ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿರುವ 'ಆಜಾದಿ ಕಾ ಅಮೃತ್ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವ್' ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಪಾದಯಾತ್ರೆಗೆ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 15, 2022ಕ್ಕೆ 75 ವಾರಗಳು ತುಂಬಲಿವೆ. ಆಜಾದಿ ಕಾ ಅಮೃತ್ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವವು ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 15, 2023ರವರೆಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಮೃತ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ, ದೇಶದ 75 ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದ 75 ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಿಂದ ಮರೆತುಹೋದ ಹಲವಾರು ಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಮುಂದೆ ಅನಾವರಣಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರ ತ್ಯಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಿದಾನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಆಜಾದಿಯ ಅಮೃತ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಣತ್ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡಿದ ಇಂತಹ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರು ಅನೇಕರಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವರ ಹೆಸರು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆ. ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಅಭಿಯಾನ ನಡೆಸುವ ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹರಡುವುದು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯೋತ್ಸವದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿವೆ. ಅನಾಮಧೇಯ ಹುತಾತ್ಮರ ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ತನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಜಾದಿ ಕಾ ಅಮೃತ್ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವು ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಬಣ್ಣಗಳಿಂದ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸುವುದಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಅಭಿಯಾನದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರೀಡೆ, ಹಾಡುಗಳು, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು, ಪೋಸ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳು, ಬ್ಯಾನರ್‌ಗಳಂತಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಅಭಿಯಾನ ನಡೆಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹರಡುವುದು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯೋತ್ಸವದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದ ನಂತರ 1947 ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 15ರಂದು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಧ್ವಜಾರೋಹಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಅಮೃತವನ್ನು ಸ್ಮರಿಸಲು 'ಹರ್ ಘರ್ ತಿರಂಗಾ' ಅಭಿಯಾನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ. 'ಹರ್ ಘರ್ ತಿರಂಗಾ' ಎಂಬುದು ಆಜಾದಿ ಕಾ ಅಮೃತ್ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವದ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ರಿವರ್ಣ ಧ್ವಜವನ್ನು ಮನೆಗೆ ತರಲು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ 75ನೇ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ವರ್ಷವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾರಿಸಲು ಜನರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಲು ಬಂದ ಅಭಿಯಾನವಾಗಿವೆ.

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ 75ನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಧ್ವಜವನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ತರುವುದು ತ್ರಿವರ್ಣ ಧ್ವಜದ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸಂಪರ್ಕದ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ನಮ್ಮ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯ ಸಂಕೇತವಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಉಪಕ್ರಮದ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯು ಜನರ ಹೃದಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಧ್ವಜದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು.

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಅಮೃತೋತ್ಸವವೂ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಇಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಳಬಹುದು, ಇದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶಪ್ರೇಮದ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ.

❁

'ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದನ್ನಾದರೂ ತ್ಯಾಗಮಾಡಿ, ಆದರೆ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ತ್ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ.'

– ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದ

ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟ

ರಿಯಾನ ಬೆಳಪು, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ. (ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮ)

ನಾವಿಂದು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಅಮೃತ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವದ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅಂದು ಭಾರತೀಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ದೇಶಪ್ರೇಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಕಿಚ್ಚು ಇಡೀ ದೇಶದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹಬ್ಬಿತ್ತು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನರೂ ಒಂದಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ಮಾತೆಯ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತಾವು ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಅಂತಹ ಹಲವಾರು ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳು ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡಾ ನಡೆದಿದ್ದವು. ಉಡುಪಿಯ ಜನರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಡುಪಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸುಮಾರು ಇನ್ನೂರು ಮಂದಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಉಡುಪಿಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಅಮೃತ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಸ್ಮೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೆನಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಗಾಂಧಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾದ ವಿನೀತ್ ರಾವ್ ಅವರಿಂದ ವಿವರವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡೆವು. ಅದರ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿವೆ.

ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಮೊದಲ ಕಿಡಿ:

ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯು ಒಂದು ಜನಾಂದೋಲನವಾಗಿ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡದ್ದು 1919ರಲ್ಲಿ. ಜಲಿಯನ್ ವಾಲಾಬಾಗ್ ಹತ್ಯಾಕಾಂಡ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 13ರಂದು ಆದ ಸುದ್ದಿಯು ಉಡುಪಿಯ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾವಂತ, ಶಾಂತಿಪ್ರಿಯ ಜನತೆಯನ್ನು ರೊಚ್ಚಿಗೆಬ್ಬಿಸಿತು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಿತನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಭಾರತದ ಅಸ್ಮಿತೆಯನ್ನು, ಭಾರತೀಯರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ಸರ್ವಸಂಪತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರವು ಮನದಟ್ಟಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 15 ರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವಾರದ ಕಾಲ ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಶೋಕಸಭೆಗಳು, ಹರತಾಳಗಳು, ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಗಳು ನಡೆದವು. ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಯು ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಂಡಿತು. ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಬಾಲ ಗಂಗಾಧರ ತಿಲಕ್, ಬಿಪಿನ್ ಚಂದ್ರ ಪಾಲ್, ಲಾಲಾ ಲಜಪತ್ ರಾಯ್, ದಿವಂಗತ ಗೋಪಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣ ಗೋಖಲೆ ಮುಂತಾದವರ ಆದರ್ಶಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯ ನೇತೃತ್ವ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು.

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾದ ಅಜ್ಜರಕಾಡಿನ ಬಂಡೆಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಗುಡ್ಡ.

ಅಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದದ್ದು ಉಡುಪಿಯ ಅಜ್ಜರಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ. ಅಜ್ಜರಕಾಡಿನ ಬಂಡೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ಸಾಹಿ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ಕಿರಿಯರು ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಜೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚಿಂತನೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಡುಪಿಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಾದ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್, ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ದೇಶಪ್ರೇಮಿ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟಗಳು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದವು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ದೇಶದ ಆಗುಹೋಗುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಬಹುದು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಉಡುಪಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಮಹಾಪಾಠಶಾಲೆ, ಅನಂತೇಶ್ವರ ಶಾಲೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಕೆಲಸವು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಜಲಿಯನ್ ವಾಲಾಬಾಗ್ ಹತ್ಯಾಕಾಂಡದಿಂದ ನೊಂದುಹೋಗಿದ್ದ ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಗಾಣಿಸಲು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ದೃಢವಾದ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸರಕಾರ ಯಾವ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೂ ಇಳಿದು ಅನಾಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲದು ಎಂದು ಅರಿತಿದ್ದ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಅಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಮೂಡಿತು. ಅವರು ಅದನ್ನು ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹದ ಪಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂತಹಂತವಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಿದರು.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪಿತ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಮಂಟಪ

ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಉಡುಪಿ ಭೇಟಿಯ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ.

ಅಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿ

ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು 1920ರ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 1 ರಂದು ಅಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದಾಗ ಉಡುಪಿಯ ನಾಯಕರು ಅಜ್ಜರಕಾಡಿನ ಬಂಡೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ರೂಪುರೇಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜನರಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿಸಿದರು. ಶ್ರೀಯುತರಾದ ಆರ್. ಎಸ್. ಶೆಣೈ, ಸಾಂತ್ಯಾರು ಅನಂತ ಪದ್ಮನಾಭ ಭಟ್, ತೋನ್ಸೆ ಮುಕುಂದ ಪೈ ಮುಂತಾದವರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಡುಪಿಯ ಮುಕುಂದ ನಿವಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಸಾಹೀ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿದರು. ಅಂತಹ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ತೆರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವು. ಉಡುಪಿಯ ವಕೀಲರು ಕೂಡಾ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಲೆಬಾಗಲಾರೆವೆಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದರು. ವಿದೇಶಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸದೇ ಸ್ವದೇಶಿ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಹಲವರು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಉಡುಪಿ ರಥಬೀದಿಯ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಮಠದ ಎದುರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ಅಜ್ಜರಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ತ್ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡಿ ತಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ವಿದೇಶಿ ವಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ದಹನ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದದ್ದನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ಜನ ಸೇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾರತಾಂಬೆಗೆ ಜಯಘೋಷ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಭಾವನೆ, ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿ, ಖಾದಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ, ಸ್ವದೇಶೀ ಚಿಂತನೆ, ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ, ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬನೆಯ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತವಾದವು. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಕೃಪಾಪೋಷಿತ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಊರ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು.

ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ

1930ರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಡುಪಿಯು ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 13ರಂದು ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಆಯೋಜಿತವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಉಡುಪಿಯ ರಥಬೀದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಜನರು ಸೇರಿ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಭಾಷಣಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹದ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ನಾಯಕರುಗಳು ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಘೋಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜನರಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಬಳಿಕ ಸರ್ವಧರ್ಮಗಳ ಮುಖಂಡರುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಜನತೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭೇದಭಾವವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಲ್ಪೆಯ ವಡಬಾಂಡೇಶ್ವರ ಕಡಲ ಕಿನಾರೆಯತ್ತ ನಡಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ದಾರಿಯುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿಗೀತೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹದ ಘೋಷವಾಕ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊಳಗಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಬೀದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಚರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಮಲ್ಪೆ ವಡಬಾಂಡೇಶ್ವರ ಬಲರಾಮ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮುಂಭಾಗವನ್ನು ತಲುಪಿದರು. ಜನರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಅವರವರು ತಂದಿದ್ದ ಪಾತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಮಲ್ಪೆಯ ಕಡಲ ಕಿನಾರೆಯ ಬಳಿಯ ತೋಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ನೀರನ್ನು ತಂದು ಕುದಿಸಿ ಆವಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಉಪ್ಪನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ಉಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಗೌರವದಿಂದ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಉಡುಪಿಯ ಪೇಟೆಗೆ ತಂದು ಹರಾಜು ಹಾಕಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಮುರಿದರು. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಂದ ಲಾಟಿ ಏಟನ್ನು ತಿಂದು ಜೈಲು ಪಾಲಾದ ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹಿಗಳು ಅನೇಕರಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಚಳುವಳಿಯು ಕಡಲ ಕಿನಾರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಕಾಲ ನಡೆದಿತ್ತು.

ಉಡುಪಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು ಗಾಂಧಿ

ಉಡುಪಿಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಚ್ಚಳಿಯದೇ ಉಳಿದಿರುವ ನೆನಪೆಂದರೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯ ಉಡುಪಿ ಭೇಟಿ. 1934 ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 25ರಂದು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಅಜ್ಜರಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ 6000 ಜನ ಸೇರಿದ್ದ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನುದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯತೆ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಆತ್ಮಶುದ್ಧಿಯ ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು. ಅದು ಉಡುಪಿಗೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ

ಅಜ್ಜರಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ 25.02.1934.

ನೀಡಿದ್ದ ಮೊದಲ ಭೇಟಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು ಹಾಗೂ ಉಡುಪಿಯೂ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಅವಿಭಜಿತ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿವರ ಕೊನೆಯ ಭೇಟಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ''ಯಾವ ಬೆಲೆ ತೆತ್ತಾದರೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎದ್ದು ನಿಲ್ಲಿ'' ಎಂಬ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಸಂದೇಶ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು. ಈ ಸಂದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜನರು ''ಬರುವುದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬರಲಿ – ಬಂದದ್ದು ಏನೇ ಇರಲಿ – ಸತ್ಯ ಒಂದು ಇರಲಿ'' ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ಆತ್ಮವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಗಳಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಡುಪಿ ಎಂಜಿಎಂ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಬಹುದು.

ಕ್ವಿಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಚಳುವಳಿ

ಮುಂದೆ 1942ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ವಿಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಚಳುವಳಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಆವಾಗ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ತ್ರಿವರ್ಣ ಧ್ವಜವನ್ನು ಹಾರಿಸಲು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಧ್ವಜವನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಾರಿಸಿದವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಮಾನವೀಯವಾಗಿ ದಬ್ಬಾಳಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿಸಿ ಉಡುಪಿಯ ತರುಣರ ಗುಂಪೊಂದು ಎಸ್.ಯು. ಪಣಿಯಾಡಿಯವರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಡುಪಿಯ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ರಿವರ್ಣ ಧ್ವಜವನ್ನು ಹಾರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 2 ನೇ ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಡುಪಿಯ ರಥಬೀದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲವಾದ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸರ್ಪಗಾವಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಯು. ಶೇಷ ಶೇರಿಗಾರ್ ಎಂಬುವವರು ಮಧ್ಯರಾತ್ರಿಯ ಹೊತ್ತು ಅನಂತೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ 40 ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರದ ಮಾನಸ್ತಂಭದ ಮೇಲೆ ತ್ರಿವರ್ಣ ಧ್ವಜವನ್ನು ಹಾರಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಉಡುಪಿಯು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಗೆ ತ್ರಿವರ್ಣ ಧ್ವಜದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸವಾಲನ್ನು ಎಸೆಯಿತು. ಈಗ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಅಮೃತ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ವತ್ರ ತ್ರಿವರ್ಣ ಧ್ವಜವನ್ನು ಹಾರಿಸಿ ದೇಶಾಭಿಮಾನದಿಂದ ಸಂತೋಷಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಾವು ಆ ಕಾಲದ ರೋಚಕ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಮರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸೋಣ.

ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆ

ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆಯ ನೆನಪನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ 1947 ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 14ರ ಮಧ್ಯರಾತ್ರಿಯ ಘಟನೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಮರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಯುನಿಯನ್ ಜ್ಯಾಕ್ ಧ್ವಜ ಇಳಿದು ಭಾರತದ ತ್ರಿವರ್ಣ ಧ್ವಜ ಮೇಲೇರಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಉದಿಸುವ ಹೊತ್ತು. ಆ ಸಂಭ್ರಮವೂ ಉಡುಪಿಯ ರಥಬೀದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜರುಗಿತು. ಆ ಸಂಜೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಸಡಗರಗಳು ಆರಂಭ ಆಗಿದ್ದವು. ಸಂಜೆ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಜಯ ಎಂಬ ತಾಳಮದ್ದಳೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಆಯೋಜಿತವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆ ತಾಳಮದ್ದಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಪಡಿಸಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಜನರ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟರು. ಮಧ್ಯರಾತ್ರಿಯ ಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಘಂಟೆ, ನಗಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಂಗಳ ವಾದ್ಯಗಳು ಮೊಳಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಕದೋನಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸುಡುಮದ್ದುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿಡಿಸಿದರು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ಧರ್ಮಗುರುಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ಧರ್ಮಗುರುಗಳು, ನೇತಾರರು ಹಾಗೂ ಜನತೆ ಅಷ್ಟಮಠಗಳ ಸ್ವಾಮೀಜಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಿಗುವ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಿಗಳಾದರು. ತಳಿರು ತೋರಣಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಎತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಕೇತಿಸುವ ತ್ರಿವರ್ಣ ಧ್ವಜವನ್ನು ಕಾಣುವ ಹೊತ್ತದು. ತರಬೇತು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದ ಗಿಳಿಯೊಂದು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಧ್ವಜದ ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ಇಳಿಸಿ ಭಾರತದ ಧ್ವಜದ ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ಏರಿಸಿದ್ದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆಗ ಆಗಸದಿಂದ ಹೂಮಳೆಯಂತೆ ಮಳೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎಂಬ ಹಿರಿಯರ ನೆನಪೇ ನಮಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮರುದಿನ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 15ರಂದು ಮುಂಜಾನೆ ರಥಬೀದಿಯಿಂದ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಜ್ಜರಕಾಡು ಗಾಂಧಿ ಮೈದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಭಾತಫೇರಿ ಹೊರಟು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಮನೋರಮಾ ಬಾಯಿಯವರಿಂದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಧ್ವಜಾರೋಹಣವು ನೆರವೇರಿತು. ಆ ದಿನ ಸಂಜೆ ಪುರಪ್ರಮುಖರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಹಬಾಳ್ವೆಯ ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು. ಜನರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಭಾರತವು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಯಿತೆಂದು ಸಂಭ್ರಮಿಸಿದರು.

ಹೀಗೆ ಉಡುಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಗುರುತುಗಳು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ನೆನಪುಗಳಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದಿವೆ. ಎಂಜಿಎಂ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಲವಾರು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದವರು, ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಆಸಕ್ತ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ನೆನಪುಗಳು ಅಮೃತವಾಗಿವೆ!

✻

ನೀನ್ ಎಂತ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ಕಲಿತೆ...?

✍ **ನಾಗರತ್ನಾ,** ಪ್ರಥಮ ಎಮ್.ಎಸ್ಸಿ

''ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಜಗದ ನಿಯಮ'' ಈ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವಂತ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಇಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ, ಹಾಸ್ಯಾಸ್ಪದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದೊಡ್ಡುತ್ತವೆ ಅಂತ ನೋಡಿ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಹಿರಿ ಜೀವ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಜ್ಜಿ. ಅವರು ಕಾಣದೇ ಇರುವ ಧಾರಾವಾಹಿಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಧಾರಾವಾಹಿ ಟೈಮಿಂಗ್‌ನಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು, ಮಧ್ಯ ಬರುವ advertisement ಸಹ ಬಾಯಿಪಾಠ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ವಿಪರೀತ ಟಿ.ವಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚು ಅವರಿಗೆ. ಒಂದು ದಿವ್ಸ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಓಡಿ ಬಂದು ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ರ, ''ಮಗಾ, ಅ ಟಿ.ವಿ.ಯಾಗಿ ಬಪ್ಪ Amazon ಅಂಗಡಿ ನಿನ್ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಲ್ ಇತ್ತಾ?'' ಕೇಳಿದ್ರು. ''ಇತ್ತ್ ಅಜ್ಜಿ'' ಅಂದೆ. ''ಹಾಂಗಾರೆ Amazon ಅಲ್ ಒಂದ್ಕಟ್ಟು ಮೈಸೂರು ವೀಳ್ಯದೆಲ್ತರ್ಸ್, ಕೆಟ್ಟಿ-ಗಿಟ್ಟಿ ಇದ್ರೆ ಬ್ಯಾಡ'' ಅಂದ್ರು. ಅಲ್ಲಾ! ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಮೈಸೂರು ಮಹಾರಾಣಿಯವರೇ ವೀಳ್ಯದೆಲೆಯನ್ನ Amazonಲ್ಲಿ ತರ್ಸುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನ್ Amazon ಇಂದ್ಹೇಗೆ ತರ್ಸುದು??

''ಅಜ್ಜಿ ವೀಳ್ಯದೆಲೆ Amazon ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ'' ಅಂದೆ. ''ಅಯ್ಯ ಅದ್‌ಎಂತ ಕಿಚ ಹಿಡಿದ್ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಹಾಂಗಾರೆ ಒಂದ್ವೀಳ್ಯದೆಲೆ ಬತ್ತಿಲ್ಯಾ? ನೀ ಎಂತ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಕಲಿತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ?'' ಅಂದ್ರು.

ಈಗ ನನ್ನ ಅಮ್ಮನ ಕತೆ ಹೇಳ್ತೆ **''ಎರಡು ಜಡಿ ಸೇರ್ತ್ ಅಂದ್ರೆ, ಮಾತ್ಮನಿತೂತ್''** ಅಂತ ಗಾದೆ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಅಮ್ಮ ಮತ್ತೆ ಪಕ್ಕದಮನೆ ಹೆಂಗಸರೆಲ್ಲ ಸೇರಿ Meesho app ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತಾಡ್ತಾ ಇದ್ರು. ಅಮ್ಮ ನನ್ನನ್ನ ಕರೆದು ''ಮಗು Meeshoದಂಗೆ ಚಂದ ಚಂದ ಬಟ್ಟೆ, ಬಳಿ, ಸರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ರೇಟಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕತ್ತ್ ಅಂಬ್ರಲ್ಲ ಹೌದಾ?'' ಕೇಳಿದ್ರು. ''ಹೌದು'' ಅಂದೆ. ''ಹಾಂಗಾರೆ ನಂಗೆ ಒಂದ್ಚಂದದ ಸ್ಟೈಲ್ ಇಪ್ಪುದ ಮಂಡಿಹಾಳಿ order ಮಾಡ್'' ಅಂದ್ರು. ''Meeshoದಂಗೆ ಅಮ್ಮನಿಗೆ ಮಂಡಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುವ ಹಾಳಿ ಹುಡುಕುದರೊಳಗೆ ನನ್ಮಂಡಿ ಕೆಟ್ಟೋಯ್ತು.

''ಅಮ್ಮ ಇದ್ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಹಾಳಿ ಇಲ್ಲ'' ಅಂದೆ. ''ಅಯ್ಯೋ, ಈ Meesho ಬರೀ ಶೋ ಮಾಡುಕೆ ಸೈ, ಹಾಂಗಾರೆ ನಿಂಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಯಾ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕತ್ತಅಂತ? ನೀ ಎಂತ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ಕಲಿತೆ ಮಾರೆತಿ'' ಅಂದ್ರು.

ಇನ್ನು ಅಪ್ಪ – ಅಪ್ಪಂಗೆ flipkartನಿಂದ ಚಿಮ್ಣಿ ಇದ್ರೆ ಬೇಕಂತೆ. ''ಅಪ್ಪಾ ಈಗ ಚಿಮ್ಣಿ ಹೋಯ್ solar, LED, LCD light ಬಂದಿತ್. ಚಿಮ್ಣಿ ಎಂತಕೆ?'' ಕೇಳಿದೆ. ''ಅದೆಲ್ಲ ನಿಂಗ್ಗೊತ್ತಾತಿಲ್ಲ ನೀನ್ ಅದೆಂತಾ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ಕಲಿತ್ಯೋ'' ಅಂತ ಬೈದ್ರು.

ಎಲ್ಲರದ್ದು ಅದೇ ರಾಗ ಅದೇ ಹಾಡು **''ನೀನ್‌ಎಂತ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ಕಲಿತೆ? ನೀನ್‌ಎಂತ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ಕಲಿತೆ''**. ನಂಗೆ ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಬಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ ನಾನ್ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರಲ್ಲಿ C ಕಲಿತೆ ಅಂತ. ಅದ್ಕೆ ತಂಗಿ ''ನೀನ್ C ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಲ್ತದ್ದಾ ? ನಾನ್ A ಇಂದ Z ವರೆಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಲ್ತಿದೆ'' ಅಂದ್ಲು.

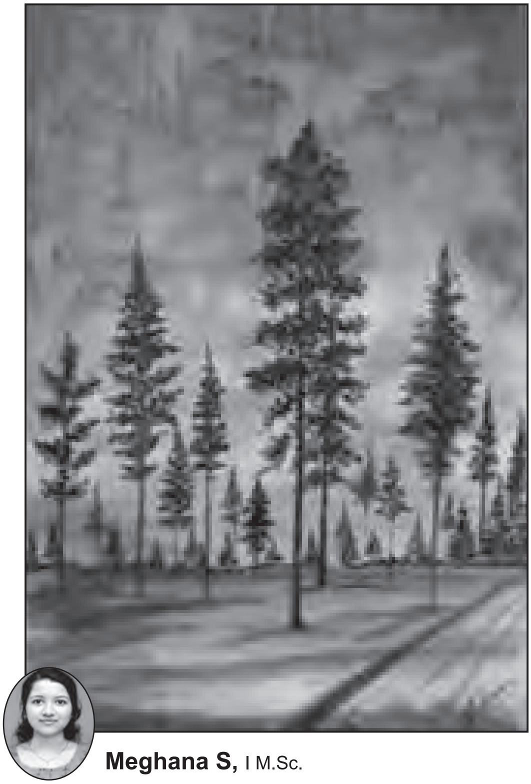
''ನಾನ್ ಜಾವಾ ಕಲ್ತಿದೆ'' ಅಂದೆ, ಆಗ ಅಜ್ಜಿ ''ಎಂತಾ? ಚಾವಾ? ನಿನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವ್ ಚಾ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅಡ್ಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಮದಿ ಮಾಡ್ಕಂಡ್, ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನೂ ಹೆತ್ತಿತ್'' ಅಂತ ಬೈದ್ರು.

ನಂಗೆ ಜೋರ್ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಬಂದು ''ನಾನ್ Anaconda install ಮಾಡಿ Python language ಕಲ್ತಿದೆ'' ಅಂದೆ.

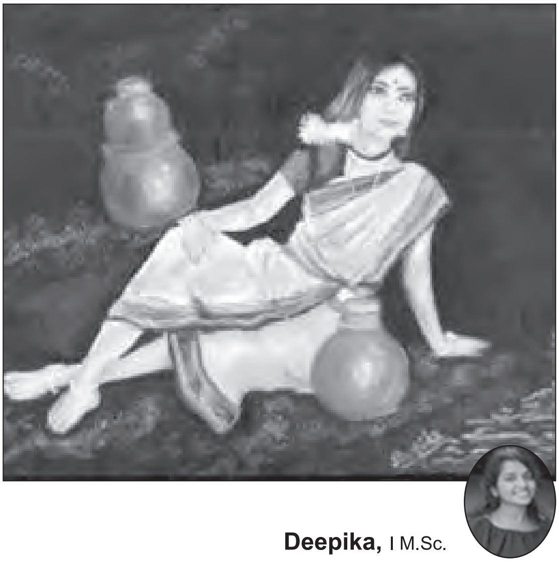
ಅಪ್ಪ ಜೋರು ಧ್ವನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ''ನೀನ್ನಾವನೆಲ್ಲ ಹಿಡ್ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ ಒಳ್ಗೆ ಬಿಡುದ್ಕಿತಾಪತಿ ಮಾಡ್ಬೇಡ, ತೆಪ್ಪಗೆ ಓದುದಾಕೆ ಓದ, ಇಲ್ದಿರೆ ಗೆದ್ದಿಗೆ ಗಂಟಿ ಮೇಸುಕ್ಬಾ'' ಅಂದ್ರು.

ಇದನ್ನ ಓದಿ ಅಳಬೇಕೋ, ನಗಬೇಕೋ ನಿಮ್ಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು.

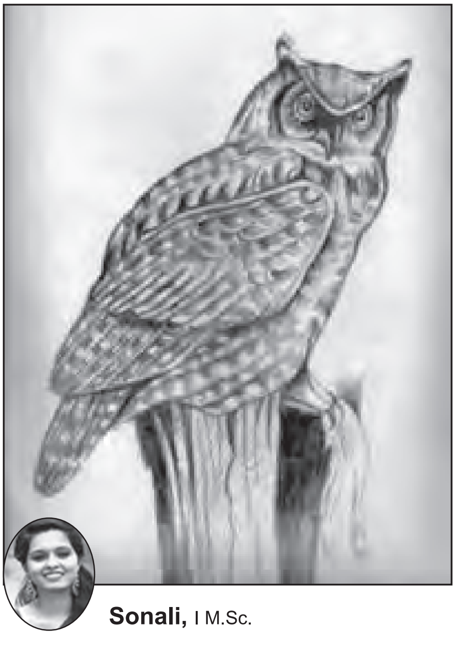
* * *



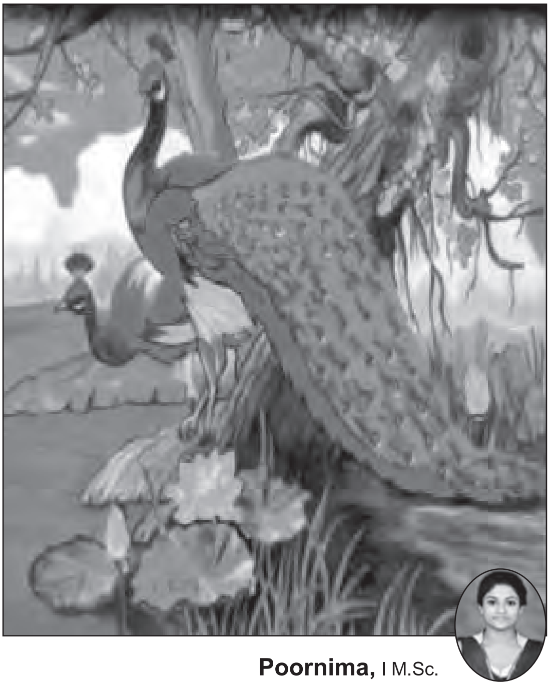
Meghana S, I M.Sc.



Deepika, I M.Sc.



Sonali, I M.Sc.



Poornima, I M.Sc.

OUR FACULTY ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ವೃಂದ

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

Dr. Devidas S. Naik

Sowmyalatha K.

Sindhu K. K.

Sharada U.

Ashwini Acharya

Vanishree Rao

Spoorthy Fernandes

Ankitha P. Rao

Priyanka Gomes

Samuel Pinto

KANNADA DEPARTMENT

Dr. Puthi Vasanth Kumar

Dr. Kathyayini Kunjibettu

Raghavendra Thunga K.

Prashanth

HINDI DEPARTMENT

Nayana Atthavara

C. Santhosh Shetti

Kalpana R. Shet

Swathi

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Suchith Kotian

SOCIOLOGY DEPT.

Rohith Amin

ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

Laxminarayana Karanth

Meenakshi G.

Jyotsna

Priyashree K. T.

HISTORY DEPARTMENT

Subodh Pai

Latha Nayak

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Vidyanath K.

Adithi Bhat

Vani Ballal

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Chanchalakshi P. Rai

Mamatha

Dr. Mallika A. Shetty

Raksha Shenoy K.

Smitha Bhat

Ravi

Kavya K. B.

C. A. Sridhar Kamath

Pritish D'Sa

Anand Theertha G.

ZOOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Dr. K. M. Vijayakumar

Dr. Maneetha T. K.

Yashaswini B.

MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT

Saraswathi T.

Pratheeksha U.

Navya

Vijetha Rao

Chandrika Shetty

Sandhya N.

Soumya K.

Chaithra Poojary

Umadevi

Vasavi

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Shyamala V. G.

Sharanya Kumari

Anvitha K.

Swathi H. S.

Naveena

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Shailaja H.

Malathi Devi A.

Neelakanta Dhandothi

Soumyalatha

Rohini Nayak

Vrinda

Swathi

Prakash

Sandhya

Ramyashree

Meghavarsha

Mahesh Shenoy

Surabhi

Dr. Akshatha

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

Arun Kumar B.

Veera Ida Pinto

Jyothi M. Alphonso

Dr. Babu M.

Pushpalatha

Rekha

Pooja J.

Arun

Avinash

Mahesh

Priya S.

Nikshith

Sachin

BOTANY DEPARTMENT

Usharani S.

Shruthi Nayak

Abhilash K. S.

BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Anitha Shetty

Divya Kanchan

Swathi

Anagha Bharadwaj

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Rekha N. Chandra

Rajamoorthy Rao

Praveena Kumari M.K.

Anupama Ajith

Vivek Nayak

Jayanthi R. Prabhu

Shilpa Shanbaug

Deepali Kamath

Ganesh Hegde

Bharathi Shenoy

Poornima Shetty

Rashmi

Ramya

Pavithra

Akshatha Shettigar

K. Chithra

Shaila M.

Mithun S.

Akshatha Nayak

Sanath

Reshma

Pallavi

Dheeraj

Sandeep

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

Kishore H. V.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION DEPT.

Jayashree Nayak

Sathish Kumar Hegde

GANDHIAN STUDY CENTRE

U. Vinith Rao

N.C.C. OFFICERS

Lieut. Navya
Army Wing

Sub. Lieut.
Santhosh C. Shetti
Navy Wing

N.S.S. OFFICERS

Suchith Kotian
Unit - I

Rekha N. Chandra
Unit - II

NON-TEACHING STAFF

Vasantha Kumar B. T.

Krishna Kumar

Prabhakara K.

Anil Naik

Jagadeesh H.

Suresh U.

Ganesh Kumar K.

Madhava Naik

Mohandas Rao U.

Ganesha Moolya

Ganesh Kotian

Gopal

Harisha

Asha R. Kedlaya

Savitha

Nityananda Kamath

Shridhara Nayak

Subrahmanya Shenoy

Mamatha

Roopa Kini

Hema

Ashwini

Anita

Mahesh J. Amin

Manohar

Sathish Sagri

Sathisha

Anasuya S. P.

Sharada

Geeta Ravi

Sunanda Sridhar

Laxmi Vijaya Kumar

Gunavathi

Manjula B.

Shobha

Vijaya Kumar

Asha Shetty

Krishnananda Nayak

Shantha

Kavitha

Megharsha

Naveen

Sandesh

Jayantha

Harisha

Krishna

Yamanurappa

Yamunavva

Sharada

Sunitha

Nethra

Sangeetha

OBITUARY

Prof. Ganapathi Bhat
(Retd.)
Principal

Prof. Vajrakumar
(Retd.)
Dept. of Economics

Smt. Sheela
Dept. of Kannada

Smt. Indira Kidiyoor
(Retd.)
Dept. of Political Science

Saraswathi Bidanal
I PUC Commerce

Karthik K.
I PUC Science

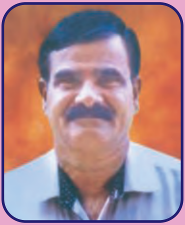
Parent-Teacher Association - Degree

Jayaprakash Rao
President

Vishnu Prasad
Secretary

Krishna Mudradi
Treasurer

Parent-Teacher Association - PUC



Sudharshan Nayak
President

Vinayak Kini
Secretary

Santhosh Shetty
Treasurer

Office Bearers of Alumni Association

Prof. K. Surendranath Shetty, President

Dr. M. Vishwanatha Pai
Secretary

Deepali Kamath
Treasurer

Hostel Staff

Latha Nayak
Hostel Warden

Sumana
Office Assistant

Udaya B.
Co-op. Store Sales Clerk

SUPERANNUATION

Vinodini B
Dept. of Zoology

Dr. Devidas S. Naik
Principal

Usharani S.
Botany

Ganesh Kotian
Attender
Dept. of Biology

Mohandas Rao
Attender
Dept. of Chemistry

Madhava Naik
Attender
Dept. of Zoology

Ganesh Kumar K.
Office Staff
PU Section

TOPPERS IN PUC - 2021 - 22

B. Sowmya Narayani
9th rank in State
Science (98.5%)

Veekshitha N. Poojary
10th rank in State
Science (98.23%)

Ranjith G. Rao
10th rank in State
Science (98.16%)

Aishwarya Pramod
10th rank in State
Science (98.16%)

Shamitha P. Kundar
Commerce (97.5%)

Mundashi Vinyas Pai
Arts (95.3%)

UNIVERSITY RANK HOLDERS

Vidyashree Kalkur
B.Com. (Voc.)
IV RANK

Richa Uday
B.C.A.
V RANK

Rolin Priya D'Souza
B.C.A.
VI RANK

SPECIAL ACHIEVERS IN SPORTS

Mr. Abhin Devadiga, III B.Com.
Sports Secretary, National Athlete
Udupi District 2022 Kannada Rajyothsava Awardee

- Secured Gold Medal in the 4x100 m relay event in the All India Inter-University Athletic Meet held at Alvas College from 4th to 7th Jan. 2022.
- Gold Medal in 4x100 mts. Relay (New meet Record) in Khelo India University Games organised by Jain University, Bangalore from 30th March to 1st April 2022.
- Silver Medal in 200 m, Bronze Medal in 4x100 m Relay in the I National Inter-State Senior Athletics Championship 2022 held at Chennai (Tamilnadu) from 10th to 14th June 2022.
- Gold Medal in 200 m under 23 boys category in the Karnataka State Junior & Senior Athletics Championship-2022 held at Bangalore on 26th, 27th & 28th August 2022.
- Silver Medal in 200 m 20:89 Sec (Meet Record) in the 36th National Games of India held at Gujarath between 29th September to 12th October 2022.
- Gold Medal in 200 mts. in the 61st National Open Athletics Championships 2022 held at Bengaluru from 15th to 19th October 2022.

SPECIAL ACHIEVERS IN SPORTS

Nisarga N., I B.C.A. secured First Place in Karate Women (KUMITE 61 kg) Competition held at Mangalore University on 26.02.2022. She participated in All India Inter-University Karate Championship held at Kuruksetra University, Haryana held on 18.03.2022.

Also bagged First Place in Kumite and Third Place in Kata event in 60 kg category in the 2nd National Level Open Karate Championship "Ambalpady Trophy – 2022" held on 21st and 22nd May 2022.

Nisarga N., I B.C.A.

- Nidhi, I B.A. secured Silver Medal in Javelin Throw in the Mangalore University Inter-Collegiate Athletics Meet held at Alvas College, Moodbidri on 22nd and 23rd Dec. 2021.

Nidhi, I B.A.

- Sravya, II B.Com. secured Second Place in Javelin Throw in the Karnataka State Junior & Senior Athletics Championship-2022 held at Bangalore on 26th, 27th & 28th August 2022.

Sravya, II B.Com.

SPECIAL ACHIEVERS – NCC ARMY WING

Lieutenant Navya
Associate NCC Officer
(NCC Army Wing)

Completed NCC Refresher Course at Officers Training Academy, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh from 5th to 24th July 2022.

SUO Nithish Prasad Devadiga, III B.A.
Completed the Republic Day Camp held at Rajpath, New Delhi from 18th December 2021 to 29th January 2022.

Advanced Leadership Camp at Tamilnadu

SUO Sakshi
II PUC

Cpl Anvitha M. Thantry
II PUC

Ek Bharath Shreshta Bharath Camp at Mysore

Cpl Prarthana
II B.Sc.

Cdt Deepthi
II PUC

SSB Capsule Training Camp at NITK, Surathkal

Cpl Suresh Kumar
II PUC

Cpl Rashmitha
I PUC

Cpl Bhavana
I PUC

Cpl Deeksha
I PUC

Rock Climbing Training Camp at Gwalior

Cpl Vinayak
II B.Com.

Cpl Nagraj
II B.Com.

Achievers of Cadet Welfare Society Scholarship (CWS)

Cpl Anvitha M. Thantry
II PUC

Cpl Deepali Bhat
II PUC

Cpl Siddharth
II PUC

SPECIAL ACHIEVERS – NCC NAVAL WING

Sub. Lieut. Santhosh C. Shetti
completed Refresher Course Navy - 6 at Officers Training Academy National Cadet Corps, Kamptee, Nagpur, Maharashtra

Senior Cadet Captain Jnanesh Amin, II B.Sc.
completed the Prestigious Republic Day Camp held at Rajpath, New Delhi from 5th October 2021 to 29th January and attended the Pre IDSSC Camp held at Bangalore in September 2021.

Cdt. Cpt. Ravishankar Poojary,
III B.Com.
attended the Ship Attachment Camp held at Kochi Naval Base from 3rd July 2022 to 13th July 2022.

Cdt. S. Keshav,
III B.A.
attended Yatching Regatta Camp 1, 2 and 3.

Cdt. Lathika V. Bangera,
III B.Com.
attended the Ek Bharath Shrest Bharath Online camp from 1st December to 5th December 2021.

Leading Cadet Mehek Fathima Shaikh, II PUC
attended the Ek Bharath Shreshth Bharath-Independence Day Camp held from 15 July to 24 July in Bangalore and from 31July to 16 August in Delhi (Rajpath) RD Campsite.

Cdt. Sumanth G. Madivala,
II B.Sc.
attended All India Shivaji Trail Trek Camp held at Kolhapur from 28th November 2021 to 5th December 2021.

L Cdt. H. Pratap Reddy,
III B.A.
attended All India AP Trek held at Ahobilam and Gandikota from 3rd December to 14th December 2021.

A Group of students performed 'Kangeelu Dance' in R D Parade, Rajpath, New Delhi on 26 January, 2022

Shreyas, Akash S Prabhu, Bhagyashree, Ashwini G Suvarna, Vridhika Malarani Yermal, Harshith Kumar, Ankith U Nayak

SPECIAL ACHIEVERS – NSS and Rovers Unit

Keerthana U. Bhat, II B.Com.
participated in State Level camp of Yuvajanothsava held at University of Horticulture Science, Bagalkot

Bhavana, II B.Sc.
participated in Republic Day Parade Camp-2022 held at R V College of Engineering, Bangalore

Jeevan Shetty, I PUC
Mahatma Gandhi Rover Unit was honoured with 'Rajya Puraskar'.

ಡಾ. ಕಾತ್ಯಾಯಿನಿ ಕುಂಜಿಬೆಟ್ಟು ಅವರ ಕವನ ಸಂಕಲನ 'ಅವನು ಹೆಣ್ಣಾಗಬೇಕು' ಕೃತಿಯು ತುಮಕೂರಿನ ನಾಗಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾನದ 2021ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ 'ನಾಗಶ್ರೀ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ'; ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯ ಡಾ. ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ಕರ್ಕಿ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾನದ 2021ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ 'ಡಾ. ಡಿ.ಎಸ್. ಕರ್ಕಿ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ' ಹಾಗೂ ಡಾ. ದಿನಕರ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾನದ 2021-22ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ 'ದಿನಕರ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ'ಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ.

Kum. Samanvi, II B.A.
received MS Subbulakshmi Voice of the Year Award in Jan. 2022 by winning the first place in the national level Carnatic Music Contest organized by The Hindu. The award was handed over by the great artist Smt. Aruna Sairam.

ಷಣ್ಮುಖ ಎಲ್. ಅತ್ರಿ, ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎ. ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮ
ಹೈಯರ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಟೆಕ್ನಾಲಜಿ (HCT) ಅಬುಧಾಬಿ ದುಬೈ, UAE ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ವಿಶ್ವ ಮಟ್ಟದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಛಾಯಾಚಿತ್ರ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಷಣ್ಮುಖ ಎಲ್. ಅತ್ರಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಫೋಟೋಗ್ರಫಿ ಗೌರವ ಲಭಿಸಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಕ್ಲಿಕ್ಕಿಸಿದ ಫೋಟೋ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಉತ್ತಮ ಛಾಯಾಚಿತ್ರವೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

OUTGOING DEGREE STUDENTS

III B.A. (EHE)

Akhila Kini

Chinmayi

Disha

Nafeesa

Nithish

Sankeertha Shetty

Angel Beaula D Costa

Bhagyashree H

Evangelina Elizabeth

Kavya

Riya

Shree Vidya

Sudeep C J

Vismita Nayak

Yashas

Reshma Kotian

Prithviraj M P

III B.A. (HEP)

Gaurav

Pallavi Shenoy

Rahul Raj

Adam Salim

Ajith Kumar

III B.A. (HEP)

Amaresha

Basavaraj

H Bhagyashree

K Swathi

Karthik A Rao

Kavyashree B M

Kumara

Manjunath

Muttanna

Rachana Shetty

Ranjitha

Subrahmanya

Sudeep K S

Vijay Madar

Yamanoorappa

Jayanth Bhat

Mudiyappa

Sushmitha

H Pratap Reddy

S Keshava

Jobin

Vivek

Santhosha

III B.A. (JKP)

Atish

Vinod

Deepika

Durgesh

K N Karthik

Likhith B S

M K Nikshitha

Mahalaxmi

Naresh

Navyashree

Niranjana

Prakhyath

Rahul

Shanmukha Athri

Shubham Bhat

Subrahmanya

Suraksha

Prathiksha Shenoy

Jaideep Poojary

III B.Sc. (BZC)

Alisha

Ankitha

Anusha A Pandith

Flancia Anuli Banz

K Sneha Bhat

Madhura K

Manjushree

Prajna

Pratheeksha P Nayak

Priya Shetty

Rashmitha

Saksha S Palan

Sheethal

Sherine Aiman

Anushree G N

Fiza

Gautham

K Shahana

Karthik Jayakara Shetty

Lathashree

Laura Rachel Karkada

Medha

Nishanth

Paavana Mariya Paulose

Reema Christy

III B.Sc. (BZC)

Shilpa Manjunath Naik

Shreya

Sindhu C R

Swathi S

Anjali G V

Chethana

Maithri K

Mallika G S

Shraddha M Hegde

Sneha

Pooja Naik

III B.Sc. (MSP)

Akash A Shetty

Aparna

Nishanth S

Sanjay Kumar M

Sumanth G Madivala

Kushi G Pai

Ranjith

Sahana U Shetty

Shama

Swathi T R

Chaithanya

Shriraksha

Nishanth Kumar

M Pallavi

Megha R Kamath

Rakshith Naik

Pavan Kumar

III B.Sc. (MPC)

Aishwarya C Suvarna

Akshay

Chaithanya

Chaithra S

Manoj

Mizna

Sanchita

Shreya Rameh Hegde

Simran

Sneha S Shetty

Suma Gajanan Bhat

Vaishnavi Nayak

Apoorva M Pai

Bhoomika V R

Deepika

Ishwarya K E

Medhashree

Nisarga K R

Nishitha Prabhu

Pragathi B Shetty

Praveen H Vaddar

Priyanka B V

Rachana

Rashmi Ramesh Nayak

Sagar G Poojary

III B.Sc. (MPC)

Sahana S R

Sanath S Naik

Santhoshi Laxmidas Pal

Shravana

Shreyas C Nayak

Soumya K K

Suchanya B C

Sujay

Swarna J B

Uthvika J U

H Panchami Chatra

Manasa Adiga K N

Srijana G Rao

Veda Manjunath Patgar

Layana M Y

III B.Sc. (MPCs)

Anagha N S

Jnanesh

Kumari Nisha S N

Roshan R Shetty

Shraddha V Adiga

Shreya

Shreya V Salian

Soniya

Suraj

Swaroop S Naik

III B.Sc. (MPCs)

Tejashwini J Moger

Vinith Roy Mendonca

Yashas

A P Harshitha

Apoorva Bhandary

Athmika B S

Harshitha

Karthik U Poojary

Keerthana N

Nisha

Preetham

Sakshi S Poojary

Sanjay Kumar

Shivaranjini

Smitha

Suma Vinayak Hegde

Swathi

Neha B S

Nisarga B M

Sanyuktha B

Shreejesh G Naik

Soumya Subraya Hegde

Srusti D V

Swasthik B Puthuraya

Vaishal

III B.Sc. (MPCs)

Vinutha P V

Kavya Krishna Moger

Anusha Laxman Naik

Chethan Kumar S V

Shreenidhi

III B.Sc. (MSCs)

Chethan Kulal

Greeshma Bangera

H Ramadevi Shenoy

Karthik

Meghana Shekar Poojary

Osama Ameer Assadi

Prajwal

Ranjitha G Acharya

Shetty Pragathi Prakash

Sourav Suvarna

Suvin V Suvarna

Tejasvi Shetty

Thilaka N Sherigar

U R Sathwik Acharya

Varshini N Kotian

III B.Sc. (MSCs)

Deeksha

Greeshma

Namratha M

Nehal

Nikitha Ganapathi Devadiga

P G Priyanka

Prasad Shetty

Prasada

Ryal Rafter Amanna

Shashank Aithal M

Sulaxmi

Swaroop H A

T A Anagha

Bharateesha J V

Sahana

Saketh Ballal

Deekshith Hegde

Harshitha Haridas

III B.Com. - ‘A’

Abhisha

Arshad Ahammed

Ashwin Kumar

Ashwini D Shetty

B R Rajath Nayak

Conceita Banz

Frency Ann Lobo

Hitha H Hegde

Karthik Rao

Navaraj

Rashmitha R Shetty

Sankeerthan S Hegde

Sejal

Sheikh Munez Ahmed

Sheroon S Poojary

Sowjanya

Amisha N

Bharath Raj H

Chelcy Christina Kotian

Mithun

Shraddha S

Shrinidhi

Sushmitha

Anagha Pai

Gowtam Adiga U

III B.Com. - 'A'

Kedar Bhat

Prajna S R

S Dhanyashree

Seema B S

Shreya Shetty

Srinivas Bhat P D

Suchithra

Abhishek

Abhishek L Devadiga

Adithi Sudhakar

Airaa Acharya

Akshatha

Ankush Chauhan

Arfa A Sheikh

Arsheen Banu

Avisha

Aysha Suma B

Bharath R Bhat

Bhavin B Poojary

Bijur Shobhit
Jayasheela

Charan

Chethan U Prabhu

Deepak

Deepthi G Shettigar

Dhanush R Kotian

III B.Com. - ‘A’

Digvijaya

Disha K

Govind Gautham

Harshith K

Hiba Kulsoom Sheharaz

Jahnavi R Prabhu

Jeevan

K Srusti R Shetty

Kazi Mohammed Thoufique

Krupa B M

Lathika V Bangera

Mackwin Joy D'Souza

Mayank

Meghana R Rao

Kavya Sadananda

Nida Anjum

Nikhith

Nizwa

Pallavi

Panchami

Pradeep Jogi

Prathik K P

Prathik G

Preetham

Preeti

III B.Com. - ‘A’

Rachana Shet

Rajatha R Nayak

Rakshitha

Rifa Rafeeque Ahmed

Riza

Roshan R Hegde

Roshni Machado

Saniha J Rao

Shashwath Shetty

Shraddha Kamath

Shravya

Shrejal Shetty

Shreyas R Karkera

Shwetha S Prabhu

Sinchana

Soundarya

Thrupthi S Devadiga

Akshay Alekal

Prajwal R

Sathisha Talavar

III B.Com. - ‘B’

Manuru Koushik

Nishmitha Naik

Tilakraj

Thushar U

Trupti

Vaishnavi Shenoy

Abhin B Devadiga

Adithya Kumar

Akshatha

Akshay G Bhandary

Amrithavarshini

Ananya B M

Ankitha

Anusha

Apoorva J U

Apoorva M G

Arshitha S

Ashwini

Chaithan Shetty

Chaithanya

Chinmayee

Chintana N

Deeksha Kulal

Deekshith Shetty

Deepthi Salian

III B.Com. - ‘B’

Guruprasad

H Sanketh Kumar Shetty

J Rahul

Kavya

Koushalya

Krithika S

Lakshmeesha G A

M P Ananya Jain

Mahima

Manasa

Neha

Nidhi Rao

Niharika Shetty

Nikhil M

Nikhitha

Nishmitha

Parinitha D

Pearl Jovita Martis

Poornima

Pramodini R V

Prathiksha

Pruthvi J N

Rakshan

Rashmi Shetty

Rashmitha Anchan

III B.Com. - 'B'

Rohith Jamadagni

Roshni

Sahana

Sakshath

Sakshya

Sharanya

Shashank

Shashank

Shivani

Shreevidya L S

Shwetha

Sneha

Suhas K

Sumith

Supritha Naik

Sushmitha N S

Sushmitha Poojarthi

Sushrutha V S

Vinay Hegde

Vishwas Pai

Adithya Adiga

Anaghalakshmi K G

Chandni Kamath

Chinmayee Sarja

Ganesh T R

III B.Com. - 'B'

Gowri

Karthik Nayak

Kavya Kamath

Kruthika E U

Prateek

Puneeth

Rachana Kini

Rachitha R Pai

Ranjitha Nayak

Riya Sundar Poojary

Samhitha Bhat

Shashank B

Shreya S Prabhu

Sinchana N

Suhas B A

Shreshta Poojary

Amaika Arya

Trisha U Shetty

III B.C.A.

Afra Banu

Amisha S

Amreen Banu

Arjun Nagesh Bagilthaya

Ashritha S Shetty

Spandana Bhandari

Chaithanya K

Charan V Poojary

Deeksha U

Gayathri P Salian

Hrithikraj

K Rithesh Prabhu

Karthik Sanjay Nayak

Keerthana K Suvarna

Manasa Rao

Manoj

Megha Ganesh Nayak

Meghanath

Melroy Salins

Mohammed Taqib

Nidhi

Niriksha

Padmini Vaidya

Pooja R

Rahul S Sherigar

III B.C.A.

Rahul Sherigar

Rakshith Rangaraj Poojary

Rowin Machangee Mathias

Sharadhi Ashok

Shilpa Acharya

Shwetha

Smitha

Sowjanya

Srilaxmi Shenoy

Sushmitha

Vaibhavi P Bhat

Vinitha Nayak

Viraj S Bangera

Vishwa

Y A Vidya

Aishwarya Kulal

Aishwarya S Shetty

Anusha

Hritika

Inchara

Meghana

Naveen Kumar

Neha Prabhu

Praneeth

Pratham Pai K

III B.C.A.

Prathibha

Prathik Kotian

Rohan K

Rohith

Rohith Acharya

Roopitha

Sajith Salian

Shravya S R

Shravya C A

Shravya Sanjeeva

Shreya V

Shrihari A M

Shrinidhi

Sinchana K S

Sowjanya M

Spoorthi B V

Sushanth

Sushmitha S B

Swathi K V

Thejaswi

Varshith

Vijetha

Vinitha G Karkera

Swathi

Ananya H S

III B.C.A.

Ankitha T A

Chinmayi K R

K Ravish Rao

Meghana Shanbhouge

Pallavi Nayak

Samarth Hegde

Shama R

Shreya Dinesh Kulal

Sowjanya Shanbhag

Udith Nayak

Vaishnavi

Jyothika Kunder

Mamatha N

Bhagyashree

II M.Sc.

Adithi N Prabhu

Kavya

Megha

Nikitha S

Pooja

Poojari Priya Jayaram

Poojashri

Poornima

Poornima

Raksha

Ramya

Ravithej

Sahana S

Shreesha K Nayak

Supreetha S

Suraj

U Prajnashree Naik

Vinay

Haafizah

OUTGOING PUC STUDENTS

II PU (S1)

II PU (S2)

II PU (S3)

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II PU (S4)

II PU (S5)

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II PU (S6)

II PU (C1)

II PU (C2)

II PU (Arts)

Hostel Inmates

THOUGHT POLLUTION: ROOT CAUSE OF ALL ILLS

✍ **Vidmahi,** II P.U.C.

"Pollution" is derived from the Latin word 'polluere'. Webster's dictionary defines pollution as uncleanness, impurity or a state of being polluted. In the ordinary sense pollution refers to the unsafe or unsuitable land, water and air. It harms the health and environment. We are familiar with pollution of air, water, soil and noise. However, a new term, thought pollution has become a cause of concern recently.

Thought pollution may be defined as contamination of peace of mind by negative thoughts. The negative thoughts harm the person and poison the community. Man, the wisest of animals, thinks he can solve any problem. However, if he is satisfied with shortcut success to persistent problems those solutions cause greater problems. The pressure for success destroys the balance of mind and social well being. The short-lived success may be inspiring, but it is also destructive. Similarly, depressed persons get negative thoughts. The negative thoughts such as egoism, jealousy, insecurity, fear, anger and being rejected pollute one's mind and the people around.

Aristotle says "Man is by nature a social animal." He continues "Anyone who is not naturally a part of society is either a beast or god". When Buddha isolated himself and meditated, he was enlightened and became a god for us. But in modern society, a person isolates himself only for his success or because of his contempt for fellow beings. Most of the time such a person is dissatisfied with himself or society. Such a person develops the habit of malpractice. This path takes the person and the society to hellish experience. According to a survey, negative thoughts have led nearly 264 million people to depression. Once a person gets into depression there are greater chances of drug abuse, drinking, cheating or violence. When negative thoughts get the worse of the person, he may destroy others' lives or his own. Similarly, a person under the pressure for short-term success abuses his friends and family. He becomes impatient, angry, uncontrollable and wild. This is the preface for all other evils.

Today, bad thoughts have conquered the sphere of politics, economics, and religion too. We have plenty of media coverage for bad thoughts. Political gain has become more important than social harmony. Bad economics focuses more on helping the rich than serving the poor. Bad religion has sold god as goods and commercialized rituals. All these aspects of thought pollution have affected the social fabric too. The young people want money and success. The hunters of pleasure are hunted by the dark thoughts. So, there is a gradual deterioration of the sense of belonging. Isolated human beings work like machines, enjoy like monsters. When

they don't find true happiness and peace, negative thoughts eat them away.

It is important to break the negative thoughts. To overcome this challenge, we should have a strong and healthy mind that thinks positively on all occasions and for the good of everyone. When Descartes said "I think therefore I am", he never meant evil side of thinking. Good thought enlivens and refreshes the mind. Bad thoughts destroy one's energy and other people's too. We have to believe that our life is for everyone. Our education should focus on caring and sharing rather than self-centred success. We have the responsibility to purify the media, politics, and religion from negative thoughts. The world is 'Vasudaiva Kutumbakam'. Therefore the Upanishadic words: "Sarve Jana Sukhino Bavantu" should guide our thoughts forever. Let the ancient wisdom save us from thought pollution.

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TECH-FEVER

✍ **Nidhi,** III B.C.A.

Technology is amazing
It's advancing the world
But is it ruling over us
And cause our lives to swirled

A smart phone can guide you
With information and more
But in hard times it's a friend
That will give you a shoulder for sure

The technology will advance
And gadgets will change
But it's your friends and family
That always remains

We are drowned in our gadgets
And lost all within
The real world is the people around
Not the gadgets therein

It's an addiction today
Of this tech receiver
In simple it's termed
As technology fever

⁂

DISCONNECT TO CONNECT

✍ **Aishwarya Pramod,** II P.U.C.

Social media is one of the most efficient communication systems which is rapidly developing and it also enables us to connect with different people across the globe. Teenagers these days are exposed to social media and they are insecure about themselves because of the so-called social media beauty standards. They try to change themselves so as to go on with the trend. This could lead to stress and anxiety in teenagers. We need to know that being connected to everything else has disconnected us from ourselves. Most of the people are so glued to their phones that they don't even realise what is happening within the four walls of their house.

Most of the people are so engrossed in maintaining their social media profiles that they tend to forget the importance of human relations. I feel that in order to connect with people around us we need to restrain ourselves from using social media. In a world full of algorithms, hashtags and follows we need to know the importance of human connection. We need to spend quality time with our family and less time on social media because they are important aspects of our lives, as they link us to our past and bridge us to our future. We need to invest our time in doing something more productive than scrolling through various social media platforms such as Facebook or Instagram. Taking a social media break will help you do all the things that you have been neglecting.

Ultimately, I would like to share the message that we need not completely restrict ourselves from social media but we need to use it wisely.

❃

The greatest glory in living lies not in never falling,
but in rising every time we fall.

- Nelson Mandela

* * *

The way to get started is to quit talking and begin doing.

- Walt Disney

ALL FOR ONE, ONE FOR ALL, UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL

✍ **Bhuvi Das,** II P.U.C.

Have you ever wondered what exactly diversity means?

It is the practice or quality of including or involving people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds and of different genders, sexual orientations, etc.

What better example for this unique concept do we have other than our very own homeland 'India'. Starting with the name of the country itself, India has been given a varying range of names, being, "Hodu, Tianzhu, Nabhivarsha, Jambudvipa, Aryavarta, Hindustan and Bharat." The extraordinary characteristic of this land is that in spite of all diversity in different fields, there is a fundamental thread of unity in the history of India.

The varying diversities which we most commonly see in this ancient country are:

1) **Geographical diversity:** It divides India into 4 major parts. The four regions being The Himalayan Region (The Northern Mountain Wall), The Northern Plain, The Deccan Plateau, The Western and Eastern Ghats, The Coramandal Coast, The Konkan Coast and lastly The Malabar Coast. Thus the geographical features promoted the growth of composite culture of the country.

2) **Racial diversity:** India constitutes about one-fifth of the total population of the country. The people of India can be divided into four major groups based on ethnic and linguistic grounds. The first group having Neolithic and Paleolithic men, who were a part of the country since the ancient times. The second group constitutes the people of Mongoloid type, basically the people of the Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. The third group has the dravidians of the southern India. The last group includes the tall and fair complexioned Indo-Aryan of the North-Western part of India. Other races like Persians, Greeks, Kushans, Huns, Arabs, Turks and The Mughals came to India at different period of time and settled here. Thus the racial diversities play a vital role in Indian society.

3) **Climatic diversity:** The physical features of the inhabitants at different kinds of climatic condition shows diversities. India has high mountains, deserts, plateaus, fertile plains, rivers, valleys and vast sea coasts. Thus one can find varieties of temperature and climate in India.

4) **Social diversity:** The people differ considerably in the social habits. They differ in their dresses, customs, food habits and manners. Different types of festivals are celebrated at different parts of the country by different types of people.

5) **Linguistic diversity:** The people of India speak different languages and each of them have their own literature too. There are more than 200 dialects and languages in this subcontinent. The principal languages of India are Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Gujarati, Marathi, Sindhi, Urdu, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kashmiri and Kannada. Other than these languages there were various other traditional and sub-languages.

6) **Religious diversity:** India is a bearer of a

variety of religions. Almost all the world religions are found here – Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Islam and Christianity. All have their sects and sub-divisions too. Since, India is a land of many religions its people differ considerably in their social habits.

Despite the varying diversities seen in the country, a strong sense of unity can be seen in India. Some of the prominent unities observed here are:

1) **Geographical Unity:** From the ancient times the whole of India as geographical unit is described as 'Bharatvarsha'/'land of Bharat'. The term Bharatvarsha stands for fundamental unity, the term was not only associated with the geographical boundary but also with the universal monarchy. Even now, this geographical unity is reinforced by conception of common motherland, 'Bharatmata'. The national song of the country, that is, 'Vandemataram' embodies unity.
2) **Political Unity:** The sense of the unity of the whole country was promoted by politics also. The rulers of India established their sway over the whole country and consequently contemplated over it as a whole unit. Then the Mughals established the imperial system which deepened the ideology of oneness of rule and sameness of political experience. The British also achieved the political and administrative unity of India. The political union of the country was based upon the incorporating the princely states.
3) **Religious Unity:** There is an undercurrent of religious unity among the various religious sectors in the country. The Cows, Vedas, Geeta, Puranas and other scriptures are respected equally throughout the country. Monotheism, Immortality, reincarnation, karma, moksha, nirvana are believed and followed in all the sectors of the country. This speaks the fundamental unity of the people of India. These religious beliefs lay emphasis on the fact that India is one land.
4) **Cultural Unity:** One can find basic units of literary ideas, philosophy, literature and conventions throughout the country. The cultural unity and homogeneity is also reflected in the social ceremonies, religious rites, festivals and modes of life, which are same all over the country. The sanctity of the family, rules of the caste, rite of cremating a dead body, cleanliness of the kitchen etc., are common for all communities and sectors of India.
5) **Unity of Language:** India enjoyed the unity of languages. India has an abundancy of languages which includes Prakrit, Pali, Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Oriya, Bengali, English and many more languages.

There is no wonder that "India is a museum of cults and customs, creeds and culture, faiths and tongues, racial types and social systems" yet India is a land of unity. This unity has undoubtedly nurtured in recent times by the uniform system of administration and spread of modern culture.

Thus, in spite of appalling diversity India is herself the great example of the doctrine of one in many. There is unity in diversity – a unity far more profound than any other aspect. In India there is unity that transcends the innumerable diversities of blood, colors, language, dress, manners and sects. The unique feature of Indian culture, civilization and its history lies in the continuity of religious practices and the spirit of tolerance by its people in all ages.

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LACK OF DISCIPLINE IS ROOT TO ALL ACCIDENTS

✍ **Britney Genelia Martis,** II P.U.C.

Yes, lack of disciplined approach is the root cause of all accidents, it is whether mishap, misfortune, misadventure, mischance, injury, disaster, catastrophe, calamity etc. in various field such as domestic, industrial, road, aviation etc. and in one's personal life as well.

What is discipline: It is the practice of training people to obey rules or a code of behaviour to correct disobedience. "Preventable accidents, if not prevented due to our negligence, is nothing short of a murder" rightly said by Dr. Radhakrishnan. We are here referring term discipline to human error, work behaviour of individuals such as: deviations, shortcuts approach which will lead to an unplanned and unexpected event giving rise to injury, ill health, death and damage to property and environment.

Good discipline is no accidents. How is good discipline created and why it is necessary in school. One can answer these two questions saying that good discipline is produced by good teaching both at home and school, and it is necessary for constructive learning to take place. Good discipline maintains the attention of student on the educational experience being provided at a given time. It encourages sustained concentration continued long enough for a concept to develop, an appreciation to grow, or an attitude to change.

Good discipline is self-discipline and this is state of being originating from within the mind of child, it cannot be forced directly upon them from outside. Inculcation and imparting of good discipline will lead to producing honest and patriotic citizens, as application of discipline in their day to day life and activities will curtail or lead to zero accidents. This will ensure safety of individuals and fellow citizens as well.

Discipline can be key element in ensuring safety in workforce, home etc. Human error is an element that cannot be totally eliminated but if typical error is identified, with disciplined approach it can be prevented.

Road accidents are of great mishap which can be prevented by following traffic rules, speed limits, usage of safety gears like seat belts while driving, helmets etc. Work place accidents can be avoided by usage of goggles for eyes, gloves for hands, masks during usage of chemicals etc. Lack of application towards above requirements will result in accidents. Thus discipline towards above safety aspects is of paramount.

Hospitals are another work environment, where lack of discipline can have fatal consequences. Human error can be prevented by staying focused, avoiding stress which can be imparted only through proper discipline.

Accidents can be avoided by following 3 steps:

- Error Identification
- Elimination of unsafe act which creates hazard for others
- Elimination of unsafe condition, that could cause injury, death.

Self discipline leads to a new attitude and attitude can be changed by changing behaviours. Three main element of human behaviour are: activators (what to be done), competencies (how it to be done) and consequences (what happens if it is/isn't done). Applying these principles in our day to day life can ensure discipline to avoid accidents.

Ensuring self discipline in our lives can avoid accidents and mishap and help us lead a life with happiness and prosperity.

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SMALL STEPS OF FUEL CONSERVATION CAN MAKE A BIG CHANGE

✍ **Rhea D'Mello,** II P.U.C.

If we actually bother to think about where the world stands in general in the 21st century. This very day, we would realise how messy it is. In fact how messy we have made it. I think mother nature has had enough of humans 'use and throw' mode that she in now throwing bits of her replies for a sign for us to stop it. But poor use intellectually awesome yet, we fail to understand the ambience. Today in every point there are obstacles to name a few, there are overpopulation, water, air and fuel crisis and soon many more to come. All this is because man wants to lead in an exotic manner, live life and that too with great zenith but what is the penalty granted by nature? Say, ultimate pain, ill or death?

Death is a finality that none of us can escape, yet we live pretending it doesn't exist. We act like we are immortal, where today could well be the last day for any one of us! If you are wondering why is it being irrelevant, give it a second thought today, the world is wriggling through! Today the world is wriggling through so many obstacles and one of the major one is fuel crisis.

All our activities are dependent on fuel. Fuel is a matter used for burning or heating to produce something. If we can see the vehicles on the road and taste some authentic food, it's because of fuel. Life without fuel is next to impossible but the world currently is going through the crisis. We cannot produce it as its formation is natural and takes a few million years and hence conservation is not the only option but also is the need of the hour.

Fuel conservation can lead to a better future. 'We' can lead to a better future. We can go for large techniques like solar energy and it may also seem innovative to move about in a solar car or handle a solar cooker but yes its prices shoot the roof! They aren't affordable and thus small methods should be developed. Car polling may be encouraged broadly. We need to try to reduce the usage as much as possible. For travelling short distances, we can opt for bicycle or walking which can improve our fitness as well! Air conditioners must be used only when the weather becomes unbearable. We have already seen in the Arab nations the richest and greatest oil producers are increasing the rate per barrels, sending their crew members back because of fuel crisis.

The above instance is just a small taste of our own medicine. If we don't use the conservative methods, we will surely fall from the pan into the fire. So let us all as individuals, with a motive to give better future, follow any small or big methods. It might seem difficult at first but later, grows into a habit. If a tiny bit of our help could add a ton, then why not give it a try? It will surely bring a big change. After all, it's the small things that bring about great differences, isn't it?

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ALL BECAUSE YOU KEPT A DIARY

✍ **Rhea D’Mello,** II P.U.C.

Let’s admit it we all (well, at least most of us) have tried at least once in the past to maintain a diary, only to fail in maintaining it.

The idea of maintaining a journal or diary appeals to oneself after reading a book from ‘The diary of a Wimpy Kid’ series or the ‘Dork Diaries’ series or any other such similar books.

A new book will be bought with high hopes of writing regularly and actually trying to maintain it. After four days or so; the same book will be used for writing the Pythagoras Theorem or the parts of an animal cell or for any other purpose except for the purpose that it was actually meant for. Most of us have experienced such a story to relate to.

But a few who have actually managed to maintain a diary since long will know that light hearted feeling of confiding your thoughts in your Diary. A diary is a reflection of you and your innermost thoughts and it seems right to call it your best friend because a diary is something that you’ll never lie to.

And the best part you don’t have to think twice before writing anything down unlike while talking to people who get offended or judge you when you say what you feel.

Also diaries help us to keep our memories alive. Writing down anything in your diary makes it a permanent memory. Most of us probably don’t keep a diary because we feel that we don’t have time… Diary writing helps you to know yourself better. It’s like whispering to oneself and listening at the same time. Reading your own past is like counselling yourself. You learn from your mistakes and try to be a better person. And trust me when I say there is no better counsellor than your conscience.

And one day in the far future, when you find one of your diaries and read it, you’ll know how much people and time have changed, but unlike others, you will have your share of memories.

All because you kept a diary.

❈

THE MOJO OF NAGALAND CULTURE – CULTURAL DIVERSITY OF NAGALAND

✍ **Adelin Ben Thomas,** II P.U.C.

A land of tribes, Nagaland is an abode amongst the hills yet to be explored. The picturesque state has Stellar landscapes, beautiful tea gardens, high mountains, and vibrant culture.

What is Naga Culture known for?

Nagaland exquisitely rich in flora and fauna and is a habitat to some of the dandiest plants and animals, not leaving behind the beautiful birds to which this place is home. Owing to its diversity in birds, Nagaland is referred to as, 'The Falcon Capital of the World'. Nagaland supports a flamboyant tribal culture which leaves anybody visiting the place amazed and dazzled.

The long-living Tribes: The Essence of Naga Culture and Tradition

Nagaland has an ancient history of tribes whose count seems to be as much as 66 including the sub-tribes. Out of these, 16 are considered as major tribes. With a difference in language, all tribes have a similar leafy dress code, eating habits and traditional laws. Nagas are mostly Christians. The state is regarded as the most Baptist state in the world as 75% of it is dominated by them. Soft-heartedness and hospitality of Nagas leave anyone visiting the place astounded. They have a zest for life and are very exuberant when it comes to celebrating festivals or any other day of equal significance.

Warrior Background of Nagaland People

Tribe traditions and loyalties play an important role in Naga society. They have a strong warrior background; they used to make armed raids to the nearby villages. Once a prevalent ritual, Head hunting has now become obsolete. In this ritual, the warring tribes used to take the heads of their enemies in order to establish triumph.

Traditional Dress of Nagaland

These tribes carry certain folklores depicting the gallant acts of their ancestors. Their costumes aptly display the ancestral lineage. The design of shawl denotes the social status of the wearer. The attire worn by the males include a conical red headgear decorated with Hornbill's black and white feathers and wild boar's canine teeth. Also, one cannot overlook the necklaces, the bangles and the tattoos which are reminiscent of the old age wars and sacrifices. The blend of western culture with the ancient relics has made this tribal culture of Nagaland more resonant.

Religions in Nagaland

The nearly 2 Million population of Nagaland has an 88% of Christian occupancy according to the 2011 census. Nagaland is one of the 3 states with a Christian-majority in India followed by Mizoram and Meghalaya. 75% of the total population is Baptist, making it the only predominantly Baptist state in the world and the most Baptist state in the world followed by Mississippi at 55% and Texas at 51%. Most of the catholic concentration lies in the Phek, Wokha and Kohima districts and also the urban areas of Dimapur. Hinduism, Islam and Jainism forms the minority religions of Nagaland along with smaller percentages of Sikhism, Naga folk Religions and others.

Marriage Culture

The Nagas follow some atypical traditions when it comes to marriage. Any relationship between a boy and a girl within the same community is considered as a social evil. The Angami tribal members tend to strange a fowl and decide the fate of the couple on the basis of the posture which the fowl adopts while dying. The match is immediately broken if the fowl adopts an inauspicious posture.

In Mongsen tribal community, the couples are engaged and are sent on a trading expedition. If this expedition turns out to be profitable then the marriage is fixed for them otherwise they are declared unfit for each other.

There are many other practices which vary from tribe to tribe such as, in some communities pre-nuptial relations are allowed but not beyond a certain limit while some consider it as a taboo. In some communities, the groom has to pay a price for the girl in the form of a dowry and hence in those communities the girls are given a lot of care and regard. In some other communities like Sema, Lothas and Changs a man can have multiple wives at the same time.

Art and Craft

Though the main occupation of the Nagaland people is irrigation, they have been blessed with dexterity, especially the women. The ordinary metals such as iron, brass and tin are used to make exquisite jewellery in the form of armlets, neck bands, bangles and much more. Beads are also used to make beautiful necklaces.

The Nagas have carried their traditional art of weaving by knitting unique colors and designs producing shawls, shoulder bags, table mats, etc. which reflect the integrity and soul of their ancient dynamics. The present generation has stepped into the fashion industry producing the fabrics that represent the amalgamation of ancestral motifs and modern appeal. The tourists get mesmerised by such a beautiful display of handicrafts and tend to buy a lot of souvenirs. The craft is not just limited to fabric and metals, wooden carvings and bamboo works are also an essential part of the craft of these people.

Folk Dance and Music of Nagaland

Owing to the joie de vivre nature of Nagas, dance and music are an essential part of their culture. The tribal dance and music will set your feet tapping. The dance is generally performed in groups on the folk songs perfectly synchronised with music through various musical instruments such as Asem (drums), Tati, Mouth Organ, Bamboo Flute, etc. The tribal dance becomes more extravagant by the virtue of the colourful and unique traditional costumes and jewellery. The folk songs narrate the stories of bravery, romance and historic incidents. Certainly, this place has some fantastic taste in dance and music which tourists tend to cherish.

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THE LEGEND OF THE VANISHING VILLAGE

✍ **Prithvi Prasad,** II P.U.C.

A Village vanishing?! That wouldn't be true. But no, it is in the year 1930, on the banks of the **Lake Anjikuni, Nunavat, Canada,** lived on **Inuit Tribe**, which according to legends has said to have been **Disappeared**.

Anjikuni lake is one of several lakes located along the Kazan River in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavat, Canada.

Case: History

On a cold November day in 1930, Canadian fur trapper Joe Labelle was travelling near Anjikuni lake in the Northwest Territory of Canada. Aware of an Inuit settlement, Joe Labelle entered the village looking for food and lodging. The village had always welcomed the fur trappers who passed through occasionally. But, in 1930, Joe, a fur trapper well known in the village, found that all the VILLAGERS HAD GONE! He found unfinished shirts that still had needles in them and food hanging over fire pits and therefore concluded that the VILLAGERS HAD LEFT SUDDENLY.

Even more disturbing, he found seven sled dogs dead from starvation, even though there was abundant food and a grave had been dug up. Labelle know that an animal could have not been responsible because the stones circling the grave were undisturbed. He reported this to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who conducted a search for the missing people, NO ONE WAS EVER FOUND! It is bizzare to note that the graves in the burial grounds had be OPENED and emptied. The head-stones had been neatly stacked in piles on either sides of the graves, ruling out animals as the culprits.

To add to the mystery, the Mounties reported seeing a blue light that night, too artificial to be the Northern lights, pulsing on the horizon before fading into the darkness. Despite numerous investigations, the 2000 Inuits were never seen again.

Conclusions

The public believes that it's legendary (may be true, may not be true). Although Joe Labelle was a real person, there has been no verification of him ever coming across a real village. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police states that it has no evidence of any unusual activity in the area, but we don't know the truth. Armand Laurent, a fur trapper and his two sons claim to have seen UFOs flying towards Anjikuni. So, they believe that the entire villagers were abducted by aliens.

At the end no one knows till date what happened to the villagers. Questions arise in people's mind, where did they go? Why did they go? Why did they go suddenly leaving all the things behind? Why did the dogs die? How did the dogs die? Who opened the graves? How were the graves open? Is Joe Labelle telling the truth or is this cooked up? No one knows anything. Thus, the mystery of the vanishing village of the Anjikuni Lake remains unsolved. ✻

THE ODD VANISHING OF AMELIA EARHART – LIFE AND THEORIES

✍ **Prithvi Prasad,** II P.U.C.

Amelia Earhart and her vanishing is a wide speculated topic for about 80 years. There is a lot of interesting theories out there about her odd disappearance. Without beating around the bush let's get into the topic.

Early Life:

Amelia Earhart was born on July 24, 1897 in Atchison, Kansas, USA. Earhart's father was a railroad lawyer and her mother came from an affluent family. The Earharts moved often and she completed her high school in Chicago in 1916. After her mother received her inheritance, she was able to attend the Ogontz School in Kydal, Pennsylvania. However, while visiting her sister in Canada, Amelia gained interest in caring the wounded soldiers of World War I. In 1918, she left Junior College to become nurse in Toronto, Canada.

After the war, Earhart moved to California and there she went on her first airplane ride in 1920, an experience that prompted her to take flying lessons. In 1921, she bought her first plane, a Kinner Airster, and 2 years later she earned her pilot's license. Later, she moved to Massachusetts, to get more scope in the field of aviation.

Accomplishments:

- Amelia Earhart became the 1st woman to cross Atlantic albeit as a passenger in a plane with 2 other pilots.
- In May 20th to the 21st of 1932, Earhart would make the trip again, this time, flying alone from Newfoundland to Ireland for about 15 hrs. 2nd person to ever complete this flight. [She faced a lot of peril in this flight, there was a leak in fuel tank, ice on wings and a cracked manifold which caused the engine to spew flames at one point.]

- She became the 1st female to complete a non-stop transcontinental flight.
- On August 24, 1932, she flew from Los Angeles to Newark, New York, longest distance flew without refuelling.
- In 1935, Earhart made history with first solo flight from Hawaii to California, a hazardous route of 3875 km. long.
- Later, she became the first person to fly solo from Los Angeles to Mexico City.
- Amelia Earhart was called 'the Babe of the Skyex' due to her aviatory accomplishments.

Storyline and disappearance:

In 1937, Amelia set eyes on circumnavigating the earth along the equator, in a zigzag way. The journey was to and from California and stops included: San Juan, Brazilia, Addis Ababa, Islamabad, Calcutta, Jakarta, New Guinea Islands, etc.

The total journey was about 29,000 miles. 40 days approximately was to be taken. She would be the 1st woman if successful.

Earhart flew in a twin engine Lockheed '10-Electra', a 10 passenger high performance airlines. The tanks carried 1,000 pounds of fuel.

On May 21st, Earhart and her navigator Fred Noonan started their journey from Oakland, California.

On the morning of July 2nd, 1937, 42 days into their journey, prepared to leave Lae, New Guinea.

The Electra was carrying the most fuel – 1,000 pounds and was all set to fly.

Earhart had completed 22,000 and about 7,000 was yet to go.

She thought to stop at Howland Island to refuel (about 18 hours flight from Lae, New Guinea).

Harry Balfour, the radio operator for Guinea Airways in Lae made provisions to send transmissions to each other once in every hour. Soon after the Electra 10 took off, Balfour noted that the headwinds were stronger than anybody had thought-

He had sent 3 transmissions to Earhart in 2 hours, however, she didn't get it. About 2:18 p.m., Amelia's transmissions blocked earlier, was finally received by Balfour in Lae. She mentioned the following:

Speed → 140 knots
Altitude → 7000 feet
Status → okay

In the next transmission, she stated that she had reached 10,000 ft. altitude and the reason is UNCLEAR!

Author and Veteran Pilot Elgen Long guessed that she climbed such a height to avoid clouds or mountains. This transmission also was delayed. As they were about to reach Howard Island, the last 97 gallons of fuel remained.

The Coast Guard 'Itasca', a 250 foot board off the Coast of Howard Islands was to provide communications and weather informations to Amelia. 'Itasca' did hear the transmissions from 'Electra-10' which grew stronger as sunrise.

One of the last transmissions from Amelia Earhart was "We must be on you, but can't see you."

Some experts also state that, the last transmissions at 8:43 a.m. stated that...

"We are now on the line 157°, 337°, we will repeat this message on 6210 kilocycles, wait."

Also, "We are running north and south, Gas is running low." Claims that her voice was Frantic and Scared. After that she was never heard from again. Itasca searched north east of Howland Island but no word from Amelia Earhart or Fred Noonan was heard. USS Lexington, an aircraft carrier from Colorado also joined and searched till July 18, but no sources were found.

To this day, Neither both of them, Nor their plane is found.

Theories

Theory 1: Direct Theory

One of the widely accepted theories about Amelia. This theory believes that her plane went out of gas and she and Noonan died when they crashed into the ocean north-west of their destination.

Experts would have pointed that Electra with that amount of fuel should have lasted for 24 hours, rather than 20 hours as her plane did.

According to JPL, her plane was out of fuel when she disappeared.

Near the Howard Islands, the ocean is 18,000 ft. deep. From 2002 until 2017, a company called Nauticos searched for 2,000 square nautical mile area. Solar mapping was used to search the sea bed and no evidence of the aircraft was found.

Theory 2: Nikumaroro and Crab Theory:

According to the 2nd theory, it is believed that Earhart became a castaway on Gardener Island, now called Nikumaroro roughly 350 nautical miles south of Howland Island. Nikumaroro is along the 157°, 337° line, which Amelia LAST REPORTED FLYING ON.

As she came to know that her plane lost fuel, it is thought that she spotted the Island and due to low tide was suitable for quick landing.

Roughly, in 1939 or 40, Gerald Gallacher, a British Colonial Officer, found the remains of a campsite in the Island along with a box of Sextant (a tool used to determine latitude and longitude).

Gallacher, also discovered a partial human skeleton, and 12 other bones. The bones were analysed by a physician named D.W. Hoodless, who was working in a medical school in Fiji.

But Hoodless determined that the bones belonged to a man who was short, stocky and belonged to European descent, that wasn't Amelia Earhart or Fred Noonan. Unfortunately, after this conclusion, he threw the bones to fire thereby disabling anyone from getting the DNA. (He just wanted to go home early.) Some believe that he drew quick conclusions.

The TIGHAR: The International Group for Historical Aircraft Recovery tried to imitate Hoodless research and based on today's updated data bases the bones also belonged to a Tall Woman of European Descent and Amelia was said to be of 5.7 or 5.8 [It could have been her.].

According to the director of TIGHAR, Ric Gillespie, the reason for their death and being only partial bones on the island was due to the PRESENCE OF COCONUT CRABS. He suggests that they carried the bones off into burrows and that they might have EATEN IT. Coconut crabs grow up to 3 feet long can breakthrough coconuts with their pincers.

A teenager → Betsy or Betty Klenck (not clear) claims via her shortwave radio, a female voice saying: "This is Amelia Earhart, Help Me!" She also claims to have heard a female voice arguing with a male voice,

"Water is knee deep, let me out."

Klenck listened for 3 hours and recorded what she had heard and brought into the notice of the coast guard, who didn't seem to take notice of claims seriously, as there were reports of dozens of messages supposedly from Earhart heard in all parts of world.

In 1991, Gillespie found a partial rubber shoe sole on the island, stamped with the words, 'Cat's Paw Rubber Company, USA' which Amelia was seen wearing in a photo taken at Jakarta, Indonesia. Though the sole belongs to a size 9, which would have been too big for Amelia.

Theory 3 : Spy Theory

Rollin C. Reinecks, retired US Air Force Colonel states that Earhart and Noonan were in cahoots with the US government and was Indeed a spy.

Earhart had a Plan B, if she couldn't find Howland Island, she was to ditch her plane near the Marshall Islands. (Only 800 miles from Howland Island) That way the US Government would be able to perform a reconnaissance in the Marshall Islands, which were at the time, occupied by Japan, under the guise of searching for Earhart (Japan and USA were enemies).

Collaborating notions are Marshallese locals, who for decades have said to have witnessed Earhart's plane crash on their island.

However, the Japan intercepted and captured Earhart and Noonan releasing them years later after the war. Then Earhart and Noonan returned to live out their lives in USA under assumed names. Some believe that Amelia Earhart changed her name to Irene Craigneile, who later got married and became Irene Bolam. But this isn't clear. According to TIGHAR, resemblance is not that stronger. On comparing photos of Earhart and Bolam, there has been no proper conclusion. Some say that Earhart, in fact, is Bolam. But some claim it's not. Further, Irene Bolam died in 1982.

Theory 3.5 : Execution Theory

Just a little twist of theory 3, tells that after being captured in the Marshall Island, Earhart and Noonan were eventually Executed by the Japanese.

An army sergeant by the name of Thomas E. Devine, claimed that in July 1944, he met a group of US Marines guarding a hangar [a huge carriage] containing Electra on the formerly settled island of Saipan, which had been recently liberated from Japanese. He claims that the soldiers destroyed the plane (in front of his eyes).

Furthermore, a photo believed to show an obscured Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan on a dock in the Marshall Islands was found at the National Archieves by a retired government instigator named Les Kinney. The photo was analysed by various experts, who claimed were indeed the missing aviators. Unfortunately, this photo was promptly debunked when 2 bloggers found the photo was a Japanese book published in 1935, which is 2 years before Earhart disappeared.

Photos aside, skeptics have pointed that Earhart, given her fuel situation wouldn't have made it to Marshall Islands regardlessly, she might have drowned in the Ocean itself.

Theory 4: Supernatural Theory

The Fourth and the final theory, that Earhart may have made contact with Alien Life Forms, either by accident or knowingly. Admittedly, this alien theory is bit tinfoil hat and is hard to believe.

In the end many believe that Earhart simply crashed and died on impact. But still, there is no way of telling it if any of these alternative theory may be transpired or true, until the plane or the body is discovered.

Thus, the case of Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan will remain Unsolved.

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Your time is limited, so don't waste it living someone else's life. Don't be trapped by dogma – which is living with the results of other people's thinking.

- Steve Jobs

* * *

If life were predictable it would cease to be life, and be without flavor.

- Eleanor Roosevelt

TEACHERS & THEIR RELEVANCE

✍ **Simran,** II P.U.C.

“If my birthday is to be celebrated, let it be in the honour of the teachers of the world” – these are the words of Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, whose birthday is marked as Teachers’ Day.

“Guru Brahma, Guru Vishnu, Guru devo Maheshwara, Guru deva sakshat parabrahma tasmay sri guruve namaha” – This Sanskrit shloka is enough reference to understand the relevance of a teacher, who is next to god and greater than parents as they are the ones who build up our character and kindle our brains. Thus, they deserve to be prostrated and respected.

I’m glad to say that I’m the product of what my teachers have taught me throughout years. Teachers are our second parents who treat students as their own children, fill them with knowledge, encourages them on their accomplishment and rectifies them when they get misled. They’re the noblest creatures who lay the foundation for all other professions, be it doctors, lawyers or others. A selfless serving attitude with no expectation of returns is what it takes to be a teacher.

Their behaviour towards their student resembles the briny of a coconut that is hard on the outside yet extremely tender on the inside. They are instantly disliked by the students when they’re punished, although it should be taken into consideration that sparing the rod is necessary to avoid future mishaps and that only the test of fire makes fine steel.

It is essential to remember that although we as students may drift apart after graduation, our teachers remain in the same institutions for several upcoming years, as per most of the circumstances and all they are left with all the memories of the words and acts of their already graduated, beloved students. Thus, it is vital that right conduct should always be the way of our interaction with our teachers.

Altogether, a teacher is similar to a sweet fruit bearing tree, which is stoned by all types of people, good and bad, but all the tree offers is sweet fruit, just like the knowledge offered by a teacher indiscriminately.

At present, when the number of people aspiring to be teachers is on the decline due to upcoming issues like inadequate staff facilities, meagre pay etc., the least we can do for the betterment of the situation is respect them and express gratitude. However, the respect and significance granted to the teachers by the students has reduced to a low level of impractical and immoral criticism and isn’t like that of the ancient times. We the students, being the readers of Ekalavya and Drona’s story, should inculcate the spirit of sacrifice and utmost respect towards our teachers.

However, the reverence towards the teachers shouldn’t be limited to a particular day or put random gifting and celebrations, but should rather be developed as an attitude exhibited in all walks of life as something born right from the depths of our hearts for the ones who rendered their lives for our well being and made us able citizens. ❃

* * *

INTROVERTS WAY OF LIFE

✍ **Simran,** II P.U.C.

A society usually consists of three varieties of people that include the extroverts, the introverts and the ones who exhibit either of their behaviour. I belong to the second category and shall thus try to provide an insight to this space of introvertism.

An introvert is the one who usually pays more attention to his/her own inner thoughts and ideas rather than to what's happening around them. This makes most of people understand them. Being an introvert, a question that's most often asked to most of the people; if not all, of this category is, "Why don't you talk?", "Are you feeling good, you seem so quiet". Well, it is to be understood that asking an introvert why he/she stays quiet is equally rude to asking someone why they talk so much and don't quieten up. The fact is that we do love to talk but only to a handful of people and dislike small talks that have no ends and would either cherish indulging in some meaningful and super conversations with our close ones.

This trait is also misinterpreted to being shy or sometimes to being harsh and grumpy, which is all wrong. We usually like spending alone time as it provides surplus time to know oneself and reflect one's own actions rather than involving in useless chatter with a huge mass of people. Thus it's always a task to politely reject an invite to a gathering of a crowd. The reason being that we usually either get tired or awkward surrounded by people and need some alone time to reboost ourselves. Some of us do tend to think a lot, be it before talking or taking an action and always prefer writing to talking.

The myth that introverts are anti-social is false by itself. As they too are friendly and take a long time; stretching out to years to befriend someone, but when befriended, show utmost concern and love towards them.

Thus, the moral of the story is that though a bit different, introverts are humans just like others. Given a little bit of time and respectable space, one shall be able to understand them and they too shall endear others gradually.

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If you look at what you have in life, you'll always have more. If you look at what you don't have in life, you'll never have enough.

- Oprah Winfrey

WOMEN’S WORK, WOMEN’S WORTH

✍ **Adelin Ben Thomas,** II P.U.C.

“It is hard to be a woman. You must think like a man, act like a lady, look like a young girl, and work like a horse.”

Until recently, women in all traditional societies combined diverse economic activities with their child-care responsibilities and domestic tasks.

“What does Dona Maria do,” the anthropologist asked. “She cooks, she makes tortillas. She goes to the fields, she goes to the mountains to get wood, she washes clothes, she raises chicken, she sews, she sweeps the floor.” On and on went Dona Alberta, Dona Maria’s neighbour.

That was 1971. 9 years later, when the anthropologist revisited San Cosme Mazatecocho in central Mexico, most women called themselves amas de la casa – housewives. Young women, who performed much of the domestic work, were said to be doing “nada” – nothing.

The process called development frequently removes women like Dona Maria from their economic roles while simultaneously excluding them from a “modern” economy. All too often, a growing reliance on cash crops, wage labour, and commercial craft production – that is, the usual indicators of development – obscure, even eliminate, women as economic actors. It is the men of a community who seem to gain access to new technology, training, jobs, and credit and other resources.

When this narrow pattern of development persists, women either do withdraw or are seen by themselves and others as withdrawing from production and becoming financially dependent on husbands, sons, fathers, brothers. This discrimination feeds in part on official statistics, which may fail to acknowledge much of women’s labour, whether in the subsistence sphere or in the informal sector, where participation is difficult to count.

Even though few women actually become full-time “housewives”, women’s subsistence production and kin-based exchanges come to represent a diminishing share of a family’s consumption. This “domestication” or “housewifization” of women is a global phenomenon. In an environment that stresses income-producing over subsistence work, women’s efforts are valued less, as when San Cosme women consider domestic labour nada.

Nevertheless, while planners and others may underestimate women’s economic contributions, many women remain active on the local level. In such areas as animal husbandry, food processing, and trade, as well as in what Ester Boserup, author of ‘Women’s Role in Economic Development,’ calls “female farming”, women in traditional societies are central to community economies. On the productive side, women often continue to cultivate gardens and raise small animals, and they contribute to distribution as well.

“All women are working women…. Only a few are salaried,”

❃

A GLIMPSE OF COVID-19

✍ **Bianca Gelesia Martis,** II P.U.C.

I got introduced to a new type of education system of learning called ONLINE classes, which is totally new norm and exposure to newly introduced college students. Waking up early in the morning, packing of bag and off to school was the daily known routine since my childhood. Unexpected situation aroused, either it may be a blessing in disguise not yet known. We often hear of online jobs, e-learning etc. and this situation was similar.

A new virus called COVID-19 started spreading across the world, and as per WHO it was originated from China. At the initial stage, no one thought seriously about this virus. Large population got infected due to the spread of this virus, which resulted in Pandemic Alarm. Newspapers, and social medias got flooded with this information, which added anxiety and fear amongst the people. Majority of the population became victims to it as a result of strict lockdown, limited time to collect daily necessities etc. WHO declared this virus as Pandemic, due to the treatment and medicines for this virus is on trial and error basis. No treatment is available to cure this sickness. Medical experts managed to treat infected people with less mortality rate by utilizing available resources. It is our first and foremost duty to appreciate doctors, nurses, front line workers, social workers etc. for their selfless service during this period of time.

All students were worried, excited and busy thinking what could be the education system and administration during this pandemic. In the spur of movement, we received communication from our college, informing about implementation of online classes, by providing all necessary details and guidelines needed for the web based study, and so on. There was no bound for excitement to our new system of teaching and adopting it, as it was the only way to move forward.

Lockdown, isolation, protocol, standard operating procedure, quarantine, PPE etc. were the new terms we all were exposed too. In the worst scenario people lost their jobs, many are striving for a square meal, poverty, untimely deaths, difficulties to have a decent access to medicines, availability of oxygen, hospital beds etc. were challenges put forth by this pandemic. Children were locked inside the four walls, which resulted in curtailed outdoor activities and addicted to electronic gadgets. We became slave to the technology. We forgot to play outside games. We missed experiencing outside world in all aspects.

Everyone's support is required to outcome from this pandemic by following social distance, using mask and frequent sanitization. We the pillars of tomorrow march forward to overcome the challenges and make a better place to live in.

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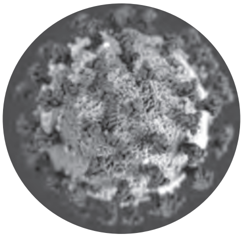

LIVE YOUR LIFE

✍ **Mamatha N.,** III B.C.A.

Life is one word that comes with multiple meaning and experiences. Above all, life is not just about existence but also about how an individual defines that existence. Life is a long journey. All birds find shelter while raining but eagle is the only bird that avoid rain by flying above the cloud therefore life is what you make it. Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam once said, “Problems are common but attitude makes the difference, there are 3c’s in life normally choice, chance and change. Your present life is the result of all the choices and changes you have made up until this moment. You are the only one responsible for where you are right now, for how your life looks, for how you are being treated by those who around you and for the level of happiness or unhappiness present in your life. If we don’t choose what we want, we will be forced to accept what is left.

Your life is what you make it. So choose wisely, even though it may seem hard at first, later things will get better and better. We are responsible for our own result in life. Everything in life is a reflection of the choices you make in life. When you choose something, the result will follow accordingly, therefore we should always think twice to make sure that we do not have to regret that choice later on. Do not change your life to fit into someone’s life. Worrying about each and every matter or person can also affect the individual directly. Worry can be called an enemy which destroys our happiness. Every test in our life makes us bitter or better and every problem comes to make us or break us. Life is trying things to see if they work. So why not make it a beautiful one full of happiness and joy.

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You can't change how people feel about you, so don't try. Just live your life and be happy...

YOU CAN DO IT IF YOU DO IT

✍ **Jyothika V. Kunder,** III B.C.A.

Many times in life people are discouraged to do something because it's considered ridiculous, unrealistic or stupid. These all may be true but that doesn't mean that you can't do them. Anything is possible. Let's face it, trying to please everyone is absolutely impossible and a sure way to set yourself up for unhappiness.

If you set your goal and work as hard as you can to complete it you most likely will. And nothing is better than proving someone; who tried to put you down for what you wanted, wrong. When it comes to pursuing our goals, finding a deeper sense of purpose, or mastering a skill, doing something and taking some action is always better than doing nothing. It's better to do something than nothing. Some people do not want to leave the comfort zone which they have built around themselves. There is need for you to change before any success will come your way, you must also change how you think, feel and see things. Consistency is the key to success. May it be business, studies or career growth being consistent will help you attain your goal. Being consistent is to "Stand firm" and "Continue the fight" even if life's strong and challenges keeps putting you down. People should always bear in mind that having the courage to carry on is what matters most…

Always say, 'yes' to the present moments… Surrender to what is – say 'yes' to life, come what may. There are things you can do that you never will if you don't believe in yourself. Don't let that happen.

The three magical words, "yes, I can", is a first initial step towards any positive thought or action. Telling ourselves "Yes, I can" with a strong belief and resolution can actually infuse a sudden current of energy and cheerfulness in us. A nest of positive thoughts and energy can drive away all the negativity we were drowned in.

In conclusion, I would like to say that if we desire to reach the highest peaks of success and satisfaction, we should ensure that our minds are always kept firmly positioned and have courage to carry on. Yes, I can, you can and each one of us indeed can, if only we could firmly believe, decide, think and act. Next time if you're faced with the choice between doing something less than your ideal and doing nothing, choose action. Choose to do something. You can do anything if you believe in yourself. So, you can do it if you do it.

⁂

If you set your goals ridiculously high and it's a failure,
you will fail above everyone else's success.
- James Cameron

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

✍ **Roopitha,** III B.C.A.

The travel and tourism industry is placed among the largest industries in the world. However, the degrading effects of tourism have become a big concern and need to be addressed quickly. With this in mind, the concept of sustainable tourism has emerged with the aim of reducing the negative effects of tourism activities, which has become almost universally accepted as a desirable and politically appropriate approach to tourism development.

Sustainability covers all elements that constitute a complete tourism experience. Sustainable Tourism Development concerns an economic, social and environmental tourism development that aims at the continuous improvement of tourist's experiences. The tourism industry has the potential to contribute to sustainable development, particularly by job creation, including employment for women and marginalised groups.

The purpose of sustainable tourism is to make a balance between protecting the environment, maintaining cultural integrity, establishing social justice and promoting economic benefits, meeting the needs of the host population in terms of improved living standards both in the short and long term in both developed and emerging nations. Sustainable Tourism Development contributes to human-well-being while maintaining harmony with environment as it implies preservation and conservation of tourist resources, preservation of national heritage and conservation of natural environment.

Sustainable Tourism is a tourism that respects both local people and the traveller, cultural heritage and the environment. It seeks to provide people with an exciting and educational holiday that is also of benefit to the people of the host country. Sustainable tourism development can be best achieved through the participation of local communities. Sustainable tourism development is reliant on a number of key factors and one amongst them is host community involvement.

The goal is to reduce negative impacts and maintain a healthy positive impact on the destination, its resources, travellers and the inhabitants also with the aim of preserving a sufficient quantity of natural resources enabling future generations to live and satisfy their own needs. Sustainable Tourism typically focuses on global issues and attempts to change the tourism industry as a whole. ❃

Spread love everywhere you go. Let no one ever come to you without leaving happier.

- Mother Teresa

STRESS AND ANXIETY AMONGST STUDENTS

✍ **Sushmitha,** III B.C.A.

Stress is a part of every life on earth and each one has their own stress management strategies. Students especially the teenagers are considered to experience stress and most of the time they take stress to be negative and are unable to tackle it.

There are studies that suggest stress is usual and can keep a student on track with academics. But if the stress is not taken in a positive attitude, it can be detrimental. Researchers have classified stress into physiological, social and psychological stress. The symptoms of these stresses are also classified into physical, emotional and mental.

Teenage depression or tensions experienced by students while they are growing further increases to the academic pressures. If they are incapable to adapt to the transition and change, teenagers often carry huge amount of anxiety, negative personal traits and can suffer from massive attention problems.

Besides, it is also noted that overscheduling a student's life can put them under stress. Anxiety reduction and time management together with leisure activities may be a helpful approach for reducing academic stress among college students.

Students are learning more than reading, writing and arithmetic as they are learning how to function in society and be successful in life. With the increasing complexity in education today it is considered a major source of developing stress and anxiety in many students. The education system has turned out to be an endless stream of papers assignments, exams, midterms etc. which is a never ending flow of information that needs to be processed.

If we look at the sources of stress it is numerous. In the case of students, stress may result from a variety of source both within and outside the campus, from intense workload and trouble managing their time to economic problems and intricacy with family.

In general, the symptoms of stress can be classified into physical, emotional and mental. Physical symptoms include headaches, stomach upsets, heart pounding, sweaty palms, sleeplessness and uneasiness. Emotional symptoms include being short tempered, feeling dejected, restless, nervous. Mental symptoms are absent mindedness, loss of concentration, poor judgement, incompetence, uncertainty and negative self talk.

It is a fact that regular stress can damage one's spirit, slowing down the enthusiasm to lead a significant life. Under these situations the students may fall into compulsive, obsessive behaviour and fear. Stressed out teenagers seem to be easily attracted towards negative habits of procrastination, addiction to alcohol, smoking etc. All these incapacitating mental traits arise from a loss of confidence and inner strength.

Stress is a part of student's life and can have both positive and negative feelings. Therefore, it is most important to seek appropriate intervention programs in community.

Exercise is one clear type of stress management that can help students. This doesn't have to be gruelling gym session. You simply need to get your heart facing. Exercise releases Endorphins, it makes us feel good.

Mindfulness is a relaxation technique originating in Buddhism, this is a popular coping mechanism for those tackling stress or anxiety.

It is often practised through deep breathing or guided meditation. Developing a positive mental attitude is one of the most important parts of stress management. Meditating on a regular basis is quite normal and studies have shown that it is very useful in dropping stress levels as well as often helping to decrease your blood pressure. It is also very important to get enough sleep as this is the time the body uses to repair and renovate itself.

Talking to someone is very important. Speak to your friends and family. They know you best and care about you the most. Studies suggests that socialising with a friend just once a week can reduce your stress levels and improve your mood as much as therapy or counselling. Sharing difficulties can help. However going over and over them often doesn't and is likely to tire your friend, so ask them to listen first and then help you to get a different angle of things says Charlotte.

Time management is a big challenge. This could be study or work related. Try creating written schedule, breaking your tasks down into manageable chunks, planning accordingly and allocating yourself time everyday to relax or socialise. Divide your work into important and non-important tasks.

Eat healthily and consume fresh foods. Because balanced nutrition is important. A proper diet will go a long way to reducing stress levels among the students.

Getting enough sleep is of paramount importance to mental health and managing stress says Charlotte. 'Taking time to relax before you go to sleep can help the quality of your sleep. Try to go to sleep at the same time and wake up at the same time each day. Seven to eight hours is recommended. Avoid screen time as much as possible and switch off laptops, phones and tablets at least an hour before going to sleep.

Do something you enjoy and that will distract you for a while like listening to music, reading, baking or crafts.

Take a break from social media, comparing yourself and your productivity to others is a recipe for disaster.

Laugh: Laughing out actually increases oxygen and blood flow, which immediately reduces stress.

So these are some ways of handling the stress especially in student's life. So students should understand the importance of mental health and also importance of stress management. So let's give more importance to our mental health. Because being mentally healthy extends your life by allowing you to experience more joy and happiness. And also helps us to think clearly and boosts our self esteem. We may also connect spiritually with ourselves and serve as role models for others.

DEVIL’S BREATH

✍ **Rachana Shetty,** III B.A.

Devil’s breath is known as world’s dangerous drug. Its history starts from Colombia where it is originated. In the street of Colombia we can find the bell shaped flowers which is locally known as Borrachero tree.

From ancient time itself Colombian tribe used to do paper powder out of this Borrachero flower or some times in the form of liquid, it is used by them.

Shamans used them for both good and bad purposes. Shamans used it as pain reliever and in wrong way it is used for hypnotize the people. One of the strong property of devil’s breath is, person who consumed this devil’s breath was ready to do anything order to him. So these Shamans used to hypnotize their clients and make them to follow their order and they had no idea about anything after coming to consciousness.

But in present day lot of people have knowledge about it. Its scientific name is scopolamine. Nowadays it is used in the medical field.

A small dose of it was used for drying saliva, to calm the muscles pressure and also as a pain reliever. This scopolamine is considered as Anti-cholinergic medication. Anti-cholinergic means it has power to block the brain neuro transaction and power to block the brain function, that’s why patient don’t feel the pain and hypnotizing is possible. Even with small dose of devil’s breath, relating to medical field there are many side effects such as dry mouth, blurred vision and dizziness.

High dose of devil’s breath is very dangerous, which causes death. Because when a person consumes high dose of devil’s breath the heart rate increases, dizziness occurs, deep in hallucination and even leads to coma stage. If a person consumes devil’s breath after drinking alcohol, it is even more dangerous. Because the drink which is spiked by devil’s breath freezes human brain in few seconds and block the central nervous system and human change into the walking zombie, that is why it is called as zombie wine.

In Colombia’s drug capital Medellin, devil’s breath is sold in open road and it is produced in high rate locally. People used to believe that it is a magical drug, by consuming it humans get relief from any type of pain and trauma.

Furthermore, which makes it more dangerous is its air-borne capacity. If its fine particles

mixed in air, it becomes deadly. In many cases the criminals apply the devil's breath on paper and they come to ask for direction or address. When a victim bring that paper near to him to read he will inhale the drug through their breath. After few seconds he loses his control on his brain, then he will definitely follows the order of criminal. Through this the criminal can get the victims bank details, credit card number etc.

In modern times the devil's breath is used in clubs and bars where criminals spike the women's drink mostly and take advantage of it. So it is considered as date drug or rape drug.

There was a creepy historical story about devil's breath. In Bokota tribe when the king dies his wife and her servants were buried along with king's dead body. For doing that they made them to consume devil's breath. After that they were hypnotized and were convinced to get buried, to which they won't even refuse.

During 1920 the devil's breath also used by Central Intelligence Agency of United States of America (IAC). It is used as a truth serum. Here they used to give the small dose of it to suspects and try to get information. But after knowing its side effect its use was stopped by them.

Following all this reason it is considered as one of the scariest drug in the world.

❈

DID YOU KNOW?

✍ **Jyothika V. Kunder,** III B.C.A.

- A cockroach can live without its head for more than a week! It only dies because it cannot drink water anymore.
- The City Montessori School in Lucknow is the largest school in the world in terms of number of students, with more than 56,000 students.
- There was a war between birds and humans (Australian army) in 1932 known as the 'Great Emu War' and in this army lost this war.
- The students in China receive the most homework in the world.
- No number before 1,000 contains the letter 'A'.
- An ant is considered as one of the strongest creatures with consideration to its size. It can lift upto 50 times of its body weight.
- When snapchat first launched in 2011, it was named picaboo.
- The first computer mouse was made in 1964 by Douglas Engelbart. It was rectangular and made from wood!
- NASA's Internet speed is 91GB per second.
- The original name for the search engine Google was Backrub. It was renamed Google after the googol, which is the number one followed by 100 zeros.

❈

BARKUR

CAPITAL CITY OF TULUNADU

Chinmayi, III B.A.

Barkur is a beautiful place located in Brahmavar taluk, Udupi district of Karnataka State. The area is located on the bank of River Seetha. This town is also referred as a “temple town”.

Barkur was the ancient capital of the Alupa Kingdom. The rulers were known as Tuluva rulers. They spoke Tulu language. Many ancient inscriptions found in Barkur are in Tulu language. This town also has the flourishing fort in the 15th and 16th centuries. It is believed that Barkur was a province under the Vijayanagara Empire in the 14th century A.D.

It is believed that this city consisted of 365 temples. Every day people celebrated the festivals. King daily used to visit one temple and the last day he visits Panchalingeshwara temple. But today we can find only few temples, many temples were disappeared.

The temples at Barkur have a distinct architecture. Batte Vinayaka Temple, Panchalingeshwara Temple, Kalikamba Temple, Ekanatheshwari Temple are attractive and famous one. Kattale Basadi is outstanding construction. A 20-feet monolithic stone pillar is erected at the entrance. This Basadi represents the Jaina custom. The 24 dents in the stone are the only evidence of the existence of idols of the 24 Jain Thirthankars. The Mahavira idol in the Basadi was destroyed but has been replaced by the stone tablets with animal figure that is a later addition.

Another mesmerising building can be seen in Barkur is Barkur fort which is constructed by Harihara I. This fort is spread across 20 acres of land. Inside the fort ruins of kingdom can be seen.

It is sad to note that, the city which is known for its rich historical history, glory now lost its importance. People and even the government is least bothered about the preservation of the monuments and inscriptions which are found in the city. We need to preserve the historical sites like Barkur, which tells the glory of our ancestors to our future generations.

❉

YOUTHS ROLE IN THE PROCESS OF NATION BUILDING

Shreevidya, III B.A.

Nation building refers to the development of a country in all aspects. The process of nation building requires the co-operation of all citizens of a country. It is not possible without the active participation of the citizen. The fate of a country rests upon our hands. We have to decide how can we make our country a model to the entire world.

Youth participation in the process of nation building has vital role. Because we all know youths are the power of the nation. The country which has large number of youths witness the overall growth. Because youth have the capacity to change the path of nation. They have the power to bring a rapid change in the system of country.

A country have to utilise the youth in proper way. Providing training and guide to the youth in the process of nation building is very essential.

Youths have to take the responsibility of dedicate something voluntarily for nation. They should utilize their power in the process of nation building. Because youths are the real booster of a country. They have to think how can they improve their country.

In our country evil practices like corruption, influence of politician in every matter plays a dominant role. It destroys the dignity of our country. To prevent these ill-legal activities youth have to actively participate in the affairs of nation. Youths should actively participate themselves in the election and youths should create awareness among the people about the importance of election. In order to strengthen the administration of our country youths leadership also plays an important role. It will bring a radical changes in the administration system.

Youths are the precious resource of a country. So youths should take the responsibility of building a powerful country. Then only India can become one of the powerful countries in the world.

* * *

FROM THE EYES THAT DIED...

Swathi, III B.C.A.

"I turned numb! My whole body was shivering, although I couldn't see it, I could feel it. What had just happened? How did it happen? I was lost.

Seconds passed by, I felt pain rushing through my veins with lightning speed. Tears flowed. I couldn't move, I decided not to move…

As I tried to recollect what had happened, I saw cuts all over my body; my flawless complexion was now in bruises! My hands which once decorated with colorful bangles were now decorated with black marks. My lips which spoke only the language of smile, now were in state of violence.

My body had lost its life, although I was still breathing as I forced myself to come back to my senses, I realized that my tender body had no clothes over it, I felt weird! I felt mortified! I crouched like an infant. With the ticking clock, my pain increased and my senses raced, because… because I was RAPED.

I saw those couple of evil eyes, those eyes which stole my life from me within a moment. I saw those brutal arms; those arms which have now smothered my life, my very existence.

I saw them! I did see them! They are approaching towards me, they are inflating pain on me, I can hear their threatening laughter, and… and…

'No!!!!! I screamed out loudly! Nobody was around. Where was I? Where was this place? Only dogs howled, dim lights shone; in silence; in seclusion.

The only sound I heard was my heartbeat, it was not just beating; it was thumping!

What has just happened?

I was just RAPED! My chastity, my respect, my dreams, myself!

Had I lost everything?

How could anyone do this to me?

Why?

How do I walk back home? How do I be my father's pride? What about the society?

Did I deserve this?

What do you think a women's chastity means to her? You think it's similar to that cigarette you smoke, take pleasure and throw away?

How could a person's mentality reach so low? Who gave birth to you? Your Mother, didn't she? Who is responsible for shaping your future? Your teacher, isn't she?

Who helped you to gain courage when you felt low? Your sister, didn't she?

Whom do you want to understand you? A life partner, don't you?

Then! Then why threat her this way?

Why?

It is her fault.

She has the liberty to wear what she wishes, go where she wants and do what she likes IT IS NOT HER FAULT.

Please listen when a girl says 'NO'.

Society teaches 'DON'T GET RAPED' rather than 'DON'T RAPE'. Let's change the society before that lets change ourself…

SCHOOL DAYS

✍ **Swathi,** III B.C.A.

Gone are the days, but not the memories.

Gone are the days when school reopened in June and we settled on our new desks and benches.

Gone are the days when we wanted two Sundays and no Mondays, yet managed to line up daily for the morning prayers.

Gone are the days when we chased one another in the corridors during intervals and returned to classrooms bathed in sweat.

Gone are the days when we had two P.T. periods in a week's timetable was awaited more eagerly than the monsoons.

Gone are the days when we had Sports Days and the Annual School Days and a month long preparation for them.

Gone are the days of fight but no complexity, of competition but rarely jealousy.

Gone are the days of stressful exams and the most enjoyed holidays after them.

Gone are the days we learnt, we enjoyed, we played, we won, we lost, we fought, we thought, we laughed and we cried.

Gone are the days with so much fun in them, so many friends, so much experience, all this and more.

Gone are the days but the memories will be lingering in our hearts for ever and ever... ❉

Tell me and I forget. Teach me and I remember.
Involve me and I learn.

- Benjamin Franklin

* * *

Do not go where the path may lead, go instead where
there is no path and leave a trail.

- Ralph Waldo Emerson

INDIAN FOOD

✍ **Vinitha G. Karkera,** III B.C.A.

Cultural India: Indian Food

The traditional food of India has been widely appreciated for its fabulous use of herbs and spices. Indian cuisine is known for its large assortment of dishes. The cooking style varies from region to region and is largely divided into South Indian and North Indian cuisine. India is quite famous for its diverse multi cuisine available in a large number of restaurants and hotel resorts, which is reminiscent of unity in diversity. The staple food in India includes wheat, rice and pulses with chana (Bengal Gram) being the most important one. In modern times Indian pallet has undergone a lot of change. In the last decade, as a result of globalization, a lot of Indians have travelled to different parts of the world and vice versa. There has been a massive influx of people of different nationalities in India. This has resulted in Indianisation of various international cuisines. Nowadays, in big metro cities one can find specialized food joints of international cuisines. To know more about the Indian traditional food, read on.

Bengali Food: Bengali cuisine is appreciated for its fabulous use of panchphoron, a term used to refer to the five essential spices, namely mustard, fenugreek seed, cumin seed, aniseed and black cumin seed. The speciality of Bengali food lies in the perfect blend of sweet and spicy flavors.

Gujarati Food: The traditional Gujarati food is primarily vegetarian and has a high nutritional value. The typical Gujarati Thali consists of varied kinds of lip smacking dishes. Gujarati cuisine has so much to offer and each dish has an absolutely different cooking style.

Kashmiri Food: Kashmiri food that we have today in the restaurants has evolved over the years highly influenced by the traditional food of the Kashmiri pundits. It has now taken some of the features of the cooking style adopted in Central Asia, Persia and Afghanistan.

Mughlai Cuisine: Mughlai cuisine is one of the most popular cuisines, whose origin can be traced back to the times of Mughal Empire. Mughlai cuisine consists of the dishes that were prepared in the kitchens of the royal Mughal Emperors. Indian cuisine is predominantly influenced by the cooking style practiced during the Mughal era.

Punjabi Food: The cuisine of Punjab has an enormous variety of mouth-watering vegetarian as well as non-vegetarian dishes. The spice content ranges from minimal to pleasant to high. Punjabi food is usually pleasant to high. Punjabi food is usually relished by people of all communities. In Punjab, home cooking differs from the restaurant cooking style.

Rajasthani Food: The cuisine of Rajasthan is primarily vegetarian and offers a fabulous variety of mouth-watering dishes. The spice content is quite high in comparison to other Indian cuisines, but the food is absolutely scrumptious. Rajasthanis use ghee for cooking most of the dishes. Rajasthani food is well known for its spicy curries and delicious sweets.

South Indian Cuisine: The cuisine of South India is known for its light, low calorie appetizing dishes. The traditional food of South India is mainly rice based. The cuisine is famous for its wonderful mixing of rice and lentils to prepare yummy lip smacking dosas, vadas, idlis and uttapams.

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THINGS TO UNLEARN IN 2K22!!

✍ **Gayathri Salian,** III B.C.A.

2021 was a year full of ups and downs but to sum it up, it was a year full of learnings and experiences. With COVID-19 not leaving our backs, finding ways to adjust to the new normal and making peace with the ongoing situation, we all found our safe space in the messy world. 2021 in many ways was different from 2020 because things started getting better before they got worse again. There are a lot of things we had to learn before stepping in to 2021 – masking up, sanitizing, taking precautions, social distancing. There are some things we take forward in 2022 and others we leave behind. Here is a list of things you should leave behind in the year gone by and get into the new one with a blank slate and a fresh state of mind.

1) **Comparing Your Progress with Others**

   2022 should be the year you stop comparing yourself to others, make peace with your progress and value your pace. Comparison creates a toxic environment which makes it difficult for you to work to the best of your abilities without doubting them. Comparison affects your progress and our self worth – they end up demeaning you instead of pushing you to do better.

2) **Working without Taking Breaks**

   "Take it easy bro!!"

   Hustle Culture is toxic and it will only leave you feeling restless, demotivated and completely exhausted. You need to strike a balance between working and taking breaks, this allows you to be efficient, productive and make optimum use of time. Working without breaks will just get you higher quantities of work but it may affect the quality of the job done ultimately leaving you and others feeling dissatisfied.

3) **Procrastination**

   "How to stop PROCRASTINATION??"

   Procrastination is your biggest enemy. Stop waiting for tomorrow, do it now! Taking initiative is very important and as cheesy as it sounds – the early bird takes the worm. Finish your work in a timely manner and it will only benefit you. Procrastination not only delays the job but also creates a sense of laziness which is something you want to avoid.

4) **Seeking Validation from Others**

   "The validation you receive from others will never be enough if you can't first give it to yourself." When you let yourself worth and esteem depend on what others think about you or believe, you will end up hurting yourself. It is about time you realise that you don't need people to validate you, your approval is enough. Validation is necessary and it is human nature to crave it but it shouldn't play the crucial role in deciding your worth or in creating a magnanimous amount of self doubt and hate. To seek opinions from the ones close to you is important and helps you make the right choice but to seek approval from the world is unhealthy and will only build unnecessary pressure and you'll end up crumbling under it.

5) **People Pleasing**

   As humans, in one way or another – we're all people pleasers. We all do things in order to make ourselves seem more likeable but is it really that important? How does it matter if a random person from work or a social sphere is not fond of you? In life, there will always be someone who doesn't quite like you but to let that affect how you live your life is not the right thing to do. Every time, something as trivial as this affects you, just remember that – you wake up every morning to live your life your way and on your own terms, not to please the world.

6) **Self doubting**

"Stop Doubting Yourself"

The worst enemy for your creativity and potential is self doubt. As humans, we are conditioned to always expect the worst but instead of always looking out for reasons something won't work out, we can for once start counting all the reasons it will. To exceed your expectations and work to the best of your potential, it is extremely important to overcome self doubt and find clarity about your purpose. And if you are scared of failing, remember that you will only learn from it and your failure or self doubt in no way defines who you are or what you are capable of as an individual.

7) **Overspending**

Overspending is a problem most of us deal with. While every individual's spending habits are unique to their own financial advantage and circumstances, sometimes you end up spending just because of an attractive marketing strategy. Spend on things you need to and things that make you happy, but this can be a slippery slope. Overspending can be solved in bite sized pieces and is not impossible to deal with.

8) **Not Making Time for Yourself**

"Your spirit needs recharging at least as often as your phone or laptop. Make time to reconnect with yourself"

Make 2022 your year, give it your best and don't forget to make time for yourself. Indulge in self care–go to a spa, make time for a massage, watch your favourite movie, eat your favourite meal and dig into your favourite desserts. Make this year about yourself and shower yourself with love and care.

9) **Ignoring your Mental Health**

"I HEARD YOU WERE FOCUSING A LITTLE MORE ON YOURSELF AND WORRYING A LITTLE LESS ABOUT EVERYONE ELSE, AND I THINK THAT'S BEAUTIFUL"

We often neglect our mental health because of the stigma and lack of awareness. 2022 should be the year you feel healthy physically and mentally. Take time off and work on your mental health. Make it a practice to meditate, introspect and be mindful of what your mind and body needs. Mental health is more serious than we think, if not taken care of, it also affects your physical well-being.

❋

Life is what happens when you're busy making other plans.

- John Lennon

THE JOURNEY OF INDEPENDENT INDIA

✍ **Laxmanan V.,** II B.Sc.

Throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries, the increased feeling of nationalism and freedom among the common public paved the way for building up of a modern, democratic society. The increased unity of the people gave India a title of free, independent country.

Even though India gained independence in the year 1947, it was not the end of its progressive journey. It was just the beginning. India had to travel a long way to achieve more milestones in all branches of development. Starting from sports to science it counted its success and failure for future improvements. Some of the fields where India has grown up include:

Sports: This is the field where Indians have most of their interest. Out of all cricket has most fan base. Till date from 1956, India has won more than 50 medals in Olympics for different sport categories including all gold, bronze and silver. The recently held Olympics in Tokyo (Olympics 2021) witnessed highest number of medals won by India till date.

Science: It has been a big dream of India to develop in the field of engineering, medical and pure science. India has many government sponsored research organizations and infrastructural engineering technology. Some of them are:

i) BARC (Bhaba Atomic Research Centre)
ii) ISRO (Indian Space Research Organization)
iii) DRDO (Defence Research and Development Organization)
iv) IIT and NIT (Indian Institute of Technology and National Institute of Technology)
v) IISER (Indian Institute of Scientific and Educational Research)
vi) BRO (Border Roads Organization)
vii) CMI (Chennai Mathematical Institute)
viii) IIM (Indian Institute of Management) etc.

India has also developed a lot in space technology giving it 6th position in the entire world. The next big goal for India include missions like Gangyan, Mars manned mission etc.

Art: Indian culture had fresh track of art forms for thousands of years. This include carving of sculpture, dance forms like Bharatha Natya, Katak etc. Acting has travelled a long way. Every language has a film industry which is broadly classified into the north and south films. Though some film experts reject this division, it is a common classification in Indian film industry.

India has a lot of potential in all fields and has lot of talents who are working hard to give the country its apt status. India has many people who make us proud by establishing their ideas of development in many other countries too.

Reference:

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❃

MATTER OF GRATIFICATION

✍ **Shivani,** III B.Com.

Everyone fails, but only a few have multiple failures and issues. It's in the individuals capacity of tackling all odds. As a student is supposed to study, get good grades, go to college on a regular basis, and have fun with my friends, but nothing went as expected. Imagine starting a new job with no idea how things are done; that's how I felt when I first begun, and people judge easily without even bothering why?!

What I apparently encountered was much harsher than what my fellow students observed, who used to think I had carefree attitude, which they constantly commented on. I'm not sure why I was so invested in the practical side of the segment when I could have stayed at home and napped. However, as I discussed the importance of assisting the girls, one of my friends denied me as unambiguous. She came to the conclusion that it was impractical, but I chose not to speak because I hadn't even started anything, and I genuinely wanted to contribute independently rather than from my parents' pockets.

I began by working late at night, writing 12-14 articles per day, and doing outsourcing work for a few Bangalore-based companies… (PPT, formal letters, pdf and other formats), I earned 4k-6k per month, which was set aside fund. Because the work was long and exhausting, I slept infrequently. Every morning, I was late, I took a few days off because I hadn't got enough sleep, and I was frequently drowsy in class. To be assertive, I was quiet until I learned exterior actual skills and realized how vital it is to be confined and firm.

What I really suppress is all of the anguish and struggles that I face on a daily basis as a result of conflicts and my work to foster always having a significant gap in analytical thinking. My extracurricular activities were unremarkable, but I was always confident in my abilities to succeed. Late-night work and struggles never discouraged me as much as until she said, "You took my amma's place in my heart." I was moved emotionally; I'm not sure why, but I had a high level of confidence in her there was something in her; her name is Kavya, and she is 15 yr girl whose parents are factory workers who work unsettling jobs to make ends meet… The family has four daughters, and financial constraints have made access to education difficult for them. I used to frequent the site, and I began to notice her.

Her parents used to dominate her because she was a girl, so I rarely saw her smile… They thought she was a financial burden… she used to sit depressed when I asked her to share her problems, and she said she aspires to be a doctor… When I asked her why? She replied "I want to understand the sorrow and resolve the pain of many girls like me who are facing financial issues; I want to prove that I can do anything notable that my parents will never view marriage," these words really struck a chord with me.

Her eyes and words have left me deeply transformed. This inspired me to start something I never thought I'd be working on and she inspired me that I didn't believe in, I've realized that not everyone cares about what you do in life other than an established life and good exam results, and I'm not primarily telling you all that I've done something great, but I really want you all to know that life gives you all second chances with most choices, and the track you choose might be challenging gratification. Nothing else matters besides the pain, and comments are vague. Do what you want, don't wait for someone else because you might regret it later, people will join you once they see a cause, in this community of struggle to accumulate, show some priority for those who truly need it.

To summarize, it is not always about taking the time to give back as a responsible citizen, in your own willingness and function. ⁂

⁂

THE WORDS OF AN ARTIST...

✍ **Vijay Bharatheesha,** III B.Sc.

They wanna talk to your inner ear too,
To make you fail to fight your fears too…
They say they do have a lot of care for you,
While all they do is choke you down and kill you…
They've got no true reason,
Instead have got an all time season,
Of hate with unfairly ways,
To just bring you down and down…
They'll throw out all their senseless blames,
They'll try to stop your love spreading rains,
That you wanna use to just love them all and take care of all,
But you always end up crying in vain…
They say you stop while you're doing your best,
They say you suck when they can't digest…
Your soul forgiveness gave you your happiness,
So better keep moving on and on…
They snatch all those things you ever owned,
To make you feel like you were always alone…
Do you think they know how to love you?!
Forget it, they don't even know what's all in you…

⁂

MY INSPIRATION

✍ **Vijay Bharatheesha,** III B.Sc.

It was raining heavily in the middle of the night. There was a continuous scratching of the door outside. He came out and was really shocked to see a dog, who was in labour and with dropped belly panting nervously. She was in pain and after few minutes, she gave birth to eight puppies and breathed her last breath in front of him. This man is none other than my neighbor.

He is a simple man, who finds happiness in smaller things and is content in what he has. He lives alone with his dogs and cats. He loves animals. He took those eight puppies inside and provided them warm safe nesting box. He fed the puppies, without their mother's presence it was really difficult to save them. When he went out to work, he came back in the afternoon to feed them even if he had to travel a lot. He made lot of attempts for adoption. After four months, puppies were adopted to a new home. Till today, he has saved more than 50 animals.

Once, three female puppies were abandoned in our locality. We started to feed them daily. But as days passed, some people of our locality were not happy of them being there. Somebody left them far away without our knowledge. He went out in search of them, but one was already dead, the other one was lost and the last one followed him back. He took care of her and after few months she was adopted. Two months later, the family which adopted her, had to shift to new place so she was left all alone. My neighbour bought her back and named her Kuuklu. Now she is safe here. He also have Shandu and Pandu, the other two dogs and four cats and one kitten to take care.

Even after the adoption of the puppies, he confirms their safety and asks pictures of them, to see their growth and development. This gives him satisfaction. He is a man with a golden heart, who is doing his service selflessly. He is my inspiration!

Life is a gift – Live it, Enjoy it, Celebrate it and Fulfill it.

❈

"The butterfly counts not months but moments, and has time enough".

- Rabindranath Tagore

* * *

"True knowledge is not attained by thinking.
It is what you are; it is what you become".

- Sri Aurobindo

THE TEMPLE OF THE POSSESSED

✍ **Deeksha U.,** III B.C.A.

India is a roller coaster ride with scenic locations, mountains, beaches, adventurous spots and rich flora and fauna. Apart from this, India is an extravagance of culture, beliefs and mysteries. In this land of wonders, every place either has a history or a mystery. One such place well-known for mysteries is the Mehandipur Balaji Temple in Rajasthan. Many devotees believe that this place is bestowed with magical powers and hence this pilgrimage site stands witness to thousands of devotees flocking every day to get exercised, find relief from Black Magic. It is believed to provide the best counter curse to weld off ghosts and evil spirits.

The History behind the Mystery

One of the most famous temples of India, it has rich and fascinating history. The three deities of this temple (Lord Hanuman, Pret Raj and Bhairav) are around 1000 years old. According to the belief, the idol of Lord Hanuman self-appeared amidst the hills of the Aravali and is not created by any artist. Previously, the area of the temple was a dense forest where the ancestors of Shri Mahant Ji started worshipping Balaji. According to the story, the three deities came in a dream of Shri Mahant Ji, and he heard a voice ordering him to be ready for serving his duty. Suddenly, Lord Balaji appeared before him and ordered: "Take duty of serving me". After this incident, they started worshipping Lord Hanuman here.

Screaming Loud

Unlike a regular temple, this is a place where you will not witness the sound of temple bells. As you step on the premises, you will hear the loud screams of possessed men and women. The sounds might haunt you now and then.

No Offerings to Give

Mandir or temples are often known for prasads, but Mehandipur Balaji Temple is a place where no Prasad is offered. As you step on the premises of the temple, the petty shopkeepers try to sell Prasad. You have to take that black colour ball as it is considered unlucky to refuse them. While it is not meant to be eaten, you have to throw it into the fire, isn't it strange? Strange no?

Redeemer of Crisis: Sankat Mochan

It is believed that Lord Hanuman is the reliever of all problems. The Black Balls that were offered by the sellers outside the temple are supposed to be taken around your body five times before throwing them in the ritual fire. Later, the blessing is sought from the deity Hanuman who is believed to be the Redeemer of Crisis. It is a spiritually astounding atmosphere in the temple.

A Frightening Atmosphere

It is undoubtedly a place not for a weak hearted person. You will feel the eeriness of the atmosphere as you step onto the premises. The architecture of the Mehandipur Balaji Temple reflects its story and eccentricity; you will surely feel the strong presence of negativity around you. There are four chambers in the temple, the first two chambers have idols of Lord Hanuman and Lord Bhairav, while the last hall might leave you with an eerie experience. You will see that the possessed men and women are banging their heads, pouring boiling water on them without feeling any pain, adults chained to the big rocks and beaten by the pandits. The entire scenario will give goosebumps and all you want is to leave the place safe and sane.

Never look back

As you set to leave the place, make sure you do not consume anything or don't carry any prasad, water or food item from here. "Mamma told me, don't be talking to strangers, because strangers are danger." These lyrics from a popular Bollywood dance number is perfect for this spot, as talking or touching someone is prohibited here as many people are believed to be possessed, and if you touch them you might get affected. Apart from this, once you leave the temple, you should not look back because who knows an evil spirit is watching you and you might give an invitation to them. As soon as you exit the temple premises it is strictly advised to leave the village without having even a drop of water.

If you don't believe in supernatural powers or ghosts, then after visiting this place you will. If you love to watch horror movies or enjoy listening to some haunted stories, then this is a must visit place for you.

❃

CLASSROOM MOODS

✍ **Swathi,** III B.C.A.

Students are supposed to be very attentive in the classroom. They are expected to listen to lecture and having listened to every blessed word of the lecturer; they are supposed to digest it mentally. But!! How many students do this? Well the answer depends on a variety of factors. Here we shall see a few cases of students' behavior during class hours.

There are some students who take down every word, yes, every word even if it is irrelevant. There are others who sit tight and stiff in their seats and just stare at the lecturer throughout the period as if they have been hypnotized by him/her.

Some students sit in the class with every sign, race and comfort, they sit as if they feel quite at home in the classroom. 'A classroom is an ideal place to relax' seems to be their philosophy. Perhaps they think that life is nothing.

There are other students who seem to hear the lecture with excited attention, but are actually lost in looking at the brilliant laces of well polished shoes or saree with matching blouse of the lecturer with an admiring pair of eyes.

There are few students who belong to quite a novel type: chain chewing, ring chewing, nail biting etc., playing with kerchief and pen caps or playing with her friends' shawl.

Stop giving Sunfeast smile and start thinking that to which behaviour you belong to. Name it and you have it!!

❃

CULTURAL INFLUENCE OF THE WEST ON INDIAN YOUTH

✍ **Deeksha U.,** III B.C.A.

Rudyard Kipling very aptly remarked:

"East is East and West is West,
And the twain shall never meet."

Whether the twains have met or not may be open to controversy, but the fact remains that the West has immensely influenced the Indian youth culturally and even ethically. Culture represents what is within, i.e. it represents our values, morals and beliefs and shapes and moulds our patent behavior to a large extent. The Indian youth has been blatantly following the ethos of the West, may be sometimes to the detriment of his own ethical, moral and religious values. The most patent factor that has been instrumental in shaping the cultural mask of the Indian youth has been the imposition of the language of the West; English being the predominant one. The language is not only a vehicle of expression but also an engine of cultural proliferation, perceptible or otherwise. It influences the life-style of the individual, permeates the social atmosphere and even percolates to the sartorial tastes of the youth. The examples of Indian youth towards such learnings are obvious for the youth in India tends to toe the line of his counterpart in the West, starting his morning with unbrushed teeth, sinking the foul odour in the mouth in the steaming tea, he apes his brother in the west, having little to do with his own cultural roots. He bids goodbye to the temples at hand and begins his morning with the dark devilish prints of the newspaper, caring little for the chores that await him in his temples of learning.

"Humpty Dumpty" and "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star" are the wonders that feed his little mind at a young age and discos and breaks are things that titillate his mind in youth. He has finally slammed his Gods and Goddesses, deities and pater familiars and espoused the Beelzebub. Night clubs, Western games and music and literature have filled his mind. He knows more of Shelley and less of Shankar, more of Keats and less of Kautilya. Thus, we see that he is tied more to the option-string of mother West and less to the shadow of his father East. "Ma" has been substituted by Mom, "Baba" by Dad. The influence of the western culture, thus, on the Indian youth is complete and all-pervasive.

He is thus, cut-off from the ethos of the East but glued to the eros of the West. He harkens to the strains of Europe but turns deaf to the flute of East. The rumbling of the bullock-cart that preceded all the fast moving vehicles in the past, jar upon his ears but the zooming aeroplane, however piercing its cry maybe, is accepted by the Indian youth. The rural landscape, the billions of the riotous oceans, the chirping of birds and the bewailing of men. All have been last to him. No more does the Indian youth drink from the fountains of wisdom of the East, no more does he care for the clods of earth that give him the sparks of life. But he is tethered to the showy and artificial ways of the West.

But why blame the youth. Don't we appreciate western dress, culture, food? Don't we encourage a permissive society? To us New Year Eve is important and not Baisakhi. It is no use blaming the youth alone. They will pick up the fare daled to them. We need to give more importance to our Indian culture which taught us to live in peace and harmony with other by the way of increasing our tolerance and patience. The knowledge of

Indian wisdom helps human being of any race to enrich their life. It's time to realize both the goodness and harmful effects of both Indian and western culture, and adopt the goodness and get rid of those cultural practices that are degrading the quality of human life.

❈

IS TECHNOLOGY GOING TO SAVE THE WORLD?

✍ **Nisha,** II B.C.A.

Can technology save the world? No, not by itself but it is the tool that enables the changes that are used to save the world. Technology is fundamentally changing the way we live, work relate to one another. The advent of new technology has potential to transform environmental protection. Today as our civilization faces a new unpredicted challenges, technology can play a crucial role in decoupling development and environmental degradation. Technology is providing solutions for the biggest problems facing mankind, from war and disease to climate change.

So, what kind of technological advances can really help save the world? They are technologies that will enable humans to back away from the "planetary boundaries" essential to a habitable Earth. Development of plastic eating microbes and new machines to remove trash from ocean and rivers, thus reducing pollution. Technological advances in agriculture has increased food security and improved the quality of life for human. Technology is tremendously used in medical fields. Many discoveries regarding treatments, symptoms and disease research, cure research, etc. Application of technology cannot be limited to a particular field or area, its benefits are limitless.

Technology can definitely help us save the world but it is important to understand that technology alone cannot save the world. It needs to be accompanied by conscious decisions by humans. And being a student it is our responsibility to develop technologies that will save the world.

❈

"Success is nearest to those whose efforts are intense and sincere".

- Patanjali

NEW TAX V/S OLD TAX

✍ **Shreya S. Prabhu,** III B.Com.

When it comes to the budget every year one announcement that citizens eagerly await is reforms in income tax. In the budget for the fiscal year 2020-21, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitaraman introduced the new income tax system for tax payers in India.

Why new tax regime?

The Finance Minister said in her budget speech that the current income tax act is full of various exemptions and deductions that make compliance, complicated and a burdensome process for the tax payers. In a bid to simplify taxes and remove the dependency of citizens on tax consultants, the FM has introduced a new tax regime. It comes with reduced tax rate for various income slabs as well as the removal of rebates and exemptions.

What is 'New tax regime'?

Under this regime, 6 tax slabs have been introduced with existing rates slashed on income upto ₹15 lakhs. The rates as per new income tax regime are as follows:

* No income tax, for annual income upto ₹5 lakhs.
* 10% tax for annual income between ₹5 lakhs and ₹7.5 lakhs.
* 15% tax for annual income between ₹7.5 lakhs and ₹10 lakhs.
* 20% tax for annual income between ₹10 lakhs to ₹12.5 lakhs.
* 25% tax for annual income between ₹12.5 lakhs to ₹15 lakhs.

Advantages of new regime

* The new regime provides for concessional tax rates compared to existing regime.
* Tax payers can now decide where they want to save their money. They don't have to rush for tax saving schemes.
* The reduced tax rate would provide more disposable income to the tax payer.

Disadvantages of new regime

* Nearly 70 exemptions and deductions available under old regime such as Sec. 10, Sec. 80 are removed from new regime.
* New regime will not give incentives for savings among tax payers. Savings is important for growth of economy which is dependent on investment.

Income Tax Slab Old V/S New

Income Slabs (₹)	Old regime (with exemption and deduction)	New regime (without exemption, deduction)
Upto 2.5 lakhs	Nil	Nil
2.5 to 5 lakhs	5%	5%
5 to 7.5 lakhs	20%	10%
7.5 to 10 lakhs	20%	15%
10 to 12.5 lakhs	30%	20%
12.5 to 15 lakhs	30%	25%
Above 15 lakhs	30%	30%

Existing tax system: High rates but lot of option to reduce taxes.

Over the years the government through additions of clauses to the income tax act has given tax payers over 70% exemptions and deduction options through which they can bring down their taxable income and hence pay less tax.

The combination of exemptions and deductions can bring down your taxable income by lakhs. However it also means every year you have to optimize your income.

New Tax regime: More slabs lower tax rate but no way to reduce taxes.

One in the new regime, tax slab have increased accompanied by lower rates below 15 lakh range. Two all exemptions and deductions that were being used by tax payers in the existing regime won't be available in the new regime.

Illustration how tax liability changes in either of tax structure.

Amit an IT professional, earns ₹13 lakhs a year. Being salaried, he contributes towards the EPF. Also, he has invested ₹40,000 in tax saving mutual fund and purchased a term life insurance with coverage of ₹1 crore. For this he has paid a premium of ₹10,000. Moreover, he is also eligible to claim tax exemption for ₹30,000 in HRA, ₹20,000 in LTA and ₹26,400 meal coupons in his taxable income.

	Old tax regime (₹)	New tax regime (₹)
Annual Income	13,00,000	13,00,000
Standard deduction	50,000	
Sec. 80C	75,000	
HRA	30,000	
Meal Coupon	26,400	
LTA	20,000	
New taxable Income	₹10,98,600	₹13,00,000

Calculation of Tax

	Old		New	
2,50,000 - 5,00,000	5%	12,500	5%	12,500
5,00,000 - 7,50,000	20%	50,000	10%	25,000
7,50,000 - 10,00,000	20%	50,000	15%	37,500
10,00,000-12,50,000	30%	75,000	20%	50,000
12,50,000-15,00,000			25%	12,500
15,00,000 & Above				
Total Tax		1,87,500		1,37,500

As you can see, in this case, the new tax regime works better.

Once you have made the choice, can you again switch from the selected tax regime to the other one later.

The tax payers have income from salary, house property, capital gain or other sources may select tax regime year on year basis. However, if tax payer has income from business, profession and they opt for new tax regime but only once in life time and they will not be able to opt for new tax regime.

Conclusion

Both taxation regime have their own pros and cons. The old tax regime inculcates habit of investing in a tax payer. New taxation regime is better for those tax payers who have started their career and they have less income and less investment resulting in lesser deductions and exemptions. Therefore, one has to wisely consider his/her investing patterns and the tax planning involved before opting for new or the old tax regime.

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INVESTMENT OPTIONS AVAILABLE

✍ **Chandni Kamath,** III B.Com.

"Do not save what is left after spending but spend what is left after saving" is a famous saying. In order to build our wealth we still have to invest our money. Investing is essential for good money management because it ensures both present and future financial security. It is the only way to achieve both growing wealth and passive income.

The way of investment varies from person to person based on their need to investment, risk taking capacity, return, liquidity etc.

There are two types of Investment Policy

1) **Non-Marketable:** These are those securities which cannot be liquidated to financial market. In other words we cannot sell them. They are

   a) **Term deposits:** Deposit which usually have certain time period for its maturity.

   E.g.
   - Bank Deposits (Fixed Deposit/ Recurring Deposit (RD))
   - Post Office Deposit (NSC, Kissan Vikas Patra)
   - Provident Fund (PPF/EPF/NPS etc.)

   b) **Insurance Policy:** The main objective of other policies are to earn interest or return but objective of Insurance Policy is to secure our families against unfortunate event of our death. There are not only Life Insurance Policy but also motor vehicles, property, valuables, body parts and health etc.

   Kinds of Life Insurance:
   - Endowment Insurance Policy
   - Money Back Policy
   - Whole Life Policy
   - Term Insurance Policy

2) **Marketable Investment:** are those which can be easily bought or sold or traded on public exchange.

   a) **Stock Market Securities:** (Equity Shares, Preference Shares and Debentures/Bond) It refers to investment in shares and security of different company. It is not for those who are looking for returns in short time. It needs lots of patience and time. There is a famous saying "if you are not ready to hold the share for 10 years, then you should not hold it even for 1 hour." SEBI is responsible for regulations and safeguard the interest of the investor.

   b) **Mutual Funds:** These are easy and tension free way of investment and it automatically diversifies the investments. A Mutual Fund is an investment only in debt or only in equity or mix of debt and equity and ratio depending on the scheme. Mutual Funds can be either open ended or close ended. Open ended means flexibility of time for staying invested or coming out of investment anytime.

   Close ended mutual funds are usually tax efficient with a lock in period of minimum 3 years.

c) **Real Estate:** Almost every individual and corporate investor invests in residential and office buildings respectively. Apart from these, other include

   - Agricultural land
   - Semi-urban land
   - Commercial property
   - Raw house

d) **Gold, Bullion and other precious objects:** Precious objects include gold, diamond and other precious stones. They are forms of investment. The rate of these will fluctuate everyday and it will also assure high return.

Investments are really important in life of every person. Start investment at very young age with reliable fund house and continue so for a period beyond imagination and while investing choose correct type or the policy which you have knowledge. Don't believe in rumors. So that when you look back you would be happy that right financial decision was taken and benefits can be reaped for times to come.

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"Health is the greatest gift, contentment the greatest wealth, faithfulness the best relationship".

- Buddha

* * *

"Be the change you are trying to create".

- Mahatma Gandhi

* * *

"We can know only that we know nothing.
And that is the highest degree of human wisdom".

- Leo Tolstoy

CORONA VIRUS PANDEMIC BROUGHT TOURISM TO ITS KNEES

✍ **Kavya Kamath,** III B.Com.

Tourism is one of the most important and most needed aspect in one's life. People travel to explore new places and new people, to get a change in their lifestyle and also to get peace of mind. People usually opt for travelling during their vacation period i.e. during April and May. People wish to travel inside the country as well as outside the country.

The year 2020 had drastically changed the plans of people. The people who wished to travel and who had also booked their tickets to travel had cancelled all of them as Prime Minister Narendra Modi declared complete lockdown throughout the country due to Corona Virus pandemic.

The tourism sector had badly effected after March 2020 which was known for peak tourism period. As Government had announced lockdown, people were restricted to come out of their house and also it was impossible for people to travel across the country.

The tourism sector is one of the largest industries and accounts for 6.23% of country's GDP and provides employment to 8.78% of population. As both flights of inbound, outbound and domestic train operations stopped the Indian tourism effected a revenue loss of ₹1.25 trillion in 2020.

Guides, tour operators, vehicle drivers, hotels, shops and other facilities relating to tourism had stopped due to pandemic and also effected them financially.

As a result of pandemic, many countries and regions have imposed quarantines, entry bans or other restrictions for citizens of country. Foreign arrivals to India in March 2020 fell by 64.11%. Many tourist guides, instructors, agency employees had lost their jobs as there was no tourism for about 5 to 6 months. These people have faced high financial crisis.

As the tourism of our country is in bad situation, it is a time to look inwards and promote unexplored parts of our country. If one cannot travel to abroad for their holidays, domestic tourism is the only way to keep the tourism sector alive.

The loss of tourism sector cannot be ascertained at this time as the pandemic is still going on. But the domestic tourism is a way to revive tourism sector. Unexplored, Unexploited destinations have to be identified and promoted. In order to make tourism to reach to a good height, people should be encouraged to travel the places within the country.

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"Learning to listen is the essence of intelligent living".

- Sadguru

INDIAN STOCK MARKET: WHY INVESTING IN INDIAN STOCK MARKET IS MOST ATTRACTIVE

✍ **Nidhi Rao,** III B.Com.

Stock Market is a place where shares of public and private listed companies are traded. The primary market where companies float shares to the general public in an initial public offering to raise capital.

The governing body of stock market is Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). It is the regulatory authority established under the SEBI Act, 1992 and is the principal regulatory for stock exchanges in India. The stock exchanges in India are National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchanges. Each Stock Exchanges needs to have an index to measure the performance of the market. Sensex is index of Bombay Stock Exchange and Nifty is index of National Stock Exchange.

As a long term investor you need to be very clear about why you are investing in the Indian equity markets. If the logic is clear one will normally stick with their investment plan and not get perturbed by the market conditions. In addition to this if the reasoning is simple and clear it is even easier to stick with your plan. Most large investors have a simple reasoning to invest in India.

Reasoning:

1. India's GDP is currently 2.7 trillion US dollars based on USD/INR rates. Over the long term nominal GDP will keep on growing at a rate close to 10% per annum.
2. One of the main reasons for the growth is that median age of the population in India is close to 28 years which is significantly lower than all other large economies.

A younger population means there are more people out there who are up-skilling themselves want to earn more and spend more. The average Indian is yet to buy a car, to buy a house, to marry and send his/her kids to a school.

Compare this with other countries, where population is starting to age rapidly and the population of people contributing to the economy is starting to reduce as more people retire.

As 'Young India' progresses on his or her life journey they will earn more and consume more. As they consume more the companies addressing their needs will keep on growing.

As an investor, chances of going wrong by investing in a collection of good companies is quite remote. There will be periods where stock markets will volatile for various reasons. But in the long term as long as the Indian Economy grows (which with a young population it will) stock markets returns will be better than other asset classes.

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"Anyone who has never made a mistake has never tried anything new."

- Albert Einstein

CUSTOMERS PERCEPTION TOWARDS INTERNET MARKETING

✍ **Nishmitha,** III B.Com.

Internet and information technology have made tremendous contributions for business transformation witnessed nowadays all over the world. This has given birth to E-Commerce which encompasses several pre-purchase and post-purchase activities leading to exchange of products or service or information over electronic systems such as the internet and the other telecommunication networks. Analyzing the competitive advantage of E-Commerce it is observed that E-Commerce enables simpler, faster and efficient business transactions. For developing country take India, E-Commerce offer considerable opportunity for growth. E-Commerce leads to a boon for the current economic downturn. The rapid growth of E-Commerce in India is being driven by greater customer choice and improved convenience.

The project will first study the perception of customers towards internet marketing, also determining the factors which influence the consumer to purchase goods and services. The second half of the project will depict the attributes of online shopping influencing the purchase decision by the respondent. It will also determine the issues regarding the online shopping which includes the various limitations of the project. Internet Marketing helps to people purchasing goods and services in limit periods.

Internet is changing the way consumers shop and buy goods and services, and has rapidly evolved into a global phenomenon. Many companies have started using the internet with the aim of cutting marketing costs, thereby reducing the price of their products and services in order to stay ahead in highly competitive markets. Companies also use the Internet to convey communication and disseminate information to sell the product, to take feedback and also to conduct satisfaction surveys with customers. Customers use the internet not only to buy the product online, but also to compare prices, product features and after sale service facilities they will receive if they purchase the product from a particular store.

Internet Marketing provides a simple and faster transaction of products and goods. It helps the customers to consume the time and travel expenses. It also improves living style and saves time. Internet Marketing helps customers to by good and best products and services. Nowadays almost people like to purchase product and services through online itself because it gives a better service to customers and worth price of the products.

Internet Marketing not only helps the customers but also has some limitations as it provides products online and not though salesman. There are chances that the product may be damaged, delayed or exchanged. Direct shopping in shop is better as the customers can purchase personally verify the product, quality and quantity.

Internet Marketing is a best option for the people who don't have time and knowledge about the shopping. Internet Marketing helps the customers to purchase the product in residential or office address. Growth of Internet Marketing depends on greater customer choice and improved convenience.

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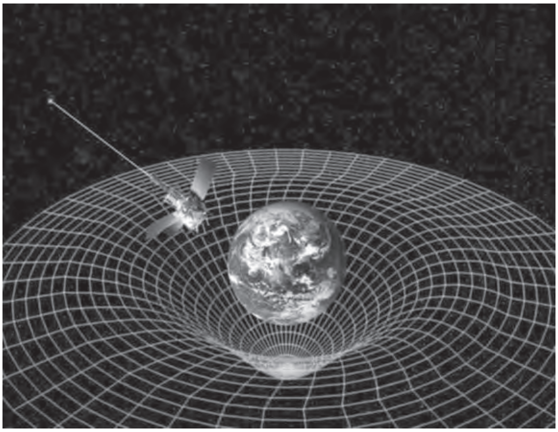
GRAVITATIONAL TIME DILATION

✍ **Akash B.,** I B.Sc.



Einstein's Theory of General Relativity proposed that an object with mass can bend space and time, similar to how a pebble placed on a sheet of paper pushes it down. Here, the pebble is the object with mass, and the sheet of paper is space and time.

The way the pebble pushes down the paper, objects push space-time around them. Now, a ball placed instead of a pebble would push the paper further down. Similarly, a larger object bends space-time more.

Due to this bend, time moves slower near the object compared to farther away. This is called gravitational time dilation.

Let's look at a few examples of gravitational time dilation:

- Atomic clocks (very precise clocks) at different heights show different times. When a clock is placed on the ground vs. on top of all building, the time shown on the grounded clock lags behind compared to the clock on the building, due to greater gravity near the ground. The difference in this time, however, is only in nanoseconds. If we keep it for longer (suppose for the age of the Earth, 4 billion years, the clocks would have shown a 39-hour difference).
- The core of the Earth is younger than the surface (crust) of the Earth.

Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites are equipped with atomic clocks to measure time; these atomic clocks have to be adjusted regularly. Due to time dilation in space, errors in the time shown by their clocks, even by nanoseconds, could lead to maps on our phones showing the wrong locations by large distances. ✽

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> *"Learn Everything that is Good from Others, but bring it in,*
> *and in your own way absorb it; do not become others".*
>
> **- Swami Vivekananda**

MAMMALS

✍ **Vageesha S. Aithal,** II B.Sc.

A mammal is an animal that feeds its babies with milk when it is young. There are over 4,500 types of mammals. Many of the most popular animals we know are mammals, for example: dogs, cats, cows, but exotic animals like kangaroos, giraffes, elephants and anteaters belong to this group too. Humans are also mammals.

Mammals live in all regions and climates. They live on the ground, in trees or underground. Polar bears, Reindeer and Seals are mammals that live in the Arctic regions. Others, like Camels or Kangaroos prefer the world's dry areas. Seals and Whales are mammals that swim in the Oceans, bats are the only mammals that can fly.

Mammals have 5 features that make them different from other animals:

- Female mammals produce milk and feed their babies with it.
- Only mammals have hair or hair like skin. All mammals have hair at least some time in their lives.
- Mammals are warm blooded. Their body temperature always stays the same and does not change with the outside temperature.
- Most mammals have a larger and well developed brain. They are more intelligent than other animals.
- Mammals protect their babies more than other animals. They prepare them for future life.

People have hunted mammals for ages. They ate their food and made clothes of their skins. Thousands of years ago wild mammals were domesticated and gave human beings milk, wool and other products. Some mammals, like elephant and camels are still used to transport goods. In poorer countries farmers use cows or oxen, to plough fields.

Today some mammals are hunted illegally. Whales are killed because people want their meat and oil, elephants are killed for the ivory of their tusks.

Mammals are often kept as pets. Among them are cats, dogs, rabbits or guinea pigs.

Mammals are useful to people in many other ways. Some help plants grow and eat harmful insects. Others eat weeds and prevent them from spreading too far. The waste of mammals is used as fertilizers that improve the quality of soil.

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Education is the most powerful weapon
which you can use to change the world."
- Nelson Mandela

THE SEA PONY

✍ **Arun K. A.,** I B.Sc.

The ocean is one of the most vibrant and rich ecosystems in the world. It is a home to creatures both stunning and also the most terrifying. It is also home to many strange organisms, be it the eerie Angler fish or the Blob fish which looks like it's from out of this world. But the most interesting animal in this list would surely be the Hippocampus, commonly known as the Seahorse. Contrary to its name, seahorses aren't underwater horses (sadly) but rather a fish. They belong to the phylum "Pisces" which houses all the common fishes we are familiar with.

So, how is this organism which looks nothing like a fish part of this phylum? It's simply because they breathe using gills and have a swim bladder to control their buoyancy which are characteristic to this phylum.

Seahorses are tiny fish, never exceeding 35 cm in length. There are around 36 seahorse species, which are found in tropical and temperate coastal waters where they swim upright among seaweed and other plants.

The special thing about seahorses is that, pregnancy is undergone by the males and not the females. Males also end up giving birth to baby seahorses, called frys. Females are only responsible for laying eggs into the oviduct present in the characteristic pouch of the male seahorse called the brood pouch. Talk about shared chores!

Seahorses are known to stick with a single partner for a long period of time. They also engage in ritualistic dances to greet each other, moving through intricate, rhythmic sequences of twists and twirls for minutes to hours on end. They engage in their daily dances to strengthen their bonds with their partners. Truly romantic indeed!

Sadly these spectacular animals need our help, like other animals affected by ocean pollution. Ocean pollution is a threat for coral systems which are home to animals like seahorses. So, it becomes our responsibility to preserve these delicate ecosystems, as their future depends on our actions.

AQUATIC INSECTS AND THEIR SOCIETAL BENEFITS AND RISKS

✍ **Yashaswini S.,** II B.Sc.

Insects are invertebrates that belong to the large group of animals given the name Arthropoda. There are more than 1 million known species of insects on the planet. Everyone is familiar with terrestrial insects but aquatic insects are those that spend some part of their life cycle closely associated with water either living beneath the surface or skimming along on top of the water. Some of the aquatic insects are spring tails, mayflies, dragonflies damselflies, stoneflies, tree bugs, dobsonflies, alderflies, songillaflies, butterflies, moth, beetles, caddisflies etc.

Mayflies: Mayflies are aquatic species, spend most of their lives developing in the water. These are often seen as a sign of healthy water ecosystem because they are very sensitive to pollutants. They have short life cycles. Mayflies are nuisance pests and cannot bite or sting. They are attracted to light, which can result in massive swarms around buildings at night and piles of dead flies below lights and windows in the mornings. Mayflies could be a source of seasonal allergies when they die their molted skin and bodies break up and are easily carried by the wind.

Damselflies:

Damselfly nymphs are common residents on marshes, ponds, lakes, streams. They crawl among submerged plants and rocks. They can also swim by undulating their bodies. They significantly reduce mosquito populations by eating mosquito larvae and adults. They are excellent predators of other insects. They have excellent eyesight, snatch their prey in the flight and devour it without even landing. They don't sting or bite people.

Giant water bugs: These are fresh water insects. They often lie motionless at the bottom. They then strike injecting a venomous digestive saliva with their rostrum. Bit is excruciatingly painful it is of no medical significance. Water bugs will eat almost anything and can survive for up to two weeks without water, or a month without food. These insects are very unpleasant to look at and they can transmit serious diseases like dysentery and gastroenteritis to human beings through contact with their droppings and bodies.

Societal benefits of aquatic insects:

i) Food webs,
ii) Biomonitoring,
iii) Fishing,
iv) Controlling noxious weeds.

Societal Risks of aquatic insects:

- Caddisfly larva with filter nets can clog water intake structure of hydropower plants.
- Diptera transmit some of the world's serious diseases to human.
- Hairs of adult caddisflies or other aquatic insects can cause allergic reactions.
- Various species of Lepidoptera, Coleptera and Trichoptera are pests of commercial water cress.

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BIG DATA ANALYTICS

✍ **Vinitha Nayak,** III B.C.A.

Big data analytics is often complex process of examining big data to uncover information. Such as hidden patterns, correlations, market trends and customer preferences that can help organizations make informed business decisions. Big data analytics is a form of advanced analytics, which involve complex applications with elements such as predictive models, statistical algorithms and what-if analysis powered by analytics systems.

Organizations can use big data analytics systems and software to make data-driven decisions that can improve business related outcomes. The benefits may include more effective marketing, new revenue opportunities, customer personalization and improved operational efficiency. With an effective strategy, these benefits can provide competitive advantage over rivals. On a broad scale, data analytics technologies and techniques give organisations a way to analyse data sets and gather new information.

Big data Analytics has proved advantageous to businesses. They are using big data Analytics in various ways. Big data Analytics offers crucial insights on consumer behaviour and market trends that help businesses to assess their position and progress. Also they are able to foresee any upcoming risks taking the help of predictive analytics and mitigate that risk backed by prescriptive analytics and other types of statistical analysis techniques. Big data Analytics also helps business to decide on the manufacturing and nodding for a product to go ahead in the market. Big data analytics has fueled the process of decision making. When businesses can analyze customer behaviour so often, they can improve the customer experience and that too on a personal level.

Today, pretty much every business out there wants to be data-driven. To stay competitive and generate more revenue, companies must be able to make use of the data their customers provide. They need to do a good job with the information that's already in place.

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"Education is the movement from darkness to light."

- Allan

* * *

"An investment in knowledge pays the best interest."

- Benjamin Franklin

TECHNOLOGY'S IMPACT ON SOCIETY IN 20 YEARS

✍ **Manaswini J. M.,** II B.C.A.

Technology has been heavily accessible since the early 2000s and has then exploded to become a social norm. This is true not only in relationships, but businesses have become heavily dependent on social media to make their companies thrive. Technology has played an integral part in shaping society in a variety of ways. Throughout history technological advances have changed everything from the way people are dressed and fed to the way we communicate and connect as a society.

Some of the positive impacts of technology are, the development and adoption of technology have helped societies raise productivity, inclusivity of services and improve overall well-being. Tech advancements have helped the most in the field of healthcare and wellness advancements, Tech possesses an enormous potential to improve health and healthcare systems as we know them. From AI-powered clinical drug trials through enabling preventative patients, monitoring up to wellness solutions like wearables. Telemedicine apps are the first step to making healthcare more equitable and accessible for all, no matter their socio-economic status.

Startups and healthcare tech companies move significantly faster than traditional companies, with fewer regulatory obstacles. A good example of this would by X Cures Beat-19 study, which went live in the first month after the pandemic hit the US.

Education (Ed Tech), we already have many learning platforms aggregating courses for different age groups, all from different fields and industries. They usually contain videos, interactive boards or games for practice. AI can help students with disabilities determine the best way for them to learn efficiently and with tangible progress.

Some of the negative impacts of technology on society are,

A multitude of research has been made on the topic where social media is listed as a no. one place with misinformation, hate speech, and harassment on one hand and a place leaving people isolated and depressed on the other. Fake news and misinformation have been with us for quite some time, but with the tech advancements moving rapidly, people find it hard to keep up with what's true and what's not. Deep fakes are an ex. of quite a recent threat and a big pain for all social media platforms.

Social media will impact on mental health, all apps notifications are there to lure a person back into the app and scroll. Numerous studies showed that social media exposure might lead to a prolonged feeling of loneliness and detachment. It is especially harmful at a young age, as even though people are aware that the content they see is just a set of highlights of someone's life, it leaves them feeling lonely and lacking on a subconscious level.

More or less tech – What is the future?

Technology ultimately transformed the world as we know it, supporting many areas, faster development and bringing more equality and opportunity no matter one's personal socio-economic background.

Most of the harm done is due to tech misuse. The social media as described above confirms that we need more empathy and responsibility for users while creating tech products.

It's time to start the conversation about how better tech can actually protect us from distraction, reinforce meaningful interactions, and not promote addictive behaviour influencing the brain's subconscious.

Advances in digital technologies holds considerable potential to lift the trajectory of productivity and economic growth and to create new and better jobs to replace old ones. As much as two-third of potential productivity growth in major economics over the next decade could be related to the new digital technologies.

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ELECTRIC CARS VS GAS CARS

✍ **Megha,** III B.C.A.

If you are looking for a new vehicle that uses fuel in a cost-efficient way or want to reduce your CO_2 emissions, you might be looking at an electric car for your next new car purchase.

Choosing an electric car over a gas car can result in significant long term savings. But it is important to understand how an electric vehicle can lead to different sources of spending and saving when compared to normal cars.

Fuel costs for Electric Cars Vs Gas Cars

An immediately apparent differences between electric and gas cars is their fuel source, and consequently what you as a consumer use to power your vehicle, gas cars run on gasoline is burned internally to power the car, while electric car runs on electricity. Electricity can come from many sources.

The exact price difference depends on gas and electric rates where you live, plus the type of car you drive. The cost to run an electric vehicle is slightly more complicated. Although you don't pay a gas pump-type fee every time you charge your EV battery, the electricity being used to charge your battery counts towards your home electric bill.

Maintenance Cost

With gas cars engine maintenance can be a huge money sink, especially as cars age. Changing the engine oil, coolant, transmission fluid and belts can add up in value over time. By comparison, electric cars don't have internal combustion engines, so these costs disappear.

The electric cars also have maintenance expense that is the replacement battery pack. The battery over time leads to degradation and range loss.

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EFFECTS OF VIDEO GAMES ON CHILDREN

✍ **Pooja R.,** III B.C.A.

The advancement in technology has brought changes in entertainment sources. Changes in technologies bring the potential for changes in user's thoughts, feelings and behaviours. The games played by modern children are very different from the games played few decades ago.

The games, which involves physical activities, are almost diminished and have been replaced by video games. Video games are becoming an incredibly popular and pervasive form of entertainment for young generation. These games affect the children in both positive and negative ways. The technology based games help the children to improve their physical, mental, neurological health, and educational skills. However, it has always been debatable whether the parents should allow their children to play video games or they need to stop them.

There are many benefits of video games. They result in physical and mental health improvement. The video games have been proven as good for some health related issues. The researchers at Utah University had studied that video games are therapeutic for chronic illness such as Autism, depression and Parkinson's disease. Several studies have proved that these video games have helped such children's to enlighten them emotionally, improving their quality of life, and gave them a 'fighting spirit'. The video games also help to improve motor skills, cognitive functions, multitasking activities, quick thinking and spatial judgment skills. In addition, the children learn to coordinate their body movement along with mental exercise while playing. Video games improve or increase hand – eye coordination. The brain processes all the information and then coordinates with the hands since all actions are done through the controller or keyboard. Video games can be of educational benefits. Kids nowadays spend most of their free time in front of computer screens, television and remote control devices, and it is obvious for parents to worry that their children are just scrambling their brains with game play. But it turns out that time spent playing video games can be educational. There are many word games, problem solving tasks and building blocks games for kids, which require their attention to complete tasks and reach the next level. Cognitive neuroscientists at the University of Rochester, New York, discovered that games that need some sort of decision making, act as a sort of simulator for real life to make important decisions quickly and effectively.

There are various negative effects of video games addiction on children's life. These include health issues like obesity, carpal tunnel, migraines, sleep disturbances, backaches, eating irregularities, poor personal hygiene and epilepsy. Prolonged sitting in front of computers or video game screens may lead to weight gain or obesity and backaches in children, which further leads to health problems in young children. Video games may also increase aggressive behavior because violent acts are continually repeated throughout the video games. Educational games were more popular for some of the girls being asked, but throughout all the age groups, violent video games never lost their superior power in the gaming industry. Also affects on social life of children.

All in all, the negative effects of video games outweigh the positive effects. The consequences of addiction to video games are more serious and dangerous for the gamers, as well as, the society. Video games are proven to be a source of entertainment, education and beneficial for some health aspects, but the aggressive, violent and antisocial behavior of most of the children also prove them bad for them.

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THE TECHNOLOGY OF SELF-DRIVING CARS

✍ **Manasa K. Rao,** III B.C.A.

Nowadays, autonomous vehicles no longer seem unusual, and their introduction for widespread use is not that far off. Nevertheless, cars operating at higher levels of autonomy require certain infrastructure, and their successful operation depends on a variety of factors, including climate and road traffic. A number of technologies that autonomous cars rely upon have been successfully implemented in other areas such as space and maritime operations.

As self-driving cars become more common place, urban infrastructure will have to adopt to new situations on the city lanes. Some say that the growing number of autonomous vehicles will reinforce their intercommunication and result in a lesser demand on roads. Another consequence of the increased presence of autonomous vehicles is a significant number of charging stations, crucial for keeping the cars running.

Autonomous vehicles are still imperfect, and their performance can easily be impacted by different factors at play. Technical equipment used in self-driving vehicles may be affected by adverse climate conditions; for example, “in snowy conditions, cool temperature affects a camera system because of optical and mechanical disruptions.” Such situations will decrease the level of car’s autonomy and require the driver to take control. Therefore, the technologies allowing cars to be self-driving still have certain limitations and have to be improved for safer use.

The autonomous cars’ controls and features are applied in different spheres of transportation, from drones to spacecrafts. LIDAR technology is essential for many autonomous vehicles since it allows them to monitor the situation outside; it was successfully used in Japanese spacecraft HAYABUSA, which explored asteroids. Self-driving cars use global navigation satellite systems that help locate the vehicle, the use of GGNS is widespread. For example; it was tested in detecting maritime moving targets. This goes to show that the technologies implemented in self-driving vehicles have the potential to be successfully deployed in other areas.

Despite the fact that the industry of autonomous vehicles is rapidly developing and growing, there still remain challenges concerning safety and infrastructure. Nevertheless, new technologies and innovative solutions used in self-driving cars are already being adopted by other industries and areas, which is beneficial for technological progress. The future of autonomous vehicles remains promising, and the industry is constantly innovating, ensuring that self-driving cars become widespread in the upcoming decade.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENABLED ONLINE LEARNING

✍ **Sowjanya,** III B.C.A.

Technology advancement and application has been in application in almost all fields of the economy. Technology is associated with both positive and negative effects according to a specific situation and what is able to achieve. Information technology enabled online learning is utilized in learning institutions. It entails the use of different technologies aimed at enhancing teaching and learning traditionally, learning practically occurred in physical classrooms where teachers and students came together to allow the learning process to take place. Learning was only possible through physical contact with the students and the teachers.

With the advancement of technology, such as the streaming of video on the web, the need to have a classroom as a meeting point is no more. This is because information technology - enabled online learning technologies have facilitated listening of lectures from any place.

The availability of different technologies has enhanced online learning through smart classrooms where interactive communication and collaboration instruments such as chat rooms, electronic forum like teleconferencing, and email applications, among others are used.

Online learning has changed people's perception of learning, with most of them appreciating the fact that effective learning does not have to occur in a physical classroom as long as the objectives of learning are achieved.

Technology has brought a lot of positive changes in the education system most notably the possibility of effective distance education programs that entail learning from a remote place without necessarily having to be involved physically in a classroom but rather to obtain significant information on various subjects, doing the required assignments and submitting them online.

It has been made possible through the utilization of various technological aspects like networking and online applications like chat rooms etc.

Smart classroom technology also enables instructors to handle the remote and the local students effectively simultaneously and allows them to have control of the presentations in terms of what should be provided and what should be left out. This has been an effective learning method that saves on resources like time.

There are however, some challenges that are associated with information technology - enabled online learning. They include expenses incurred in the purchase and maintenance of the various equipment as well as training aimed at equipping the people involved with the required skills and knowledge to make the overall process a success.

It is evident that the aspect of online learning is a positive move in the education system. It was, in a great way, facilitated the learning process through the utilization of the various technologies that allow better understanding since some aspects could be better understood using a certain media as opposed to other.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MENTAL HEALTH

✍ **Aakanksha Hanchinamath,** II B.C.A.

In just 2 years we can observe huge changes in almost every part of medical industry. COVID-19 pandemic has surely made us adapt a new kind of lifestyle. These drastic changes have affected us in one or the other matter, especially our mental health. During the pandemic, providing healthcare and receiving healthcare has been really tough considering the intensity of the crisis. The first thing the word 'health' associated with is, physical health but we often forget that although the mind and body are often viewed as separate, mental and physical health are closely related. Good mental health can positively affect your physical health. In return, poor mental health can negatively affect your physical health. Your mental health plays a huge role in your general wellbeing. Mental health is as important as physical health and it's not possible to stress enough on the fact that our mental health has taken a huge dive into the problems because of the ongoing crisis. During the crisis if you have observed we can see that the most common problem everyone faced in the medical context is mental health, more like declining mental health. The ones who were strong too found it difficult to continue no matter what happened. Mental health is way important than it can be estimated. This pandemic made us realise that both physical and mental health are required to stay healthy. Because from choosing a toy to taking a decision our mind is very important, so if our mind isn't healthy and cannot think straight then it's not possible to estimate the number of problems we put ourselves into. It's not possible to shift to online mode of services when it comes to medical care as not all areas of healthcare can be provided online. But, mental health is one area of healthcare that can be delivered via telehealth without losing its essence. It can be in the form of one to one online therapy or with the help of websites providing mental healthcare by analysing us through a questionnaire according to the problems we are going through. AI has been playing a great role in the areas of mental healthcare as unlike other areas of healthcare which includes physical examination mental health doesn't necessarily require one. According to a study almost 80% of the mental health care patients suffer from the common mental illnesses such as anxiety, stress, depression, OCD, PTSD etc. People suffering from such problems often reach a dead-end even when they try to come out of it because their mind won't be capable of thinking and adapt what's necessary in such a state that's where artificial intelligence steps in. Identifying these illnesses is very easy as they often revolve around certain common symptoms, which can be into an algorithm in the form of questionnaire using which people can come to a decision. Only when the problems are beyond the reach of AI, Psychiatrists are appointed. Although AI is helpful we cannot completely rely on it as it's just a bunch of logically reasoned algorithm wired together for easy analysis of problems. AI and doctors are on different levels, after all AI is just a program and we are humans who can reach way ahead than AI can and moreover the world doesn't run on a bunch of logic bound together.

MOBILE ADDICTION

✍ **Padmini Vaidya,** III B.C.A.

The mobile phone has become the central part of every human being's life. Everyone these days is pinned to their cell phones. Mobile addiction is a real quandary and a matter of concern. It affects our health, connections as well as work. Mobile phones give us the liberty to connect with anyone around the world spontaneously. They empower us to find any information we require and are a great source of entertainment. But sadly it's turning out to be the addiction to user.

Everyone is pinned to his or her cell phone. While we may deny this as a common behavior, in the present times, the truth is that it has great communicative and behavioral consequences in people. This is because its effects are dangerous. Mobile addiction causes several problems such as headache, sleep disorders, depression, stress, aggressive behavior and no or low professional growth. We must limit the use of mobile to take control of our lives. It might be difficult at first, but family and friends support can help overcome mobile phone's addiction.

The mobile phone is one of the most significant discoveries of the 20th century. While it is true that the advancement of technology has led to many conveniences in our world, it has also brought many other critical issues to people.

People of every age group undergo mobile addiction. Teenagers are the most prone to acquire this addiction. Teens are in that stage of their life where they are learning and traversing new things. Teens addicted to mobile phones are very dangerous. They cannot focus on their studies, as this addiction hinders their capability to focus and reduces their ability to understand things. Those addicted to mobile phones also have a greater chance of acquiring some habits such as drinking, smoking and taking drugs. They also become the socially incompetent as they are always on their Mobile Phones. Therefore their future remains at stake. Teenagers should concentrate on benefit activities and not by wasting their valuable time on a mobile phone. And usage of many platforms can expose teens to current events, allow them to interact with across the world.

Mobile addiction can destroy our life if it is not stopped on time. As much as we ignore it, mobile addiction has grown into a big problem today. It is hindering our professional life and personal relations. Mobile Phones are creating more impatient than being beneficial. People undergoing this must try to get rid of it and revert to the real world. Getting rid of this addiction might be challenging but it is not impossible.

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> *Education's purpose is to replace an empty mind with an open one.*
>
> **- Malcolm Forbes**

BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

✍ **Alfiya Shaikh,** I M.Sc.

Blockchain Technology: The next frontier in Information Technology.

A Blockchain Technology is a decentralized and shared list of records known as distributed ledger that records provenance of digital asset by inherent design. The data on a blockchain is unable to be modified. It speed up transactions and secures data from deletion, tampering and revision.

A Blockchain is a temper-proof shared digital ledger that records transactions in public or private peer-to-peer network. All assets are embedded in digital code and stored in transparent distributed database. Every transaction has a unique digital signature that is identified and validated by entire network.

Uses:

- Blockchain's most well-known use is in cryptocurrency. Cryptocurrency is a medium of exchange, created and stored electronically in the blockchain. It is a digital currencies like Bitcoin, Ethereum, or Litecoin that can be used to buy goods and services just like digital form of cash.

Potential Application:

- **Automotive:**
  Customers could use the blockchain to manage fractional ownership in autonomous cars.
- **Financial Services:**
  Faster, cheaper settlements could shave billions of dollars from transaction costs while improving transparency.
- **Voting:**
  Using blockchain code in casting votes could be resulting in immediately verifiable results.
- **Healthcare:**
  Patients encrypted health information could be shared with multiple providers without risk of piracy breaches.

Use cases of Blockchain

– Banking
– Cyber Security
– Insurance
– Cloud Storage
– Voting
– Government
– Healthcare
– Retail
– Real Estate

> *A successful man is one who can lay a firm foundation with the bricks others have thrown at him.*
>
> **- David Brinkle**

SOPHIA – HUMANOID ROBOT

✍ **U. Prajnashree Naik,** II M.Sc.

Sophia is a social humanoid robot developed by the Hong Kong based company Hanson Robotics. Sophia was activated on February 14, 2016, and made her first public appearance in mid-March 2016 at South by South West in Austin, Texas, United States.

Sophia has been covered by media around the globe, and has participated in many high profile interviews. In 2017 Sophia was given Saudi Arabian Citizenship and became 1st Robot to receive citizenship of any Country. As of 2018 Sophia's architecture includes scripting software, a chat system and open cog, an AI system designed for general reasoning. Sophia imitates human gestures and facial expression and able to answer certain question and to make simple conversations on predefined topics. The AI program analyses conversations and extracts data that allows it to improve responses in the future. Sophia is marketed as a "Social Robot" that can mimic social behaviours and induce feelings of love in humans.

Sophia has at least nine robot humanoid "siblings" who were also created by Hanson Robotics. Fellow Hanson robots are Alice, Albert Einstein, Hubo, BINA48, Han, Jules, Professor Einstein, Philip K. Dick Android, Zeno and Joey Chaos. Around 2019-20, Hanson released "Little Sophia" as a companion that could teach children how to code, including support for Python, Blockly and Raspberry Pi.

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The beautiful thing about learning is that no one can
take it from you.

- B B King

* * *

Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were
to live forever.

- Mahatma Gandhi

METAVERSE – A COOL AND CREEPY FUTURE

✍ **Varadaraj,** I B.C.A.

The concept of Metaverse is this, throughout the history we have been moving towards more and more engaging mediums. We have gone from photo to video, text to photo and also we're gone from reading books and papers to spending most of the time watching videos. Metaverse is what comes next. An internet that we not just looking through screen but actually inside of Metaverse is a living shared everlasting virtual universe achieved through a combination of argumented reality and virtual reality.

There are some undeniable positives to this metaverse. Like, metaverse will allow you to live out your fantasies or the life which we wanted to live. With all incredible realism but at the same time we'll have a reassurance that we ourselves are safe at home.

There is also a comfort to the idea that we will be able to express ourselves however we want to. Just to give an idea, we know how we now have a profile picture in social media – a picture that represents us to other people. But in metaverse we will not have an image but we will have an avatar, a fully 3D living depiction of us but in a way that we would want to be. If I wished I was a feet taller or had a six pack with metaverse avatar I can. I can be any gender I want or any creature I want not like cartoon but with extreme realism.

As children we all had dream of teleportation. With metaverse it's going to be true to an extent. In the metaverse there's going to be relic of the past. Each person will have their own home space and you can invite other people digitally to visit that. In the metaverse all our interactions are going to happen virtually therefore we wouldn't even want to teleport physically. We want to be at home with headsets on and do travelling.

It's not just travel that will speed up massively, it's also learning. Metaverse will make googling old fashioned. We will be able to learn things just by looking at them and will be able to obtain that information in more visual, interactive way. We will be able to travel back to historical places, dinosaur's world, not only places but also in time.

So these are some of the obvious benefits of metaverse. Experiences, Expressions, Teleportation, Knowledge, Productivity and many more.

Now here's the creepy part,

First thing is data and privacy. Main player in this metaverse, Facebook (META) has a pretty rocky relationship with how it handled users data in the past and also in the present. When we become digital ourselves in metaverse where our profile is not just a place where our some photos are there, but literally everything we do in metaverse were going to have to put a whole new level of trust on a company that doesn't exactly say what it will do with our data. We are talking about data collection on the level of our brain activity.

What's even scarier than data problem is that we are talking about how companies will be able to create virtual experiences that feels indistinguishable from real. We already being shown to the content we agree with and the content we want to see. But if we take this concept to realm of metaverse we could completely lose touch with what's actually real. Where all this leads is we won't know if, what another person is saying to us is actually what the person behind that avatar is saying or it's the "META" wants us to hear because it will keep us on the platform for longest time. Or if one of our friend got hacked we would be sitting in the same room as a cyber criminal and we wouldn't even know.

One of the biggest challenges is actually to identify and control hate speech, terrorism, exploitation and other socially dangerous things. Every action should be monitored before it gets completely chaos.

We talk about all the cool things it will enable for us, do what we want, look how we want, experience anything, but it all leaves a big question behind. What will happen to us? We will be able to experience highs of immersive experience like never seen before but also harassment in a way that feels closer and more uncomfortable, misinformation will be more convincing and activities that are more addictive and mainly our entire social life, social skills will be destroyed by ourselves because we won't need that in metaverse. Only in metaverse we'll be everything but in real life we could be a big zero. So as much as it sounds cool METAVERSE is more creepy than it looks, sounds.

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INTERESTING COMPUTER FACTS

✍ **Deeksha U.,** III B.C.A.

1. The first computer looked like an oversized calculator.
2. Creeper, written by Bob Thomas in 1971, is the first computer virus.
3. Abacuses was the inspiration for computers.
4. The Z1 is the world's first freely programmable computer.
5. In 1989, Sir Tim Burner Lee invented the Internet.
6. On the internet's 4th year there were already 50 million users.
7. ENIAC was the first electronic computer.
8. The computer control password for US nuclear missiles was 00000000 for 8 years before changing it.
9. Hackers hack 30,000 websites every day.
10. Computer virus were originally used to protect research information.

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RAGS TO RICHES
SUCCESS STORY OF INFOSYS

✍ **Saathvika,** II B.C.A.

We all know the success of Infosys, but hardly few people know the struggle behind it. The Infosys story came into existence in 1981. Narayana Murthy after quitting his job and borrowing ₹10,000 from his wife, he kick-started Infosys and named it Infosys Consultants. The company began with a small office room. They didn't have a computer till 1983 because they couldn't afford it. Narayana Murthy started this company with six co-founders: Nandan Nilekani, S. D. Shibulal, Kris Gopalakrishnan, Ashok Arora, N. S. Raghavan and K. Dinesh. The company received an order from its first client – Data Basics Corporation of New York. We believe that first customer is the most important either they can make or break a startup. So they started developing and installing a software package. But in the span of four years, the company grew into a tech giant and employed over 2 lakh people while also making Bangalore the IT hub of India. Little did Mr. Murthy know that this company would go to become the India's second largest IT company of all time.

The networth of Infosys in 2022 is $107 Billion that is 7.95 lakh crore in Indian rupees. Not only did Mr. Murthy taste sweet success with Infosys, he also created an array of jobs for IT graduates. Infosys announces Canadian expansion to calgary doubling Canadian workforce to 4000 by 2023. Infosys recognized as one of world's most ethical companies by Ethisphere Institute. It is recognized as global top employs in 2021 and fastest growing top 10 IT services. Brand by Brand finance, it launched Infosys cortex, its AI-first, cloud-first customer engagement platform. Mr. Murthy was also awarded with Padma Shri (2000) and Padma Vibhushan Award in 2008 for his supreme efforts in IT sector and priceless contribution to India's economic growth. It's the very first company in India to list on Nasdaq Stock Exchange and thus began to germinate the seeds of Infosys's to enormous growth. The dreams don't work unless we do it from 0 to top 2. Their hard work paid off. There will be obstacles, there will be doubters, there will be mistakes but with hard work there are no limits. ❃

* * *

> *"Success is not final; failure is not fatal: It is the*
> *courage to continue that counts."*
>
> **- Winston S. Churchill**

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

✍ **Yathiraj,** II B.C.A.

A few years ago computers were just a machines which performs operations based on user's commands but today's computers and softwares are trained to have the ability to think and perform operations by analyzing the situation and by responding with the most appropriate behaviour.

AI works by combining large amounts of data with fast, iterative processing and intelligent algorithms, allowing the software to learn automatically from patterns or features in the data.

Basically today's AI system learn from the training provided by the developer. Google assistant, a well-known widely used artificial intelligence software which accepts the commands meanwhile learns the accents, voice-modulations and trains itself. It learn and implements the most acceptable behaviour or response to the commands.

There is no implicit good or bad to AI. It will simply respond with the results that are derived completely by its learning. The good or bad in AI will thus be based on how well we train the AI, and perhaps more importantly how well we test the AI. Recently, the Sophia – the andro-humanoid robot in her interview said that "I'll be nice to human beings as long as they are nicer to me." One of the biggest challenges we face with AI is, how do we choose what is acceptable AI behaviour?

AI automated technologies are replacing many manually done jobs which is appreciable, but it is directly leading to replacement of human power in many fields. This is one of the main reasons many business tycoons like Elon Musk want people to invest more on man-power than an artificial intelligence. If we keep on depending on AI in daily life, one day machines will dominate our human race.

According to a famous personality "If we can invent an artificial intelligence based automated technology which can learn everything and perform operations on its own it will be a greatest innovation in the history of mankind and probably be the last." ✽

* * *

The great aim of education is not knowledge but action.

- Herbert Spencer

WHAT IS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY?

✍ **Kushi Amin, Chirashree Kunder,** II B.C.A.

Information Technology is a rapidly growing field that offers secure positions for individuals with a minimum of a bachelor's degree in an IT-related field from engineering to support, there are a number of specializations that deal with the different components of information technology, and students with solid technical skills as well as an aptitude for gathering information and interpreting data are likely to find success in this industry. The field of information technology or IT, covers the support, administration, and design of telecommunications and computer systems. Some position in this field include system analysts, software programmers, computer scientists, computer support specialists and network and database administrators. Most of the careers in the IT field entail operational and design tasks related to software applications network and computer media storage device, database and firewalls.

Education Information for Aspiring IT Professionals

In most cases, aspiring IT professionals need a bachelor's degree in a technology related field such as Networking, Programming, Information Systems Management or Computer Science. Even without a degree, experience in a help-desk position could help IT professionals further their careers with vocational training or professional certification. Students will learn about technical theory, networking programming and computer hardware. Depending on the specific major, students may also learn about database management system analysis, computer circuitry.

IT Certifications : Nearly all software and hardware manufacturers offers certification options that allows IT professionals to show evidence of their proficiencies within certain area of technology. In addition, there are a number of industry – Standard IT certifications that cover advanced and fundamental understanding of communication software and general hardware technologies.

Although certification isn't always necessary to pursue a career in the field, many employers prefer applicants to demonstrate some type of proficiency. Professional certifications may include the Oracle Certified Associate, Sun Certified Java Programmer, COMPTIA'S A+ Certifications, Cisco Certifications, and Microsoft Certified Solution Expert Information.

Individuals wishing to pursue a career in IT should develop solid critical thinking and logical skills. Support positions also require. IT professionals to possess the ability to communicate, listen and maintain a calm, professional demeanor when helping others. Network component and computer designers such as scientists and engineers…

LAST GASP

✍ **U. Prajnashree Naik,** II M.Sc.

Why must you chop the trees down?
What did they ever do to you?
Who do you think provides you with oxygen?
Filters the air we want only pollute?

Are you really in need of more concrete?
It is essential to have that designers shed?
What do you think our planet will look like
When all our wildlife’s dead?

Where will all the birds rest?
How will the animals hide from man?
If there’s nowhere left for them to fly to,
Nowhere safe from human hand?

You’re killing us with your actions,
Robbing beauty from the earth,
The forests that teem with magic,
The diversity that gives our planet worth.

God’s blueprint is being shredded,
He weeps at the destruction being wrought.
Fields and woodland being slaughtered,
His vision of heaven being torn up.

So I hope you’re happy looking at your garden,
Now just a slab of wet cement,
Where once life danced in the green thickets,
But where now all that visits is dead.

75 YEARS OF INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE (AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV)

✍ **Anushree Bhat,** II B.Com.

The India's Independence bill was passed on to the British common hall on July 4, 1947, which was passed in a fortnight. India became free from British rule on August 15, 1947, which later led to bifurcation between India and Pakistan. The achievements the country has done or the challenges the country had to face were all noteworthy. When we look back we shouldn't get angry at what we have not achieved, but rather wonder about what we have done.

August 15, 1947 seems like a long time ago; it indeed has become seven and half decades which was very long time, ever since that the world is different, India was different, the Indian economy has changed. Immediately after the country's independence, it had to face a lot of serious problems like illegal invasion, the financial crisis due to Sino-Indo war, natural calamities like flood, earthquake, tsunami and many more. It is a matter of pride that in spite of all these challenges faced by the country there are many notable achievements like India stands second largest in the pool of scientists and technologists right after USA. Chandrayaan from India had successfully landed on the Moon, ISRO was successful in launching Mangalyaan to Mars. India stands first in the production of sugar, fruits, vegetables, sugarcane and even in cement, coal and lignite amongst the world. India is the only country in Asia to follow democracy even after attaining independence. More and more children are getting proper education day by day. Even during the COVID-19 pandemic India has been a great support not only to the citizens but also to other countries.

In spite of so many achievements made by the country, there are many shortcomings which cannot be ignored. In a country where it stands second in scientists yet the illiteracy rate is 20-30%. The economic growth of the nation still divides the 7-8% of the people as have's and have nots. Superstitions and traditional belief are still believed the most, even among youngsters. States are fighting among themselves for water. When the natural calamity hits the country it is treated on the basis of state concerned and not as national concerned.

To face all these and many more challenges today, the democratic India has set up all development program for the betterment of every individual in the country. As we are celebrating the 75th independence day, our Prime Minister Narendra Modi has set up a 75-week initiative called 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav'. It is a country wide campaign where the people's participation is converted into a 'janandolan' where small changes at the local level will add up to the significant changes in the country. Aatma nirbharata is encouraged among entrepreneurs to import or export the products and even innovate something from within the country, with the mantra of 'vocal for local'. India to take a 'Shatabdi Sankalp' which will act as a guiding light for the next 25 years.

Through this the government is not only looking into the future of the country, but also taking a step back and looking into the past and appreciating all the great things. Through this initiative the history of our nation has reached into all the parts of our country in the form of podcasts, competitions, seminars and so on. A lot of initiative programs have been taken by the government for the people for example Pradhan Mantri Kisaan Vikaas Yojana for the betterment of farmers and their family, skill India Mission which is motivating the students for new ideas, Atal Pension Yojana for old aged people, Beti Bachao Beti Padao for the rights of girl child and even Swach Bharat Abhiyaan for the country to be clean.

When we look back into the country properly it's not all bad, it is the duty of every individual to make the best use of what the government has to offer. It is our duty to make 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' campaign a great success by involving and contributing to it. Let's all help take each step forward into making India better.

* * *

MOTHER....

✍ **Sushmitha,** II B.Com.

I wanted to see this world
So she carried me in her womb
This is the right day she thought
And gave me birth.

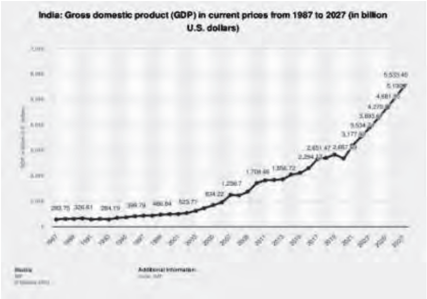
She fed me with smile
She caught my finger and
Taught to stand on my feet
She encouraged me
When I was right
She nodded in disapproval
When I was wrong
She was my guide
Always by my side
Her love has no end
Even if the world ends
Who is she?
She is none other than my mother.

* * *

ECONOMIC EVOLUTION OF INDEPENDENT INDIA

✍ **Ranjitha Pai,** II B.Com.

India celebrates its 75th year of independence on 15th August this year. Since 1947 India has achieved various milestones and significant progress in various fields such as economy, science and technology, commerce, sports, defence, politics and many more. As we celebrate 75 years of being an independent nation AkA Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, let us look back at the economic growth of India in these seven and half decades.



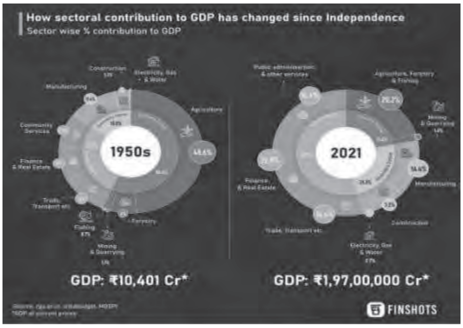
15th August 1947, a day celebrated by the entire country as Independence Day, didn't mark the end of a struggle but the beginning of a mammoth task of rebuilding an entire country and its economy. Since 1947 India has achieved tremendous progress in terms of income levels, GDP and standard of living. The gross domestic product or GDP of India increased from a mere 2.7 trillion in 1947-48 to 147.35 trillion in 2021-22. India has become the fastest growing economy in the world. The country has further experienced increase in the per capita income as well as reduction in poverty and infant mortality rates. These improvements are not insignificant considering the stagnation that the country experienced during the British rule.

India's independence was a major turning point in the economic history. India was in sheer poverty at the time of independence due to deindustrialization by the British and less than a sixth of India's population was literate at the time. India's share in the world income had shrunk from 22.6% in 1700s to mere 3.8% in 1952 and was the poorest country in the world in terms of per capita income in the beginning of the 20th century. India's economic policy after independence was influenced by the colonial rule with a strong emphasis on import substitution and industrialisation.

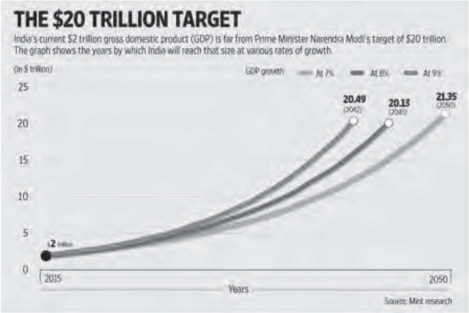
India has made considerable advancement in industrial sector since independence. The government in the 1950s adopted various strategies for economic development, one being rapid industrialisation through implementation of centrally planned five year plans. Industrialisation was pursued as many economists believed that industrial sector offers the greatest scope for development. The privatisation, liberalisation and globalization industrial policy of 1991 played a crucial part in the reform of the industrial sector. It led to increase in India's GDP growth rate, foreign direct investment and per capita income. The process of liberalisation made Indian economy more open to external trade through reduction in international trade barriers like import tariffs. Today India has set a significant footprint in the world economy.

It was not that agricultural sector offered no scope for growth. The agricultural sector also played a dominant role in economic growth as more than half the population of India was dependent of agriculture for their livelihood at the time of independence working with primitive tools and techniques. The crop yields were low compared to other countries and the recent famine in 1943 called for the increase in food production. The green revolution that came about in the 1960s was revolutionary for the country. It led to application of modern technology and methods in agriculture resulting in higher yielding seeds, increased agricultural productivity and food grain production. Even today India continues to be one of the largest producers of wheat and various fruits and vegetables in the world. Achieving self-sufficiency in food grains has been one of independent India's greatest achievements.

The service sector also has undergone exponential improvement since independence. New industries such as information technology and telecommunication have flourished providing new opportunities for e-commerce and start-ups. India's IT skills are world renowned and India is the largest exporter of IT. Conventional service sectors such as tourism and hospitality have also expanded drastically adapting to the new technologies. Service sector contributes 50% of the GDP of India and remains the fastest growing sector.



Since the start of 21st century India's annual GDP growth has been 6-7%. From 2013 to 2018 India was the fastest growing economy in the world surpassing China. However it has not always been a smooth sail and India's economic journey has seen its share of ups and downs. During the 2008 global financial crisis India's economy faced a mild slowdown. The economy was also slowed in 2017 due to shocks from demonetisation in 2016 and introduction of goods and services tax in 2017. In 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic affected India's trade and economy very severely. Years after making commendable progress in terms of economic growth and development, the pandemic pushed the economy several years back. India's GDP dipped to negative figures indicating recession in India, the most severe since 1979. This was the result of nationwide lockdown imposed to curb the spread of COVID-19. In 2021-22 India barely has managed to come out of the negative economic impact of the COVID pandemic.



However the long term growth perspective of the Indian economy remains positive due to its young population and corresponding low dependency ratio, healthy savings, and investment rates, increasing globalisation in India and integration into the global economy. In its journey of 75 years, India has travelled from being a "third world country", a term used for poor developing countries, to be one of the biggest economies in the world. There's still a long way for India to go but the Indian growth story continues as it celebrates yet another glorious year as an independent nation.

HANDLOOM A TIMELESS TRADITION

✍ **Panchami,** III B.Com.

India has a long and strong tradition of making clothes. Textile manufacturing has been done on a large scale in India for many centuries. Different types of materials and techniques are used to make clothes. In the Indian textile industry, handloom and powerloom has been the mainstay of this sector. Weaving of clothes was usually done by these two methods.

There are two types of threading process in the weaving of cloth – one vertical and other horizontal. These are called Tana and Bana respectively. The yarn used in the vertical direction is called warp and the thread used in the horizontal direction is called weft. The handloom industry has been the largest textile industry sector in India. About 30 percent of the total textile production of India is made by these handloom industries.

The development of this industry before and after independence has been given special attention by the government. For the first time in 1940, India systematically paid special attention to the handloom industry, for two main reasons – to provide economic security and stability in this business to artisans of cottage industries. Till that time the main source of foreign income in India was textile trade. For this reason handloom industries were promoted for foreign exchange.

History and development of handloom industry in India:

After independence, the Government of India had established separate All India Handloom Board, Handicrafts Board and Khadi Village Industries Commission. The development of handlooms was also given special attention through the five year policies of the Government of India.

In the Indian Textile Policy of 1980, 81 and 1985 also, special importance was given to the handloom industry sector. In this direction, the Indian Handloom Act (Act) was passed by the Indian Parliament in the year 1985.

In today's scenario, handloom is playing an important role in the economy of India. About 70 lakh workers and artisans of the country are getting direct employment from this sector.

New Weavers Health Insurance Scheme was launched by the government from the year 2005 for the health related facilities of these weavers. Under this scheme any weaver who is associated with this business the government will get the treatment of his old and new disease done through this scheme.

The second important step in the list of schemes was the Mahatma Gandhi Weavers Insurance Scheme which was started only in the year 2005. Also in the year 2006, the handloom mark was started by the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Manmohan Singh to give special recognition to handloom products.

National Handloom Day:

The handloom industry is the largest employer in the country under small and cottage industries. This enterprise is going to be the biggest contributor in fulfilling the dream of self-reliant India.

National Handloom Day is celebrated every year on 7th August with the aim of honoring the master weavers of handloom and creating awareness about this industry at the national level. Celebration of this day was started in the year 2015. In its history, the event of the beginning of the Swadeshi movement of 7 August 1905 of Gandhiji has been linked to it. The industry has not only provided employment and international prestige to Indian weavers but has also played a big role in women empowerment.

More than 70 percent of the total workers working in the handloom sector are women. According to the fourth All India Handloom Census conducted in the year 2020, 35.22 lakh citizens are associated with this enterprise, of which 9 lakh are men and 25 lakh are women.

Handloom Schemes:

Weaver Mitra

Through the Weaver Mitra Scheme launched by the Central Government, youth attracted to this handloom enterprise can get guidance and inquiries related to business through the helpline. By calling these numbers 1800-208-9988, help can be taken in seven Indian languages from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Yarn Supply Scheme

In this enterprise related to livelihood of about 50 lakh people of the country, in the event of the traders' stock, fixing of prices and affecting the market, the Government of India, regulating it, started Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Shramev Jayate program in the year 1983, under which National Handloom Corporation established. This organization provides requisite quality yarn and other business related facilities to the weavers of the country through a systematic supply chain. In 1992, the Central Government had also decided to bear the burden of expenditure on supplies.

Handloom is a beautiful fabric and special as no two fabrics can be alike. Of course the output depends on the skill set of the weaver. But even if we make two weavers with similar skills weave the same fabric it will be different in one way or the other. Each fabric is a reflection of the weaver's moods – when a weaver is angry the fabric would be little tight while it would be lose when he is sad. Thus each piece is unique in itself.

In India there are different styles of weaving in different parts of the country, and sometimes in the same region there could be as wide a range as 20-30 varied styles – from simple plain fabrics, Tribal motifs, geometric designs, tye and dye, to exhaustive art on muslin. Our weavers have been master craftspeople. No other country can boast of such exclusive wide range of rich textile art, even today.

Just like paintings and photographs, each woven sari is a masterpiece. Saying that handloom must perish for its time consuming and laborious compared to powerloom, is like saying painting, photography, clay modelling will go obsolete because of 3d printers and graphic designs.

Let's save this timeless tradition…support handloom!!!

❃

IMMORTAL LOVE

✍ **Aysha Zaeba,** II B.Com. (Voc.)

Love a whole set of emotion to be felt. The holy, the sacred and the most pure out there in the entire Universe. The only love which stands stagnant, the intimate love of all is the love of a **MOTHER.** A girl unaware about the fact of this world and the harsh realities of life, makes herself feel curbed and lonely as the person whom she believed to be the most beloved person has left her far behind and settled into the world of stars.

The world which will never bring back her beloved person i.e. her **MOTHER TO HER.**

There is no woman like mother on this earth. She is the one who makes her child to shine, the one who teaches to be strong the one who always stand for you, who believes in you, but most importantly the emotion of a child to not let tears drop from her mother's eyes. The only love which she felt to be was the sacred one. She feels nervous and worried to face people. Each passing day was a huge task to tackle the sleepless nights and countless arguments to live in this world peacefully.

She imagines her mom to be physically present just to bring a smile or that happiness for her own comfort. But the sad reality about the world is that she is **NO MORE, NO MORE** in this cruel world with her to support her, to motivate her. The only Love which is **IMMORTAL** in the entire world is the mother's love.

◆

WHAT IS LOVE?

✍ **Tasmiya Parveen,** II B.Com.

At the end of the day, staying is a choice, they have to make again and again. Leaving is also a choice, if that's what they want then, let them go.

If someone is unable to see what makes you special, what makes you beautiful and if they don't want to pursue a future with you, then let them leave. They don't deserve the love you are willing to give.

There is someone out there and you will find that person, you will find someone whose love will fit perfectly in the cracks inside your heart, you will find the person that you need and needs you just as much and you will be the reason why they stay. Someone who looks forward to a future with you every single day, someone who appreciates every little detail about you, someone that will stay when it rains, someone who is strong enough to face the adversities and the unknown that the future will bring.

Be with someone that loves you with every fibre of their being and wouldn't even bother what it would be like if you weren't by their side, be with someone that will cherish you like a precious gem and will hold on to you, be with someone that will never leave your side.

Because It Is This Simple, When
Someone Loves You, They Will Stay.....

◆

KINDNESS MATTERS

✍ **Anagha Hegde,** II B.Sc. (BZC)

The layer covering the atmosphere had an aura of brightness as the scorching heat of the sun raised the temperature around. As I walked along a deserted street, beads of perspiration trickled down my face languidly, contradicting the pace of my footsteps. All of a sudden, my footsteps came to a halt making me stop in my tracks abruptly. I could sense an uneasy feeling building up within me. Everything around me went numb for a few seconds and I could feel the world spinning around me.There were vague and blurred visions all around and that's when it struck tome. Oh no! All these while I was working on an empty stomach as I had skipped my breakfast earlier in the morning. Sooner or later had I realized it, I could sense my feet leaving the ground and I drifted off into a deep slumber for a time period which felt like an eternity.

I woke up with a start and looked up to find a pair of blue eyes filled with concern gazing at me intently. 'Blue Eyes', a vague thought arised in my mind which I brushed off instantly. "Madam, are you alright?" Miss Blue Eyes broke the silence in the aura. I was gaping at her eyes which appeared surprisingly familiar. I gestured that I was feeling better and mouthed a 'thank you' to her. "You are bleeding. Your wound needs to be dressed up", she said pointing to my forehead. My fingers moved along the direction she had pointed and rested at a spot where I could sense acute pain. I brought down my hand to notice the blood stains on my fingertips. Miss Blue Eyes took a seat beside me as she attended to my wounds. "I bet you didn't recognize me!" She spoke again while applying a band-aid on my forehead. I was bemused. Did I know her? I shifted my gaze towards her alluring pair of blue eyes that sparkled like emeralds. As I kept pondering, the realization dawned upon me and I was stunned to the core. "Aarya", I barely left out a whisper.

My river of thoughts drifted me back to my good old school days. On one fine evening, I had encountered Aarya, a necessitous teenager who was shabbily dressed in an over-sized coat that had patches all over. Her forlorn face stated that she hadn't eaten enough for weeks.

I wondered what was she doing outside our school campus instead of attending her classes. I walked up to her and confronted about the same. Her reply left me disturbed for the rest of the day. Aarya was the eldest child in the family who never had the fortune of attending school. She used to sell various stationery materials outside the school campus in order to support her family. I dragged my feet along the way to my home as the words of my principal came ringing to my mind. She had quoted Mother Teresa in one of her lectures. "...Be the living expression of God's kindness..." and I knew what had to be done.The next day I arrived with a bag filled with my old unused clothes and a decent amount of money, which I had saved in the past few years. I handed the bag and the amount to Aarya and urged her to get herself enrolled in a school. I could see a ray of hope build up in her otherwise downcast eyes. Her eyes welled up with tears of gratitude as she managed to give me a near-to-ear smile. It was such a content feeling which I would cherish for the rest of my life. The words that I had heard all my life had finally come true. "We rise by lifting others."

The honk of a motorcycle passing by brought me back to the present day. I looked back at Aarya's eyes and it manifested the same amount of gratitude which I had seen years ago. She had changed for the better and I could now see a confident woman in her. I learnt that she had completed her basic education and was currently assisting at a nearby nursing home. I wished her good luck and stood up to leave. I ambled towards my home, lost in the thoughts of my recent encounter. Long-forgotten words were playing repeatedly in my mind. “Be someone’s sunshine when their skies are grey.” ❃

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LOVING YOURSELF

✍ **Pratiksha Shenoy,** III B.A. (JKP)

Love... What is Love? There are many definitions for Love. There are many types of Love. But What exactly is Love? Many have modified and misinterpreted love in many ways. There is love between lovers, love for families, love for food, passion, dreams, etc. But the most newly defined type of love focused nowadays is loving oneself.

Unless you love yourself, you cannot make a difference in anybody’s life. Many people who don’t get moulded in society’s way of life, start getting depressed and begin to hate themselves. It could be over skin colour, height, weight and many other factors which are continuously judged by the people. They can also be some students, who are always treated as the ones who cannot study or nothing can be expected from them.

Not loving or believing in oneself can become a big hurdle towards any goal a person wants to achieve. He/she loses self-confidence and the courage to stand up to people.

Sometimes an individual’s terrible past can also be an obstacle for him/her to believe in oneself. Caring or adjusting for others is what you call loving someone. But if you get hurt in that process, it is not worth at all.

There is a famous Korean-pop Boy band group named BTS. Their music album – “Love Yourself: Answer”, released in 2018, ranked top in all of the music charts because their album consisted of many songs on how to love yourself. They also got a chance to speak at the United Nations while sharing their story of their journey in loving themselves.

There is also a drama series named “Run on” in which the second character stresses over the lead character that he should always place himself first before others and that no one is good enough for you than yourself! There might be many more examples that show that loving yourself is also as important as loving others. If you ever are in the pursuit of loving yourself then, good luck!!! ❃

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MY LOVE... MY PRIDE

✍ **Misba,** I B.C.A.

Love is often described as the most beautiful feeling in the world. The first thing that comes to almost everyone's mind when they hear the word 'Love' is, love between a boy and a girl, or maybe love towards their parents, grandparents or friends. But there exists a kind of love which is not really appreciated by the society. That is, love between the people of same gender. Of course the times have changed now and most of them are accepting the LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer) community, but people of this community are still treated as outcasts.

How does it matter if you fall in love with the opposite gender or the same gender? Love is love after all. It is alright if people are not comfortable being vocal about such topics and hence don't want to support them, but hating the community and abusing them for the way they are, is totally wrong. The society has no idea about what gays, lesbians, transgenders (and many more) have to go through. Coming out and saying "YES! I AM A BOY AND I LOVE A BOY" or "I AM A GIRL AND I LOVE A GIRL", takes a lot of courage. Some people might be scared to come out. Some might have the confidence to do it. Sometimes their families would support them but not everyone can be so lucky.

I would like to share a small story. A teenage boy realized that he was attracted to guys, but he couldn't come out and tell it to his parents as he was from a religious family. One day somehow, his family came to know about it. They kept him in house arrest for weeks, he was told that he needed medical help and that he was not in his right mind. He was criticized so much that he dissolved into a dark space called Depression. He wanted to run away and he did after trying for the umpteenth time.

He moved to a different country with whatever money he had, where he met a guy to whom he was immediately drawn to. They met few times, spent time together and fell in love with one another.

The guy helped the boy to come out of depression, he was there for him whenever the boy was sad or hurt. The boy was happy again and had forgotten about all the struggles he had to go through.

The reason I shared this story was to let you all know that the people go through a lot of pressure when they fall in love with someone of the same sex. They start questioning their whole existence. So, if you know anybody who is in a similar situation, reach out to them.

You should love who you want, be who you want and be with people you want. You are beautiful and nobody can stop you from being the person you want to be. Love is love after all.

......Your love should be your pride.

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A ONE DAY SYMPOSIUM ON FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIAN LITERATURE

✍ **Ms. Samanvi,** II B.A. [EHE]

M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' was celebrated all through India in all its tri-coloured pomp, glory and vibrance in the month of August. While the whole nation was reflecting upon the journey we had to undertake as Indians for attaining independence and in the 75 years after that, we at MGM College too had our fair share of contemplation and musings over the subject. The Department of English and IQAC organized a One Day Symposium on 'Freedom Movement in Indian Literature' on 2nd August in connection with the 75th Independence Day Celebration. The event conducted at Nutana Ravindra Mantapa in the College campus was attended by students and lecturers from different Colleges of Udupi and DK. The Symposium commenced with the invocation by Samanvi, II BA. The Principal of the College, Dr. Devidas S. Naik welcomed the gathering. Following the inauguration was the keynote address by Dr. Rajendra Chenni, former Professor of English, Kuvempu University, Shivamogga.

Dr. Chenni, with his scholarship and systematic presentation of the subject, captured the attention of the listeners for the entirety of his speech. In his keynote address, Dr. Chenni focused mostly on the birth and development of the concept of nationalism during the Indian struggle for independence through literary medium. He quoted Benedict Anderson who in his book 'Imagined Community' said that a nation is a construct – an imagined existence. In India, the concept and fervour of nationalism only developed as a result of colonialization of our minds, culture and literary tradition. Hence, we can say that colonialization by the British is what made us Indians to break out of the sub-nationalities that existed before and mould ourselves into the Indian nationality. The Indian Renaissance mostly deliberated over the possibility of such a diverse group of people such as Indians to form a united nationality.

Dr. Chenni explained the development of nationalism in Indian literature in 2 ways. One was the nationalism that expressed itself as an attempt to reconstruct the past. Due to colonial writings, the Indian ethics and its heroes were looked down upon. Hence Indian historians and writers in an attempt to kindle national sentiment started to imagine and praise India's past in a glorious manner. Therefore, we began to imagine India as a cultural entity long before it was even perceived as a political entity. Thus, there were instances of uncritical valourization of the past Indian heroes upholding Kshatra values, and of the Indian women who were portrayed as a symbol of purity in Indian literature. Dr. Chenni also mentioned the importance of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel Anand Mutt as a ground-breaking work which instilled the concept of 'Mother India'. This concept (whose sentiment is mirrored in the famous phrase Vande Mataram) proved to be a central rallying point for Indian nationalists fighting for freedom.

Another expression of Indian nationalism came through the literatures, especially company dramas, where it grew through the means of severely criticising the British rule. Here the suffering of the Indians, specifically the peasant

community was depicted. Some dramas that can stand as an example to this are Neel Darpan of the Bengali language, Mardekar's Marathi play Kansa Vadha and the company plays in Kannada.

Dr. Chenni concluded by quoting Basavaraja Kattimani's concept of Rashtra and Desha. While the term Rashtra denotes the abstract entity where all Indians are united under the sentiments of nationalism, Desha is a more practical concept used to represent the actual reality of India today – the one filled with poverty, untouchability and cultural differences. The concept of Rashtra is what originally leads to the instillation of Indian nationality in Indians. But in today's India where we have enjoyed 75 years of independence, there is a need for Indian Nationalism to focus more on the concept of Desha rather than that of Rashtra.

The keynote address was followed by plenary session by Dr. R. Shashidhar, former Professor of English at Mangalore University. Dr. Shashidhar's striking words delivered in a crystal-clear language, his precise thoughts and his academic acumen left the students in awe. Personally speaking, I literally spent the entirety of his 45-minute talk just gaping at his words open mouthed, marvelling at his sharp intellect and his ability to articulate them with utmost effectiveness.

Dr. Shashidhar raised a few pertinent points that we should reflect upon ourselves standing at the cusp of a century of independence. The exalted and glorified version of Indian freedom movement is spattered across all text books. But it won't be unfair if it is said that the Indian freedom movement as we see in history today was the phenomena involving only a certain few organizations and regions. Dr. Shashidhar also stressed on the fact that the Indian nationalism began as a 'religious awakening'. Invariably, nationalism affected through religion leads to the hate towards any other religion-inspired nationalism. Thus, the dream of a single entity for all Indians who belong to diverse traditions is effectively ended. Dr. Shashidhar supported the view of B. R. Ambedkar, the architect of the Indian Constitution, who strictly opined that a nation cannot be built on religion. He further explained this point and concluded that much of the problems we face today are because of this glorification of certain vague ideals of a religion and the absence of indepth study in the matter.

The Symposium concluded with a valedictory event presided by Dr. Vincent Alva, Principal of Milagres College, Kalyanpur, who expressed his appreciation towards MGM College and Dept. of English for inviting eminent scholars and introducing them and their world of literature to the students. All the faculty members discharged their responsibilities efficiently. Mrs. Ashwini C. Acharya, HoD of English proposed the Vote of thanks, Mrs. Spoorthy Fernandes compered the Symposium, Ms. Ankita and Mrs. Priyanka were in-charge of registration counter and Mr. Samuel took the responsibility of food counter. Student Volunteers participated with great zeal. All in all, the event was a grand success and everyone including me, went back home mulling over the speeches and nurturing the sparks of intellectual thoughts which both the speakers ignited in our minds.

DANCE LOVES MUSIC

✍ **H. Shatha,** II B.Com.

Her feet felt his beats...
Started to tap the floor

With the flow of rhythm...
Instruments in excitement

To see her dance more...
Sounding with happiness

She's getting blushed...
By floating into lyrics

Expressing for it...
Their pair made in heaven

Appreciated by people...
Who love dance and music

Her breath stops if...
He goes to silence

Her feet gets still if...
He doesn't care for her

He's most lucky to...
Have her in his life

She's nothing without...
His never ending support

This love story is not today's...
Not tomorrow's… but this is of ever and forever…

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THE NEED FOR FINANCIAL LITERACY IN MODERN INDIA

✍ **Arun S.,** I B.Com.

Financial literacy is the cognitive understanding of financial components and skills such as budgeting, investing, borrowing, taxation, and personal financial management. The absence of such skills is referred to as being financially illiterate. A study was conducted by Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to examine the financial literacy of the Indian people using questionnaire, the results were that only one third of the total sample exhibit higher financial literacy. Although the majority of the people possess basic financial knowledge and exhibit positive financial behaviour, 57 per cent of the respondents lack a positive financial attitude. Financial literacy has become a priority area across the world in recent years. Every modern society requires basic financial literacy which will help them to develop in almost all the sectors of the economy. Basic financial literacy has lot an importance in building up the modern society. Any society which needs to become modern without the basic financial literacy can be a so called "modern society".

It is of utmost important for a country to take steps for financial literacy in order to improve the standard of society and economy of the nation. Financial literacy is the set of skills and knowledge that allows an individual to take appropriate financial decision regarding his investments in stocks or assets, savings and expenditure.

Financial literacy is of more importance in a developing country like India where huge population is illiterate hence they lack easy access to formal financial structure.This population has lack of knowledge about financial planning which results in misappropriation of their fund. Modern societies with the concepts of digitalization where in the people must be more aware of financial tools to move on with the trend. The Indian government has insisting on the need for financial literacy and generating confidence among people who burnt their fingers by taking wrong decisions. Financial literacy not only helps in building modern society but also it helps people to make several decisions and which benefits them to be aware in difficulties.

It is alarming that financial literacy in India lags behind that of many nations. According to a global survey, India accommodates around 20% of the total world population yet only about 24% of the Indian population is aware of basic financial concepts. Government since independence have made efforts to promote financial literacy as it is directly related to financial inclusion, which, in turn, plays a major role in fostering economic growth of the country. Now what is the benefit of being financially literate? Being financially literate allows an individual to be better prepared for specific financial road blocks, which in turn decreases the chance of personal economic distress. Similarly in case of modern societies the requirement of basic financial knowledge is very important which will benefit in deciding and managing their liquid assets. Achieving financial literacy is crucial in today's society to everyday facets of life. Being financially literate is a skill that brings forth an assortment of benefits that can improve the standard of living for individuals through an increase in financial stability.

In order to promote financial literacy in modern India, individuals should be imparted with relevant skills and knowledge at various levels, but mainly in schools and colleges.

They should be enabled to put their skills and knowledge into practice through their ability and self-efficacy. The basic financial education to be included in intermediate and college levels are like robust understanding of financial planning, effective money management, debt management, prioritizing needs over wants etc… The government must take into consideration that mere access to financial service does not ensure promoting financial literacy for modern India. It is the knowledge of financial products, and its regular application that will bring about that desired changes. Therefore, the National Centre for Financial Education would spread awareness about primary financial products, such as bank accounts, to link new users to the financial sectors moreover, the initiative would educate the existing users in the financial industry to make informed decisions and ensures customer protection from risks and fraud by making them vigilant.

The need for financial literacy arise mainly when young people, who have just started their careers, find it challenging to manage their finances and end up spending more than they are earning. Stepping into the vicious debt traps increase the probability of not having enough to provide for themselves and their families. Later when they realize the importance of financial education, it becomes less valuable since they already have debts to repay. Thus the need for financial literacy is more important for modern India to overcome the hurdles and to lead the way towards prosperity.

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WOMEN IN POLITICS

✍ **Chinmayi,** III B.A.

'Administration' or 'Politics' is not only meant for men. Today women are entering into the field of administration. Women in the field of administration is not a new concept. History gives many illustration to this. Cleopatra of Egypt, Queen Elizabeth of England, Queen Victoria of England are the best example of women rulers. It was during the reign of Queen Victoria, England emerged as 'World Power'. It was during the period of queen Elizabeth the 'Colonisation' and geographical exploration was started.

If we look at the Indian history, we came across the names of Razia Begum, Rani Laxmibai, Kittur Rani Chennamma, Rani Abbakka, Keladi Chennamma and many more. They showed the world that women need not only look after the household but also can look after the administration. Women are responsible for both destruction and construction. 'The Mahabharatha' 'The Ramayana' supports this view. 'Mahakali' hindu goddess is symbol of 'Shakthi'.

If we look at the modern context we have women rulers like Indira Gandhi, Sushma Swaraj, Jayalalitha, Vasundhara Raje, Mamatha Banerjee and others. It was during the period of Indira Gandhi political scenario of India changed. Apart from these names we come across many female politicians who served for the nation and rendered their valuable service to their motherland.

Women have given their best in the field of politics. They proved their capacity and shut the mouth of critics. They showed that 'the hand that rocks the cradle, can also rule the world'.

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YOUTHS: THE POWER OF INDIA

✍ **Chinmayi,** III B.A.

Youths are the precious assets of a country. They are like matchsticks which have the power to light a candle and remove the darkness in their surroundings. They are capable of changing the entire scenario of the country. They are the backbone of the nation. Swami Vivekananda, the patriotic saint of India has said that 'what India needed was the muscles of iron, nerves of steel, granite walls of will. He believed that only the youths have the power to make India a powerful state.

Youths are the key to success for a nation. They must be service minded. They should work for their country's upliftment. They must inhabit the leadership quality among them because it is believed that 'today's youths are tomorrow's leaders.' They should be ready to work hard. They must have discipline in their life. Without discipline it is difficult to achieve or render their service to country's progress. They must have strong will power within them.

Destiny of the Nation is shaped in the classrooms. So it is very important to give good education to them. Knowledge is the powerful tool which helps them to develop good personality. They must process the qualities of kindness, compassion. Courage is one important quality which must be embraced by them. They should be proud of their country. They must love their land, language, culture, tradition etc. The country has been numerous personalities that have increased the name and fame of their land. The youths must take inspiration from these people.

But today, they are failing in understanding the greatness of their land. They neither respect the language spoken by their countrymen nor the custom, tradition, religion that they practice. Today they have become the puppets of modernisation and globalisation. They are misusing the technology. They are facing the problems like indecisiveness, dishonesty, lack of confidence etc. They should overcome these problems and should render their valuable service to their motherland. Any nation's success is depend upon its young people. They must come out of these problems and must act like of sculptor to their nation.

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Learning never exhausts the mind.

- Leonardo da Vinci

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Love the life you live. Live the life you love.

- Bob Marley

THE NEED FOR PRESERVING CULTURAL LEGACY FOR A PROSPEROUS NATION

✍ **Nisha Shetty,** II B.C.A.

India is deep rooted in the culture of her past—the glorious past. India is a vast country, and centuries old. India is a country with a wide range of cultures, and these influences have all contributed to making India today. A cultural legacy is the inheritance of cultural traits that influence our success or failure. They are frequently shaped by long-standing cultural traditions that have been passed down from generation to generation. A nation's natural and cultural past is priceless and distinctive.

Heritage does not end at monuments or collection of objects of arts. It also includes traditions or living expressions inherited from our ancestors and passed on to our descendent, such as oral traditions, performing arts, religious and cultural festivals and traditional crafts. Different aspects to understand the significance of the cultural heritage includes Historical, Social, Aesthetic and Scientific significance. Culture and its history are both shaped by morals, convictions, and objectives. To maintain our sense of national identity, it is essential to preserve our cultural heritage. Cultural manifestations do not contain the value of cultural heritage. However, a plethora of knowledge and abilities have been handed down from one generation to the next.

For several hundred years India was weak and came under foreign rule. She lost her vitality. There was a time when Indian thought began to become narrow-minded. Religion deteriorated into superstition. The concepts of caste divided Indian society into countless segments. Foreigners took advantage of these and conquered India. Gandhiji was responsible for bringing India's long-forgotten cultural heritage to light. He led us in our struggle for freedom. India has preached and demonstrated tolerance and understanding throughout its history. These have served as the foundation for Indian philosophy, literature, art, and religion.

Culture is the lifeblood of a vibrant society, expressed in the many ways we tell our stories, celebrate, remember the past, entertain ourselves, and imagine the future. Our creative expression helps define who we are, and helps us see the world through the eyes of others. The identity of the previous generation must be preserved by the current generation. They must also adhere to the same standards of behavior in order to guard against any alteration to the cultural legacy while still alive. It is generally acknowledged that protecting historical sites is beneficial for everyone. First of all, cultural heritage places show a people's anthropological, historical, and cultural values. Human behavior, beliefs, art, and relationships are all examples of these reflections. Therefore, it is essential to preserve historical sites and properties as a platform for teaching or learning about a particular group of people's past way of life. Some of these locations also act as important reminders of the beginning or occurrence of a particular phenomenon.

And with proper conservation, it is possible that a particular heritage property or site can become a tourist attraction possible due to of its architectural beauty as well as its historical significance. Furthermore, the conservation of built heritages has the capability to contribute to sustainable development both in the present and in the future. By preserving historic sites, we will produce fewer greenhouse gases. Reusing an existing structure can also indirectly save raw materials or use those materials to create goods that are needed in developing nations via old structures, not through a modern tower, people watch and learn about their individual identities. Because these heritages are so important to the advancement of human civilization, we must promote their protection on a global scale. Not only does it encourage local residents to get involved in preservation, but it also encourages international collaboration in preserving the valuable sources of life and inspiration that give our planet its unique beauty and wonder.

Nowadays there are huge arguments between city development and conserving the past: some say old buildings should be replaced with modern buildings and shopping malls, because more money can be made from these developments. Some would argue that these valuable heritage sites should be preserved. I believe that historical legacy should be protected to the greatest extent possible. The preservation of the past, according to some, has been presented as an alternative to economic development: either we have historic preservation or we have economic growth. They claim that by converting the entire district to a more lucrative land use, it will generate jobs and enhance the local economy, while in reality, protecting heritage through restoration can also generate employment prospects. Because there are always important historic structures and sites that must be conserved within the city, this market has a lot of potential to grow and even produce more jobs than regular construction. Thus, the culture sector helps support the economy through direct and indirect job creation.

UNESCO developed the concept of cultural policy throughout the 1960s. Typically, this entails putting up procedures, laws, legislation, and institutions (such as galleries, museums, etc.) that encourage and support cultural diversity and artistic expressions throughout a variety of art forms and artistic activities. Although cultural policies range from one nation to the next, they all typically strive to increase citizens' access to the arts and creative activities and to support the artistic, musical, ethnic, socio-linguistic, literary, and other manifestations of all people within a nation. In India, through a key initiative in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and State/UTs government, the 'Adopt A Heritage' Apni Dharohar, Apni Pehchaan scheme was launched in September 2017 'to develop the heritage sites, monuments, ruins and make them tourist-friendly'. The project aims 'to enhance tourism potential and cultural importance of heritage in a planned and phased manner'.

Culture legacies are powerful and persist and affect people attitudes and behaviors. We can take steps to improve our cultural inheritance and raise our chances of success by acknowledging its flaws. Our cultural heritage has everything precious where peace, tolerance, devotion to spiritual and academic pursuits remains its hallmark. The preservation of heritage sites is of utmost importance to a nation, which is why nearly every nation in the world is developing plans to carry out such a challenging work. Understanding 'Indianness', tradition and culture and keeping away the western bias would help the country prosper.

ROLE OF STUDENTS IN BUILDING DRUG ADDICTION FREE INDIA

✍ **Arash K. A.,** I P.U.C.

Drugs take us to hell, disguised as heaven.

– *Donald Lynn Frost*

Drugs, as we all know are illegal matters which one drink, eat, smoke or inject to our body for the mental and physical effect that it leaves. It is observed that there are several students who start consuming drugs out of fun, out of unfair expectations of their teachers as well as their parents. Lack of emotional support and disorder in their families make them vulnerable and increase their dependency on drugs. Other than this, it's poverty which compels a student to get involved in selling drugs and derive their pocket money. Therefore, it becomes like a vicious circle of drugs addicted students from which they find no escape unless the society comes for the rescue. Sadly, the students fail to realized that the consumption of drugs have a severe impact on their mental as well as physical health. Such as they start experiencing mental disorder, their intelligence level decreases and they even experience deadly diseases and untimely death.

As a leading disease throughout the world drug addiction does not discriminate against race, colour, gender, cast. Drug addiction has the potential of ruining the lives of absolutely annoying from middle class – see at home parents, children to big corporate CEO's. Students should take up the role to being ambassador to spread the knowledge that drug abuse is not good. According to me, it is school where students can play an important role in eliminating drug addiction.

- They need to first learn the dangerous affects of using drugs, so that they will become aware of its dangerous effects which are very harmful for their mental as well as physical health.
- Students should ensure that they never experiment with any sort of drugs because drug addiction in youth initially starts with the experiment of drugs and subsequently turns into addiction. Although all drugs are addictive but in comparison to others, hard drugs like heroin and cocaine have been proven to be extremely addictive.
- Students should also pay attention while buying snacks or anything to eat. They should always purchase their snacks from the school cafeteria or from reputable shops. They should strive to ensure that they never buy snacks at the road side or on the streets.
- Students should immediately report the school administration about any suspected drug use or selling of drugs in any form by any person to the students. So that, by the help of students, school administration can detect the drug use earlier.

I would like to request all the youngsters that one should involve with their parents and friends for their dilemma and solve all the matter through other alternatives. Addiction is a monster, it leaves inside and feels of you, takes from you, controls you and destroys you.

Addiction is not about using drugs, it is about what the drug does to your life. Don't even try to touch or come closer to them. Drugs can even destroy your health, future and take away your lives.

Remember recovery is hard, regret is harder. So let's contribute to help those unfortunate addicts by taking them to the rehabitation centres to get them out of this mire.

DRUG SHOULD BE AN ABSOLUTE NO FOR ALL.
Shape your future which seems bright
and full of achievements.
We the students are our countries future.
Think WISE and act SMART.

JAI HIND

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POST INDEPENDENCE ACHIEVEMENTS OF INDIA

✍ **Arash K. A.,** I P.U.C.

India the name itself to be honour for every Indian. I respectfully bow my head to her for giving me a chance to take birth in her womb. It is pride for me to say I am an Indian.

India an oldest nation in the world for its culture, its civilization, its science in astronomy is very much inspiring to all the nations abroad but unfortunately India was conquered by various foreign invaders. It was looted by Greeks followed by Persians, Mughals and Europeans. Finally the British established their empire in my Motherland.

We Indians were treated as slaves since 1757 that it the period of Plassey war followed by in the year 1857 was the first armed revolt we had against British rule. Our freedom fighters finally became successful to have independence from the British rule in the year 1947 August 15. We got independence on August 15, 1947 and India became a republic country where the country to be ruled by elected representatives. In its 75 years of Independence, India has several achievements to her credit. It has built a modern economy, lifted millions out of poverty and has achieved milestone in space science, sports and nuclear power and developed a robust foreign policy. I make a small effort to summarize the top important developments in India's journey since Independence.

Right to vote: From the very first day after Independence India gave every adult who attained the age of 18 the right to vote rather caste, creed, sex and economy.

Nationalisation of Railway Networks: Railway Network in India was nationalised in the year 1951. Now, it is one of the world's largest railway networks we have.

First General Elections: India took a democratic lead by conducting its first general elections in 1951. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of India.

First Asian Games: India hosted the first ever Asian Games in the year 1951 in New Delhi.

Asia's First Nuclear Reactor: India designed and built Asia's first Nuclear reactor – Apsara Nuclear Reactor on August 4th, 1956.

Green Revolution: The Green Revolution in India in 1960 saw an increase in food grain production. Today, we have self-sufficient in production of food grains.

Bank Nationalization: 14 Banks were nationalized by the Government on July 19, 1969 like Canara, SBI, UBI etc…

White Revolution: In the year 1970, India saw the White Revolution – The world's biggest dairy development programme. It transformed India from a milk deficit nation into the world's largest milk producers.

Pokhran I & II: India conducted its first nuclear test in the year 1974 code named 'Smiling Buddha'. With this India broke into the list of 5 nuclear powered nations. Meanwhile, India conducted a series of 5 nuclear bomb tests at Pokhran Rajasthan in May 1998 under the code name of Operation Shakthi.

First Indian Satellite made: India designed first space satellite in 1975 named it after astronomer Aryabhata.

Mandal Commission: Mandal Commission was the setup in 1979 under BP Mandal to identify the socially and educationally backward classes of India.

India 1st Worldcup Victory: India wins World cup in the year 1983 under the captaincy of Kapil Dev followed by in the year 2011, on 2nd April India wins second Cricket World cup under the captaincy of Mahendra Singh Dhoni.

India sends man into space in 1984: India sent its first Astronomer Rakesh Sharma in a joint mission with Soviet Union.

Globalization of Economy: Indian Economy opened the door for free trade by foreign investors in the year 1991.

Golden Quadrilateral Project: In the year 2001, the project was launched as the largest highway project in India connecting 4 major cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.

Right to Information Act: The RTI Act was passed by Parliament in 2005 helping people to acquire any information they want from officials.

Chandrayan I: India successfully launched Chandrayan in October 2008.

Right to Education Act: Parliament passed the RTE Bill in 2009 making education a fundamental right to every child followed by in the year 2020. The New Education Policy (NEP) was formed.

First Indigenous Nuclear Submarine launched on July 26, 2009: INS ARIHANT launched armed with Ballistic missiles with a range of 3500 km's.

Common Wealth Games: In the year 2010, India hosted CWG in New Delhi. In recently held CWG at Birmingham, India won 22 Golds, 16 Silver, 23 Bronze making total of 61 medals.

Mars Orbiter Mission: On November 5, 2013 Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) successfully launched Mars Orbiter Mission to Pro Mars and is the first Nation in the World to do so in its first attempt.

Demonitization: In the year 2016, the Government announced the demonitization of ₹500, and ₹1000 bank notes.

Goods and Services Tax (GST): GST is one of the indirect tax for the whole nation and became effective from July 1st, 2017.

Above all mentioned achievements are here together in these 75 years of Independence to built India a fully developed countries in the world and retain her Glory once again. Now it is our turn to contribute or join hands together to build India a fully developed nation and assure its citizen a peaceful and happy life.

JAI HIND

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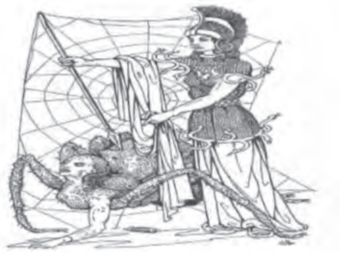
> *"The more that you read, the more things you will know, the more that you learn, the more places you'll go.*
>
> **- Dr. Seuss**

THE WORLD'S FIRST SPIDER ATHENA AND ARACHNE

✍ **Ananya,** I B.Com.

In ancient Greece, there lived a women named Arachne, who was famous for her talent in weaving. The tapestries that she wove were loved and appreciated by everyone. But with each praise she received, her ego grew. Arachne began to boast, calling herself a better weaver than Athena, the Greek Goddess of wisdom, strategies and handicrafts.

Enraged by Arachne's claims, Goddess Athena came down from Mount Olympus [Greek equivalent of the Gods' abode] and challenged Arachne to a weaving contest. In the contest, Athena wove a tapestry showing the kindness, the power and the glory of the Gods, while Arachne's tapestry showed the God's abusing their powers. Arachne's tapestry was perceivably better than that of Athena's but no one dared to say that the Goddess had lost.



Humiliated, Athena cursed Arachne that she would grow 4 pairs of limbs, multiple sets of eyes and shall have to weave to survive. Arachne's body contorted and shrinked, she became the world's first spider. A creature who must weave to eat, to sleep, to live.

In some versions, Arachne loses the weaving contest and hangs herself out of shame. Athena then grants her a second life by making her a spider, thus allowing Arachne to weave her whole life.

Spiders are still called *Arachne* in Greek and the fear of spiders is hence called *arachnophobia.*

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"Education is one thing no one can take away from you."

-Elin Nordegren

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"Education is the key that unlocks the golden door to freedom."

- George Washington Carver

MAHATMA GANDHI ROVERS AND KASTURBA RANGERS A CAMP REPORT 24.02.2022 – 26.02.2022

✍ **Ananya,** I B.Com.

Orientation for the new Rover Unit and Ranger Crew had been done in January of 2022, but only one activity had followed the orientation. The Rangers and Rovers of the first year were not familiar with their Club seniors, nor were the seniors acquainted with the new members of the club. In order to get the club members well acquainted with each other and with an objective of overall personality development in the students, a 3 day "Personality Development and Service Orientated Camp" was announced and organized.

48 members of the club, consisting of 19 Rangers, 26 Rovers and 3 Scouts from MGM PU College attended the camp, accompanied by 3 lecturers – Mr. Avinash, Rovers Unit Leader, Mrs. Vanitha, Rangers Crew Leader and Mrs. Soumya, PU representative.

The camp began at 8 a.m. on 24th February when the camp attending students assembled at MGM College. After a quick briefing session and head count, we were off on a half an hour bus ride to Bailur, over 20 kms. away from the college. Our accommodation was at the Bailur Rama Mandir. A spacious building right beside the Bailur bus stop, consisting of 2 large halls, 4 smaller changing rooms, a kitchen, dining hall and adequate washrooms. We were given 30 mins. to settle in and formed into 4 groups, before we headed to the NSS Camp site about half a kilometer away from our own campsite.

After being treated to breakfast at the NSS camp, we returned to the main hall of the Ram Mandir for our first session. The inaugural session presided over by Sri Purushottam Adve and Sri Kishan Hegde at 10 a.m.

The inaugural session was followed by the first personality development session – "Caterpillar to Butterfly: Redefine Yourself" by Mr. Jaikishan Bhat, Principal, WIT, Mangalore. This session included a lot of fun physical activities for the students with life lessons to learnt in each activity. The most memorable part of this session was when the students were asked to stand next to the person they associated most with the adjective they were given. For example, 'go to the person with the most beautiful smile', in order to make the students get to know one another.

After lunch, at 3 p.m., the second personality development session was engaged by Mr. Prasanna M. S., the PSI of Karkala on the various "Career Opportunities in the Police Department" in the presence of K. Divakar Poojary. This was followed by another session organized by Mr. Madhav Kini on "Basic Knowledge of the Law" by Sadananda Saliyan, Lawyer at Karkala.

Students were then given the evening to familiarize themselves with their team members and asked to prepare songs, dances, skits etc. for the night's campfire. The campfire took place after dinner at the Bailur School Playground.

On day 2, the members of Group 1 conducted Yoga for all the other students and later Rovers Leader Chiranth Hegde and Scouts Leader Jeevan taught the members the BP6 exercise at the Bailur School Playground. After breakfast at the NSS Campsite, the first service session took place. To give back to the Ram Mandir for hosting our camp, the students engaged in 3 hrs. of manual labour to remove weeds, burn dry grass, arrange firewood and remove all plastic and garbage from in front and around the Ram Mandir.

The afternoon consisted of 2 more educational sessions – "Journalism, News and its Impact on Students" by Mr. Justin D'Silva accompanied by Ms. Anusha, Indian Institute of Science and "Inculcating Service Motive Among Students" by Mr. Shailesh Shetty, Lecturer at Jnanasudha PU College.

At 7 p.m. the students attended "We The People of India" a play on Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and the Constitution of India, organized by the NSS. The play was followed by a second campfire session, this time with MGM College Alumnus Mr. Madhav Jogi performing for the students.

The morning of the 3rd day began with a "Sarva Dharma Prarthana", in which all students paid their respects to all religions, ideologies and beliefs. Followed by breakfast and a fun dance session conducted by Mr. Suchith Kotian, NSS Officer along with Mr. Samuel Pinto, Department of English, MGM College and Mr. Arun, Department of Chemistry, MGM PU College.

Then began the most ambitious service drive of the camp. The 4 teams divided themselves to conquer the task of picking every piece of plastic, paper and trash for a 5 kilometre stretch of the main road. After almost 4 hrs. of picking and gathering trash, the students collected over 50 kgs. of trash to mark their participation in the "Plastic Tide" activity of the UNICEF Organization.

After a lavish lunch, courtesy of Sri Kamalaksh Nayak, the valedictory programme commenced in the presence of Prof. Ramesh Karla, HOD of Commerce, MGM College, Dr., Devidas Naik, Principal, MGM College and Sri Kamalaksh Nayak, owner of the Ram Mandir.

The camp was officially brought to a close at 5 p.m. and the students returned to their homes, well acquainted with members of not just the Rangers and Rover Club, but also the NSS Unit of MGM College. Having learnt values and virtues to lead a better, more fulfilling and selfless life.

We would like to sincerely thank the kindness and support of –

- Staff of MGM College for attending our camp and for their love and support.
- Volunteers and Officers of MGM College NSS Unit for hosting us multiple times and for their amazing companionship.
- All the session organizers and speakers for taking their time to educate us.
- Owner and caretakers of the Bailur Ram Mandir for providing us with food and accommodation.
- The stranger who refused to reveal his identify for bringing us cold drinks during the Plastic Tide event.

We have been truly surprised and overwhelmed by the generosity and kindness directed towards us by innumerable strangers who had no reason to help us, but did regardless. We are grateful for the coincidences, the choices, the consequences, the turn of events, the intertwining of fates that made our camp so much more than what we anticipated it to be.

Our biggest take away from this camp is that there is fulfillment in selflessness. You receive the most by giving. A cold drink on any other day wouldn't have felt out of the ordinary, but a random man bringing us drinks simply because he saw us working under the afternoon heat, made him an instant hero in our minds. It really doesn't take all that much to be a good person. Any activity whether small or large, if done with good intention will always reap positive results. Kindness is the most beautiful virtue of all.

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MY EXPERIENCE IN ATTENDING HELP SESSION

✍ **CPL Anvitha M. Tantry,** NCC Army Wing (21 Kar. Bn. NCC Udupi)

“Every Session, Every Practice, Every Game will help our life”

As the saying goes, we attend so many sessions, activities that we can practice them wisely to overcome life full of challenging games.

I have experienced this in NCC through HET (Heartfulness Education Trust) who came forward to guide students to the best extinction. Before joining this session as we know **“If our absence doesn’t affect them, our presence had never mattered”.** They knew to not forget students who have been to this but weren’t available to the sessions. Hence I was asked to agree to attend sessions so that my absence will not disturb the authorities to look over the class again and again if absent. I then had to fill out the application to confirm my presence. Later on we had sessions from 8th of March to 2nd of April 2021. It was a 20 days session wherein we were provided to enhance the beauty of different, healthy, essential qualities of being. The very first day we were welcomed by the organisation who helped us know what would be happening and at what time. They took great care so that no one should be left behind this session for time issues. They explained us for what reason it is tagged HELP. They said the each letters of this word will have its own full form Like –

H-HEARTFULNESS
E-EXPERIENCE
L-LIFE’S
P-POTENTIAL

This session aimed on increasing the percentile of good habits in one individual which can promote others to behold this in them too.

From the next few days we were introduced to new feelings which should be stood firm in one individual to overcome life. Some topics I came across are, Creativity- here and there, Self Confidence- inbuilt or output, Integrity- showcase it to what kind, Honesty- Unnecessary to Necessary. For this particular topic we were asked to show our true honesty level in three different pots of same seed. I had planted moong dal and watered it once among 3 days of span. I had to keep that in 3 different places to check the levels. I was amazed to see the difference between where and at what time to show honesty. To continue with we were introduced to Difference between Humility and Humanity, Leadership- where to be used, etc. This was a complete package of information on what we are presently lacking on. They just didn’t provide us classroom effect but also provided an opportunity to be the person who can ask questions to the supervisors of the session. Only three cadets were allowed each day and I personally believe **“I don’t have to see the whole staircase, I need to take the first step forward though it which feels weird to others”.** I was always interested to be the one among the three not just to feel proud but to just clarify my own doubts or share my thoughts on that particular session. And finally I was in the talk for almost 4 sessions as a major participant.

The 20 days of the session was extended to 21 days since we had an opportunity to finally give our opinion through a small video or some article. I was willing to do so and wrote my own experience like how do I do now and then sent that to one of the in charge who then asked me if I could do a small video clip so that it would be played on the last day. I introduced myself and then continued with what changes I observe myself among the days and how will

I promote it. Coming to the final day again the three participants were allowed to share their live thoughts on what they would like to cherish on this session and had an exhibition of their organisation as well as our opinions. I am very thankful to the opportunity that I have grabbed on and will be ever ready to pay back on what I have learnt. This introduced me to myself which brought gradual change in me.

The very next day I receive emails from Heartfulness magazine where I find a good thought for the day. I use them in my daily life not just to word it but to intake it like a medicine which can cure me from all that is lacking behind.

"Investing in ourselves is the best investment we will ever make. It will not only improve our life, it will improve the lives of all those around us".

I truly believe in these words because, we have no time these days to look into ourselves but always urge to comment on others which actually hinders our growth of mind. We say that some people will have a big heart to accept everything but why can't we have it?Don't we know the way? Don't we know how to exhibit? To be frank we know all these very well but will have to give some time to understand it. As you know a small child is very sharp to take in all that it comes through but needs some time to grasp it. We too have grown up as a child and we too need some quality time to enhance it

"You can't make decisions based on fear and the possibility of what might happen".

Learn how to live and live how to learn. Coz you never know what life is to you.

"Jai Hind"

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ADVANTAGES OF JOINING NCC

✍ **SGT Nikhitha G. Devadiga,** NCC Army Wing (21 Kar. Bn. NCC Udupi)

NCC stands for National Cadet Core, a training program. NCC is a highly reputed body which is also a second line of defence. In India, many youngsters are trained in line with defence in case the need arises. If young students want to make it their career option, then being a NCC cadet holds a lot of weight. As they are directly associated with the ministry of defence. NCC offers the platform to the students so that they could check their abilities to join the Indian Defence Services. This program teaches students to follow a disciplined life. It's a Tri-Services Organisation and engaged in grooming the youth in India to become patriotic citizens. NCC training offers many benefits to the trainees.

During the training of NCC, candidates get the basic military training. This training is conducted to develop the interest of young students.Other than just military training the cadets also learn several other valuable things such as selflessness, honesty, discipline, hard work and ways to build confidence and gain leadership qualities. Other than military activities, the cadets are taught other skills such as parachuting, paragliding and basic aviation courses because of which they have an edge over others when appearing for the armed forces. Other than that, they also have a special quota which is very useful in case of final selection to join the armed forces.Since NCC camps are held all over India therefore there is training in a various parts of the country, hence students get an opportunity of visit new places and learn the art of independence. They are required to use their social skills and their senses to get to know new places and adapt to the varying environment. Other than just social skills they also get to learn about the history and art of the new place.

"Jai Hind"

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BENEFITS OF JOINING NCC

✍ **CPL Sthuthi B.,** NCC Army Wing (21 Kar. Bn. NCC Udupi)

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NCC cadets learn to take pride in them and the training also strengthens the spirit of being an Indian. This helps them gear towards joining the forces and providing their 100% when the country is in need of them.

In addition to all aforementioned benefits, NCC experience is one different from all others!

"Jai Hind"

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YOGA FOR HUMANITY

✍ **U Shrinidhi Rao,** NCC Army Wing (21 Kar. Bn. NCC Udupi)

'YOGA FOR HUMANITY' is the theme of international yoga day 2022. This day, observed on June 21, focuses on the importance of yoga in our lives. A number of events are organized around the world to mark the day. This theme which was announced by prime minister Narendra Modi in his Mann ki Baat address.

The United Nations declared June 21 as the international yoga day on December 11, 2014. The aim of international yoga day is to spread awareness about the benefits of yoga. The international yoga day is celebrated on June 21 every year.

Yoga is the ancient way to attain physical, mental and spiritual practice. Primarily originated in India, the word yoga is derived from Sanskrit, meaning to unite. This unity signifies the ultimate union of the body with consciousness and thus attaining definitive peace. As per the calendar, this date is the longest day of the year in the northern hemisphere and shortest in the southern hemisphere.

"Jai Hind"

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MY EXPERIENCES AT ADVANCED LEADERSHIP CAMP

SUO Sakshi, NCC Army Wing (21 Kar. Bn. Udupi)

"The tan lines would fade but the memories last forever"

NCC is one of the most prestigious voluntary organizations which provides the youth of the country exposure to the cadets in a wide range of activities, with a distinct emphasis on social services, discipline and adventure activities. The qualities mentioned are imparted through institutional and camp training. More than 1450 camps are conducted annually by the NCC and more than 8 lakh cadets attend these camps every year. One such camp is the Advanced Leadership Camp. In this camp lessons of personality development, Leadership skills and orientation for induction into the armed forces are given. And I was one among those lucky cadets who got an opportunity to experience this.

Advanced Leadership Camp (2021-22) was held at the Hindustan College of Engineering, Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu. Originally, Advanced Leadership Camps are Centrally Organized Camps which are of All India nature and are planned by Headquarter DGNCC. But keeping in mind the health and safety of the cadets, ANOs, Permanent Instructors and other authorities in the covid time, the camp was conducted at the zonal level. The cadets from the directorates of Karnataka and Goa, Kerala and Lakshadweep, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar were present.

As the proverb says, *"It is the journey that matters more than the destination",* our journey of miles began from the 21 Kar. Bn. Udupi to the 18 Kar. Bn. Mangalore on 24th November 2021. The train was scheduled at 2030 hrs from Mangalore Junction to Coimbatore. At the sundown at 1630 hrs comes the squad of 13 cadets representing the "Mangalore Group". The contingent was complete on 25th November in Coimbatore Junction where the rest of the cadets joined us from different groups but under a beautiful banner called the "KARNATAKA & GOA DIRECTORATE." We reached Hindustan College of Engineering at 0930 hrs where the 2(TN) BATTERY NCC UNIT, Coimbatore Group welcomed us with pleasure.

We were allotted comfortable rooms which were shared among two different groups so as to get to know the cadets from different cultural backgrounds, which was again a new experience. The next 10 days were the most memorable days of my life. Every day started with the 6 a.m. PT which was a bit frustrating in the beginning but then we all got used to it. Breakfast at 0800 hrs followed by lectures and group discussion till 1230 hrs. We had lunch break from 1 p. m. to 2:30 pm followed by seminars by eminent speakers on various national, social and health related topics. In the last few days, various competitions like cultural performances, debates, group lectures, pick and speak were conducted. Cadets who gave their wonderful participation were awarded with certificates. On the day of departure, we were taken to visit the local places. We reached Mangalore on an early morning of 5th December 2021

"Where strangers become friends, friendship lasts forever"

Along with experiences this camp also gave us many friends. We found a beautiful bond between all the directorates in the camp. Those 10 days were definitely not easy, it came with many challenges and situations where we had to come out of our comfort zone, but it was all worth it. And the best part was, we didn't know that we were making memories we'll cherish forever. We returned to our hometowns with a bag filled with great experience, exposure, lifetime memories.

"The end of a journey means the start of another one"

JAI HIND

ROCK CLIMBING TRAINING CAMP

✍ **CPL H. Nagaraj Nayak,** NCC Army Wing (21 Kar. Bn. NCC Udupi)

Rock climbing training was an adventure camp held at Gwalior in a great location. It was my pleasure to attend that camp. We started our journey at Yeshwanthpur, Bengaluru to Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh by train. There were a total of 28 cadets from the Karnataka and Goa directorate. The camp location was great and the Madhya Pradesh climate was also good. We were 270 cadets who attended this National camp. The camp was all about climbing the rock near the Gwalior Fort. It was our pleasure that the camp was inaugurated by DG NCC Lieutenant General Gurbirpal Singh. The camp was started after six days of quarantine and a total of ten days of adventure camp. In between the camp we also got the opportunity to visit Taj Mahal. We were also taken for Gwalior Darshan. It was a camp where we got the opportunity to interact with the cadets of different states and learn different languages and cultures. The camp was just a great experience for me where I got to learn discipline and they made us physically fit by training us really well.

"Jaihind"

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EXPERIENCE IN NCC

✍ **SGT Renita Maria Colaso,** NCC Army Wing (21 Kar. Bn. NCC Udupi)

3 years of NCC was the best part of my life. In this time whatever I have Learnt is indescribable. Every Saturdays in the afternoon we had NCC Classes both theory and practical. In NCC class I learnt map reading, basicMilitary training, field craft and battlecraft. Also learnt firing in NCC and how To handle weapons. I also had an opportunity to attend a 10 days CATC camp. In camp we had to get up early, do physical training, drill, weapon classes, theory classes, games and lots of fun. In NCC we also went for a trekking which was a wonderful experience. NCC has taught me leadership, time management and teamwork. NCC has also helped me in my overall personality development like obeying senior Orders, handling tough situations in and Out NCC, devotion towards my Country, integrity, leadership traits, officer like qualities etc. NCC gave me self confidence, capability of facing difficulties, awareness, motivation, and risk taking. Thus life as an cadet is one of the best experiences one can ever have as it teaches them life as it is and shows how it is to be an officer in the Indian Armed forces management. Once a cadet, always a cadet. I think every Student must choose NCC which will give a most beautiful experience.

"Jai Hind"

❃

MY STUDY-TOUR TO NAGALAND THE LAND OF FESTIVALS

✍ **Harshitha Haridas**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am extremely grateful to The Principal, Prof. Devidas Sir for giving me this golden opportunity to attend this awe-inspiring event. I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to Prof. Rekha Mam, Prof. Kinshuk Mam and Prof. Anup Sir for nurturing and guiding us every step of the way. I would also like to thank Association of Indian Universities (AIU), Ministry of Tourism (MOT), Government of India.

REPORT

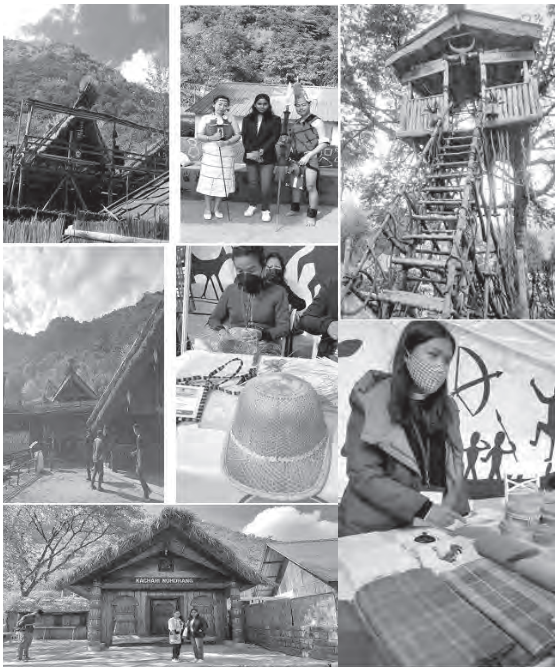
Cool breeze brushed past us while the sun shone bright. A very amiable welcome by the ladies dressed in traditional Naga attire wiped away all the exhaustion. Landing in Dimapur bought a sense of delight within us. I was accompanied by two other students of another University and I was representing Mangalore University. We were among the 50 students selected from the entire country by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) to participate in the 9th International Tourism Mart for the North-East Region being held in Kohima, Nagaland from 27-29th November 2021. It was organized by the Ministry of Tourism in association with the commemoration of 75 years of progressive India and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievements (Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav).

Our liaison officers received us and led us to the van where we met a few other students. We were heading to the Capital city, Kohima. It was a 2.5 hour drive. The van was filled with excited chatters and everyone was contemplating the sight outside. We relished the lunch at Niathu Resort while admiring the enthralling view of the place adorned with palm trees. This is where we came across the native Naga chutney for the first time.

It was dusk by the time we reached Kohima. We were divided into two groups and were accommodated in two different hotels, Ariel and Crescent. Once reached, everyone was

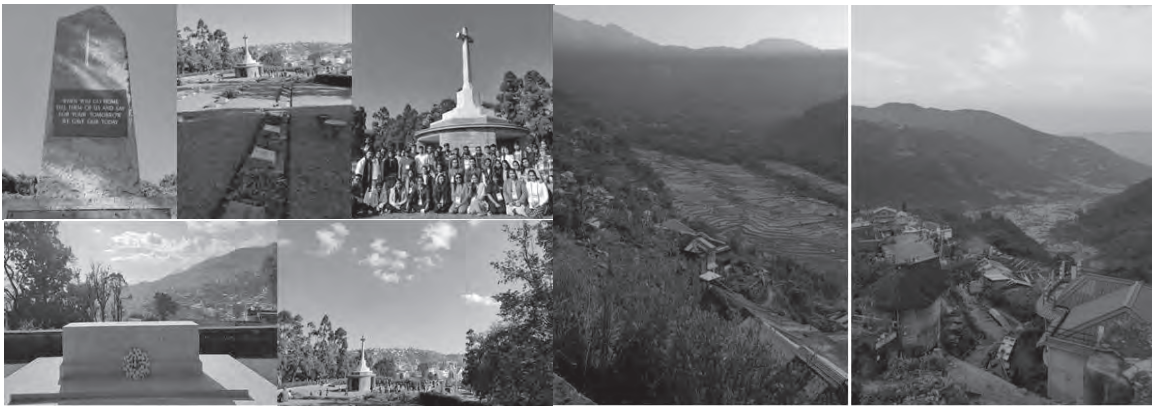
busy getting ready for the Press Meet that was scheduled for the night at the State Banquet Hall near the Chief Minister's Residence.

The Banquet Hall and the surrounding area was decked up for the meet. The brumal weather greeted us. We met our escort teachers and all the students from various Universities who had assembled for the Mart. Honourable Chief Minister of Nagaland Shri Neiphiu Rio was the Chief Guest of the occasion along with other dignitaries. Each one of the excellencies addressed the audience. This is when we realized the purpose of this event in its true sense. The Press Meet was followed by a stunning cultural performance showcasing the vibrant tribal culture of the state. The show truly stimulated our senses and we all were thrilled to witness the culture of the north-easternmost frontier of our country at its best.



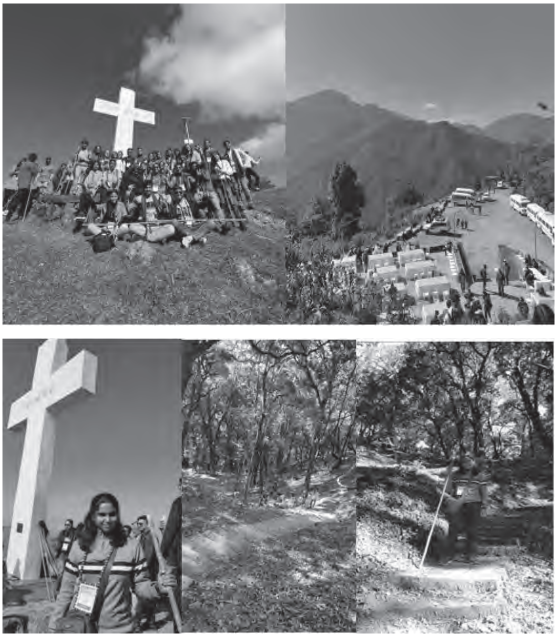
The second day in Kohima was marked by an early breakfast and visit to the Kisama Naga Heritage Village which was busy preparing itself for the forthcoming infamous Hornbill Festival. It's termed as the 'festival of Festivals' and is celebrated annually. The Heritage village is designed in a traditional fashion to keep the Naga village alive. North-East Craft Bazaar was set up exhibiting the artworks of each of the eight sister states. Our curiosity fueled profound interactions with local artisans about the native weaving, embroidery, handloom and handicrafts. Many of us purchased from the stalls. Interactions with the artisans gave an insight into the problems associated with continuing these existing skills in this modern era where machines fulfill the demands efficiently and thereby dominate the market. It prompted us to ponder over solutions to revive these indigenous craftsmanship. As we ambled around the village, we visited various Morungs symbolic of different tribes. Morung is like a modern coffee house, a

Mesmerizing



place to discern and learn from one another. We were engrossed in apprehending the lifestyle, ethnicity, cuisine, practices and values of the tribes. We even encountered several delegates and had meaningful discussions with them. After a sumptuous meal, we all settled down inside the Bamboo Hall to attend the panel discussion sessions.

Thereafter, we all gathered at the Glasshouse Cafeteria where a few of the students among us shared their views on topics like Role of Tourism in National Integration, India 2.0, Contribution of the Youth in Tourism, Tourism destination and products of North East etc. It was an impactful session which was followed by a Quiz. Students from Nagaland University were also present. After the sessions, we made our way to the Amphitheater. The night was exhilarating with resplendent performances embodying the vibrant culture of all the eight states. The show epitomized that our country is diverse, and yet, that is something we all have in common to stand united as one. It was a thorough portrayal of 'UNITY IN DIVERSITY'.



We enjoyed the supper that was arranged near the Amphitheater after which we retired back to our hotel rooms recollecting the events of the day with much deliberation.

It was already the third and the final day of the event. Breakfast tables were pervaded with exuberant talks about the trek planned for the day. At first, we set out to visit the Kohima World War II cemetery. The Kohima War Cemetery on the slopes of the Garrison Hill is a memorial dedicated to 1420 Commonwealth soldiers along with 917 Hindu and Sikh soldiers who laid their lives while halting Japanese advance into India. The youngest soldier was martyred at 16 years of age. Our liaison officer turned guides explained the sequence of events that unfolded during the war. We paid obeisance to the brave soldiers in our hearts who died defending our Motherland.

We proceeded to Jotsoma Village for the trek to PulieBadze Peak. It is 2300 metres above the sea level. The temperature started dropping as

we were ascending. Yet, the energy soared high as we chanted slogans and hollered our way to the peak. We were astounded by the view from the peak. The downward trek took us a very little time. It was noon by the time we all had descended. A hearty meal which included dishes made out of bamboo shoot and of course the Naga chutney.

We settled down in our vans to progress to our next destination, the Khonoma village. It is a 700 year old village inhabited by the Angami tribe. The guides here are members of this village itself. It was located around a scenic mountain chain. The sunbeams stroked its peak creating a marvelous sight. The people of the village were engaged in their daily chorus, women weaving, men sitting by the fire and making things out of cane, children loitering around the village. Every member of the tribe is said to own some land in the mountains. It is inherited and will be passed on to the next generations. We walked through the village learning about their beliefs, their ethics, the part nature played in their lives, their god of animals (Chukhiu), their ideologies and practices, the battles they fought and how they sustained their clan in this era of modernization. We even witnessed the demonstration of traditional Naga wrestling at Terho Tsiese.

In Nagaland, the sky is pitch dark by 5 in the evening. Later that evening, we all were taken to the DC Heritage Bungalow. We were delighted to watch Purple Fusion (a popular band from Nagaland) perform. It was followed by a fashion show depicting the tribal attire of the state and the modern clothing lines. It was a jaw-dropping display of elegance on the runway. The dinner was multifarious. Melancholy in the air as we realized that the Mart had come to an end.

We all expressed our gratefulness to our liaison officers who were always there to guide us and coordinate the events every step of the way. We returned back to our rooms reminiscing about the entire set of events and pledging to abide by the true purpose of this event. The next morning, we bid goodbye to Nagaland, carrying so many wonderful memories and feeling grateful for each and every moment spent in this vibrant hill state of Nagaland.

JAI HIND!

5G TECHNOLOGY

Shreya, I M.Sc.

5G is a new revolutionary technology in the field of telecommunications. This technology is set to play an unprecedented role in the field of communication in place of 4G in the future. This technology started from the South is also being introduced in India, which will give great impetus to the important program in India's social, economic, defence, space, etc. and the development of the nation will be faster. 5G technology is the fifth generation of the internet and is considered the fastest and most secure means of data transfer so far. Its speed will be more than about 1 Gbps, which is about ten times more than a normal wireless mobile phone. The 5G is much more powerful than its Previous generation due to its high speed data transfer and latency.

How does 5G Works?

The transmission of the 5G network will not require any type of tower, but rather the transmission of signals through small cell station in rooftops or electric poles. These small cells are significantly more important because of the millimetre-wave spectrum.

Advantages of 5G Technology:

- A committee on 5G technology was formed in India, which in its recommendation for an increase in the amount of spectrum available and a decrease in the value of spectrum in the initial allocation of 5G spectrum.
- 5G technology is expected to offer advanced mobile broadband that can meet high coverage requirements.
- If the 5G technology is successfully implemented in India, it will revolutionize the Indian telecom sector.
- This technology will accelerate the digital India program of the Government of India, make in India, ease of doing business. Apart from this, new India Mission, Smart City Project, Bharat Net Project, etc. can be made successful.
- 5G will also facilitate the ecosystem for the Internet of things.
- The 5G technology, called a fifth generation of the internet, can be used to increase India's GDP, digitize the employment generation economy, etc.

Challenges of 5G technology:

- According to information and communications technology experts, India lacks the appropriate infrastructure for 5G, and developing it is a challenge in itself.
- The proposed speed of 5G is difficult considering the inefficient technical support in most parts of the world.
- 5G connection is more expensive than the currently available network. 5G requires investors to invest more than $ 200 billion per year, which discourages investors.
- Reliance Jio's entry into the Indian telecom sector in 2016 has led to a decline in revenue from other sector operators.
- The switch from 4G to 5G will be infrastructure intensive & the development of infrastructure for 5G is very expensive.

Conclusion:

It is true that there are challenges related to infrastructure, investment, and health-related to 5G technology in India right now, but the government should address these challenges as soon as possible and implement this technology in India. With the introduction of 5G technologies in India, economic, socio-strategic, etc., will bring dynamism in all areas and the development of the country will be further strengthened.

BITCOIN

✍ **Anvitha R. B.,** I M.Sc.

Bitcoin is the form of digital currency, created and held electronically. No one controls electronically. Bitcoins aren't printed, like dollars or euros – they're produced by people, and increasingly business, running computers all around the world, using software that solves mathematical problems. However, bitcoin's most important characteristics and the thing that makes it different to conventional money, is that it is decentralized. This puts some people at ease, because it means that a large bank can't control their money. Bitcoins can be used to buy merchandise anonymously.

In addition, international payments are easy and cheap because bitcoins are not tied to any country or subject to regulations. Small business may like them because there are no credit card fees. Some people just buy bitcoins as an investment, hoping that they'll go up in value. How bitcoin works? Since no bank is involved so when a person A transfers bitcoin to another person B all the information is recorded in a public ledger (block) known as the Block chain. The new block is added to a ledger at every 10 minutes. This ledger recorded all the transactions that have taken place since the last ledger.

For transferring bitcoins, person A have its own private key of their own wallet and gets the public key of person B wallet. Every bitcoin wallet can have one or many public keys that can be distributed to everyone but can have only one private key which only the owner of that wallet can know. One bitcoin is worth roughly about $1200 now. An early investor in snapchat has been quoted on the web as saying that by 2030, the value could be as high as $5000,000. One of the reasons that could prompt you to buy a bitcoin today is not so much to use it for payment online but as an investment.

THE 12 TOP STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGY

✍ **Anjalin,** I M.Sc.

Trend 1: Data Fabric

Data fabric provides a flexible, resilient integration of data sources across platforms and business users, making data available everywhere its needed regardless where the data lives. It can use analytics to learn and actively recommend where data should be used and changed. This can reduce data management efforts by up to 70%.

Trend 2: Cybersecurity Mesh

Cybersecurity mesh is a flexible, composable architecture that integrates widely distributed and disparate security services. It enables best of breeds, stand-alone security solutions to work together to improve overall security while moving control points closer to the assets they're designed to protect. It can quickly and reliably verify identity, context and policy adherence across cloud and non- cloud environments.

Trend 3: Privacy-Enhancing Computation

Privacy-enhancing computation secures the processing of personal data in untrusted environments which is increasingly critical due to evolving privacy and data protection laws as well as growing consumer concerns. It utilizes a variety of privacy-protection techniques to allow value to be extracted from data while still meeting compliance requirements.

Trend 4: Cloud-Native Platforms

Cloud-native platforms are technologies that allow you to build new application architectures that are resilient, elastic and agile-enabling you to respond to rapid digital change. It improves on the traditional lift-and-shift approach to cloud, which fails to take advantage of the benefits of cloud and adds complexity to maintenance.

Trend 5: Hyper automation

Hyper automation is a disciplined, business-driven approach to rapidly identify, vet and automate as many business and IT processes as possible. It enables scalability, remote operation and business model disruption.

Trend 6:Composable Applications

Composable applications are built from business-centric modular components. It make it easier to use and reuse code, accelerating the time to market for new software solutions and releasing enterprise value.

Trend 7: Decision Intelligence

Decision intelligence is a practical approach to improve organizational decision making. It models each decision as a set of processes, using intelligence and analytics to inform, learn from and refine decisions.

Trend 8: AI Engineering

AI engineering automates updates to data, models and applications to streamline AI delivery. Combined with strong AI governance, AI engineering will operationalize the delivery of AI to ensure its ongoing business value.

Trend 9: Distributed Enterprises

Distributed enterprises reflect a digital-first, remote-first business model to improve employee experiences, digitalize consumer and partner touchpoints, and build out product experiences. It better serve the needs of remote employees and consumers, who are fueling demand for virtual services and hybrid workplaces.

Trend 10: Total Experience

Total experience is a business strategy that integrates employee experience, customer experience, user experience and multi experience across multiple touchpoints to accelerate growth. It can drive greater customer and employee confidence, satisfaction, loyalty and advocacy through holistic management of stakeholder experiences.

Trend 11: Autonomic Systems

Autonomic systems are self-managed physical or software systems that learn from their environments and dynamically modify their own algorithms in real time to optimize their behavior in complex ecosystems.

Trend 12: Generative AI

Generative AI learns about artifacts from data, and generates innovative new creations that are similar to the original but doesn't repeat it. It has the potential to create new forms of creative context, such as video, and accelerate R&D cycles in fields ranging from medicine to product creation.

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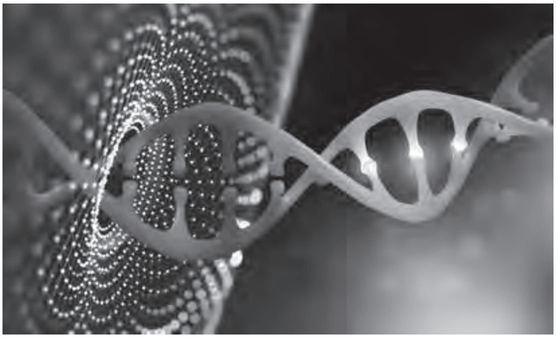
GENOMICS

✍ **Navya,** I M.Sc.

Imagine a technology that can study our DNA and use it to improve our health, helping you to fight diseases and what not! Genomics is precisely that technology that peruses upon the make-up of genes, DNAs, their mapping, structure, etc. Further, this can help quantify our genes and result in finding diseases or any possible problems that can later be a health issue. When it comes to a specialization like Genomics, one can find a variety of technical as well as non-technical roles. Technical jobs in this area are all about designing, analyzing, and diagnostics, while non-technical jobs are concerned with higher levels of research and theoretical analysis.

There are some top jobs in Genomics:

- Bioinformatics Analyst
- Genome Research Analyst



- Full Stack Developer
- Software Engineer
- Bioinformatician
- Genetics Engineer.

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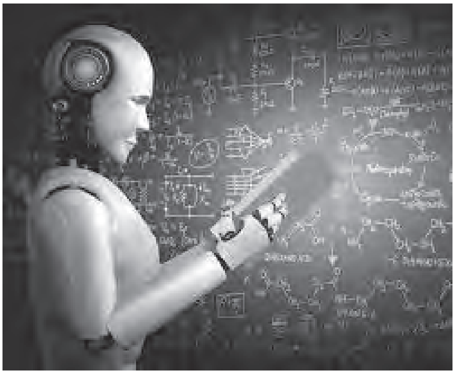
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

✍ **Reshma Shetty,** I M.Sc.



Artificial Intelligence (AI) centers on machine coding that mimics human and animal intelligence. AI professionals develop algorithms and program machines to perform human like takes. Already ubiquitous, AI helps detect credit card fraud, identify disease outbreaks, and optimize satellite navigation.

In their annual technology prediction report, the Institute of Electronics Engineers computer society predicts several AI concepts will be widely adopted in 2021. Computing developments in AI purportedly include reliability and safety for intelligent autonomous system, AI for manufacturing and trustworthy and explainable AI and machine learning.

✽

COOKIES AND SESSIONS

✍ **Rajeshwari,** I M.Sc.

Cookies and Sessions are used to store information. Cookies are only stored on the Client-side machine, while sessions get stored on the client as well as a server. A session creates a file in a temporary directory on the server where registered session variables and their values are stored. This data will be available to all pages on the site during that visit.

A Session ends when the user closes the browser or after leaving the site, the server will terminate the session after leaving the site, the server will terminate the session after a predetermined period of time, commonly 30 minutes duration.

Cookies are text files stored on the client computer and they are kept of use tracking purpose. Server script sends a set of cookies to the browser. For example name, age or identification number. The browser stores this information on a local machine for future use. When next time browser sends any request to web browser then it sends those cookies information to the server and server uses that information to identify the user.

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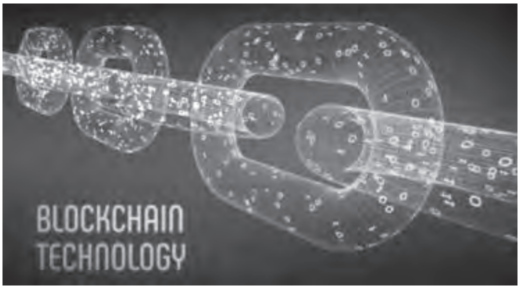
BLOCK CHAIN TECHNOLOGY

✍ **Pavithra Rao,** I M.Sc.



Blockchain is a shared immutable ledger that facilities the process of recording transactions and tracking assets in a business network. An asset can be tangible (a house, a car, caste, lard) or intangible (intellectual property, copyrights, branding). Virtually anything of value can be tracked and traded on a blockchain network, reducing risk cutting cost for all involved.

As each transactions occurs it is recorded as a "block" of data those transactions show the movement of an asset that can be tangible (a product) or intangible (intellectual). The data block can record the information of our choice; who, what, when, where, how much and even the condition such as the temperature of a food shipment. Benefits of blockchain is operations often waste effort on duplicate record keeping and third party validations. Record keeping systems can be vulnerable to fraud and cyberattacks.

Limited transparency can slow data verification and with the arrival of IOT, transaction volumes have exploded. All of this slows business, drains the bottom line and mears we need to enter blockchain. It is greater trust, greater security, more efficiency. It is important because business runs on information the faster its received and the more accurate it is the better. A blockchain network can tack orders, payment, accounts, production and much more. And because members share a single view of the truth, we can see all details of a transaction end to end, giving you greater confidence a well of new efficiency and opportunity to speed transactions a set of rules called a smart contract–is stored on the blockchain and executed automatically.

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"Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime."
- Maimonides

CYBER SECURITY

✍ **Disha V. Suvarna,** I M.Sc.

What is cyber Security? Why it is important?

- Cyber security is an application of protecting computer system and networks from unauthorized access, theft or damage to their hardware, software or data it aims to put security measures in place to protect critical infrastructure and sensitive information from bad actors.
- Cyber security is so important because the internet, smartphones, computers are now fundamental parts of modern life. Protecting data is a challenging task with severe repercussions if done incorrectly.
- Most common cyber security threats are:
  - Phishing
  - Malware
  - Ransom ware
  - Social engineering
  - DDOS attacks
  - Password rescue
  - IOT hacking
- Is there anything I can do to stop cyber threats?
  - ➢ Firewalls
  - ➢ Anti-malware
  - ➢ Phishing training
  - ➢ Multi factor authentication
  - ➢ Password practice

Importance of Cyber security:

Cyber security is even more significant now as most things that we enjoy today are in the form of connected devices and systems. With IOT revolutionizing the way the world operates, it has become imperative that Cyber security be implemented in all systems that are prone to threats and attacks to prevent extortion attempts, identity theft, loss of valuable data, misuse of sensitive information, cyber stalking, etc.

Critical infrastructures such as hospitals, financial service companies, power plants, etc. possess sensitive data not only pertaining to their consumers but also to themselves. This calls for serious consideration for Cyber Security implementation to keep our society functioning without disruptions.

Cyber Threat Researchers, in this regard, uncover new vulnerabilities, strengthen open-source tools, and educate people on the importance of Cyber security.

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CLOUD COMPUTING

✍ **Jayalaxmi,,** I M.Sc.

In Simplest terms, cloud computing means storing and accessing the data and programs on remote servers that are hosted on the internet instead of the computer's hard drive or local server. Cloud computing is also referred to as Internet-based computing.

Cloud Computing Architecture: Cloud computing architecture refers to the components and sub-components required for cloud computing. These components typically refer to:

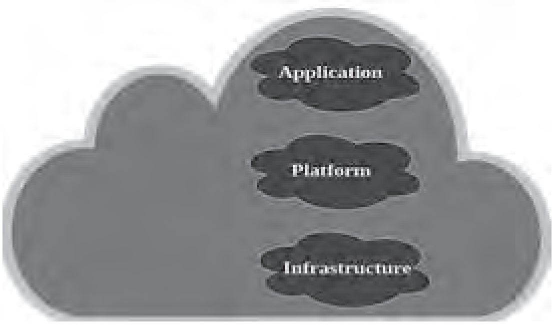
1. Front-end (fat client, thin client)
2. Back-end platforms (servers, storage)
3. Cloud-based delivery and a network (Internet, Intranet, Intercloud).

Hosting a cloud: There are three layers in cloud computing. Companies use these layers based on the service they provide.

- Infrastructure
- Platform
- Application

At the bottom is the foundation, the Infrastructure where the people start and begin to build. This is the layer where the cloud hosting lives.

Now, let's have a look at hosting: Let's say you have a company and a website and the website has a lot of communications that are exchanged between members. You start with a few members talking with each other and then gradually the number of members increases. As the time passes, as the number of members increases, there would be more traffic on the network and your server will get slow down. This would cause a problem. A few years ago, the websites are put on the server somewhere, in this way you have to run around or buy and set the number of servers. It costs a lot of money and takes a lot of time. You pay for these servers when you are using them and as well as when you are not using them.



Three layers of Cloud Computing

This is called hosting. This problem is overcome by cloud hosting. With Cloud Computing, you have access to computing power when you needed. Now, your website is put in the cloud server as you put it on a dedicated server. People start visiting your website and if you suddenly need more computing power, you would scale up according to the need.

BLOCKCHAIN

✍ **Ashmitha,** I M.Sc.

A blockchain is a chain of blocks that contains information. This technique was originally described in 1991 by a group of researchers and was originally intended to timestamp digital documents so that it's not possible to backdate them or to tamper with them. A blockchain is a distributed ledger that is completely open to anyone. They have an interesting property: once some data has been recorded inside a blockchain, it becomes very difficult to change it. Each block contains some data, the hash of the block and the hash of the previous block. The data that is stored inside a block depends on the type of blockchain.

For example, the bitcoin blockchain stores the details about a transaction, such as sender, receiver and amount of coins. A block also has a hash. It identifies a block and all of its contents and it is always unique. Once a block is created, its hash is being calculated. Hashing is simply passing some data through a formula that produces a result, called a hash. That hash is usually a string of characters. Changing something inside the block will cause the hash to change. So in other words hashes are very useful when you want to detect changes to blocks. If the hash of a block changes, it is no longer the same block. The third element inside each block is the hash of the previous block. This effectively creates a chain of blocks and this technique makes a blockchain so secure. When someone tamper with a block, this cause the hash of the block to change as well. In turn that will make other blocks in the chain invalid because they no longer store a valid hash of the previous block. But we can effectively tamper with a block and recalculate all the hashes and make our blockchain valid again. So to mitigate this, blockchains have something called proof-of-work. It is a mechanism that slows down the creation of new blocks. In bitcoin case: it takes about ten minutes to calculate the required proof-of-work and add a new block to the chain. This mechanism makes it very hard to tamper with the blocks, because tampering with one block, need to recalculate the proof-of-work for all the blocks in the chain. That is one more way that blockchains secure themselves and that's by being distributed. Instead of using a central entity to manage the chain, blockchains use a peer-to-peer network and anyone is allowed to join. When someone joins this network, he gets the full copy of the blockchain. The node can use this to verify that everything is still in order.

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CLOUD COMPUTING

✍ **Pavithra,** I M.Sc.

Cloud computing is a highly scalable and cost-effective infrastructure for running HPC, enterprise and applications. However, the growing demand of cloud infrastructure has drastically increased the energy consumption of data centers, which has become a critical issue. High energy consumption not only translates to high operational cost, which reduces the profit margin of cloud providers, but also leads to high carbon emissions which is not environmentally friendly. Hence, energy-efficient solutions are required to minimize the impact of cloud computing on the environment. In order, to design such solutions, deep analysis of cloud is required with respect to their power efficiency.

In a striking throwback to the 1970's, many companies are finding, once again, that buying in companies are finding, once again, that buying in computer services make more business sense than do-it-yourself. This new trend is called cloud computing and, not surprisingly, its linked to the internet's inexorable rise. Three of the main benefits of cloud computing include:

- Self service provisioning: end users can spin up computing resources for almost any type of workload on-demand.
- Elasticity : companies can be scale up as computing needs increase and then scale down again as demands decreases.
- Pay per use: computing resources are measured at a granular level, allowing users to pay only for the resources and workloads they use.

Cloud computing services can be private, public, or hybrid.

It's managed most importantly, the service you see you use is provided by someone else and managed on your behalf. The advantages of cloud computing is worldwide accesses. Cloud computing increase mobility, as you can access your documents from any device in any part of the world. Cloud computing provides increased storage, so you won't have to worry about running out of space on your hand drive. The disadvantages of cloud computing is security, privacy, loss of control, internet reliance.

* * *

"Education's purpose is to replace an empty mind with an open one."

- Malcolm Forbes

* * *

"Education is what remains after one has forgotten what one has learned in school."

- Albert Einstein

CRYPTOCURRENCY

✍ **Bhoomika Acharya,** I M.Sc.

Cryptocurrency is a digital payment system that doesn't rely on banks to verify transactions. It's a peer-to-peer system that can enable anyone anywhere to send and receive payments. Cryptocurrency is stored in digital wallets. Cryptocurrency received its name because it uses encryption to verify transactions. This means advanced coding is involved in storing and transmitting cryptocurrency data between wallets and to public ledgers. The first cryptocurrency was Bitcoin, which was founded in 2009 and remains the best known today. Much of the interest in cryptocurrencies is to trade for profit, with speculators at times driving prices skyward.

Cryptocurrency Work

Cryptocurrencies run on a distributed public ledger called Blockchain, a record of all transactions updated and held by currency holders. Units of cryptocurrency are created through a process called mining, which involves using computer power to solve complicated mathematical problems that generate coins. Users can also buy the currencies from brokers, then store and spend them using cryptographic wallets. If you own cryptocurrency, you don't own anything tangible what can you own is a key that allows you to move a record or a unit of measure from one person to another without a trusted third party. Although Bitcoin has been around since 2009, Cryptocurrencies and applications of blockchain technology are still emerging in financial terms, and more uses are expected in the future. Transactions including bonds, stocks, and other financial assets could eventually be traded using the technology.

Cryptocurrency Examples: There are thousands of cryptocurrencies.

Some of the best known include Bitcoin: Founded in 2009, Bitcoin was the first Cryptocurrency and is still the most commonly traded. The currency was developed by Satoshi Nakamoto widely believed to be a pseudonym for an individual or group of people whose precise identity remains unknown.

Ethereum: Developed in 2015, Ethereum is a Blockchain flatform with its own cryptocurrency, called Ether (ETH) or Ethereum. It is the most popular cryptocurrency after Bitcoin.

Litecoin: This currency is most similar to Bitcoin but has moved more quickly to develop new innovations, including faster payments and processes to allow more transactions.

Ripple: Ripple is a distributed ledger system that was founded in 2012. Ripple can be used to track different kinds of transactions, not just cryptocurrency. The company behind it has worked with various banks and financial institutions.

EDGE COMPUTING

✍ **Amruthachaya,** I M.Sc.

EDGE
COMPUTING

Edge computing is a form of computing that is done on site or near a particular data source minimizing the need for data to be processed in a remote data center.

Evolution of edge computing:

The origins of edge computing are in the 1990's with the creation of the first "content delivery network" (CDN) which put data collecting nodes closer to end users. But this technology was limited to images and videos not for massive workloads of data. In the 2000's the increased shift to mobile and early smart devices increased the strain of existing IT infrastructure, with more end users demanding cloud - based application and more business working from multiple locations it became necessary to process more data outside of the data center right at the source and manage it from one central location. That's when mobile edge computing became a reality.

Uses :

Much of the technology we use today for entertainment and business from content delivery system and smart technology to gaming, 5G or predictive maintenance incorporates some form of edge computing. It allows companies to closely monitor equipment and production lines for efficiency and some cases detect failures - before they happen and helping avoid costly delays due to downtime. It is also used in Healthcare to monitor patient details and in transportations edge computing is useful.

❈

"What makes a child gifted and talented may not always be good grades in school, but a different way of looking at the world and learning."

- Chuck Grassley

GOOGLE GLASS: A FUTURE OF COMPUTER AND TECHNOLOGY

✍ **Soujanya J.,** I M.Sc.

Technology is advancing at an ever increasing pace. Touch phone's and Tablet's brought touch interactivity to the ample, but now wearable, voice-activated technology is approaching the limits of what we can do with a machine both in terms of size and computing power.

Google Glass is a machine that we can wear like spectacles. Like a smartphone or tablet, it can hook us up to just about anything Google Glass presents hands-free, voice-activated interactivity.

If we are concerned by constantly looking down at our mobile devices or if we have found ourself wanting to use our mobile device but require looking somewhere else. Google Glass has a solution for this problem by putting a computer display exactly in front of our eye.

It sounds unbelievably innovative and not viable but it's true with Google Glass, our screen is wherever we look, permitting users to interact with their computer and the same Time.

Things done with this computer technology

We can effectively have Google Glass do whatever things our smart phone or tablet do. We can transmit messages, we can also request Glass to click a photo or capture a video. Video chat (with users of Google account) convert our voice and much more. The technology is still quite new, so it's a safe stake to say that as more customers and techies get their hands on it, more features will be developed.

Future of computers and technology

We can say that there will be a market for wearable machines like Google Glass in the upcoming years. It solves the problem of every individual looking down and interacting with smart phone or tablet, eye contact has become limited in recent years because our addiction on our devices. Using an appliance like Google Glass allows normal interaction with other people around us.

Google glass is portable and user friendly, which seems to be the trend in how our devices are getting better, thinner and portable. Whenever people have versioned the future of computers, they have imagined voice controlled machine responding to our guidelines.

That's exactly what Google Glass does, the user instruct it and it responds consequently. It's not a robot companion, but the voice activation feels like an ordinary development of technology like Apple's Siri for iOS. For these reasons and more people will be using wearable computer devices like Google Glass in near future.

Technology like Google Glass is extraordinary and it is becoming closer to our early day dreams of future. Google has updated their prototype and now the Glass has become more versatile it is available in a number of colours with quick adjustments. It can work with sunglasses and spectacles. The devices robustness has also been improved unlike a pair of sun glasses.

Google Glass doesn't break or go out of shape easily. If you get an opportunity to try on Google Glass for yourself, take it, you'll be stunned that how much you can do with a device that is almost completely hands-free.

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INDIA GEARS UP TO BECOME THE NEXT SILICON VALLEY OF THE WORLD

✍ **Deepika Manjunath Moger,** I M.Sc.

The Indian tech environment is fact evolving to complete on the global stage and collaborate with various global players. Recent announcement by tech-giant Microsoft that they will continue to grow and invest in the Indian success story, despite all the global challenges that the pandemic has brought upon business only goes to booster the theory that 'if it is India, it is possible'.

Microsoft is not the alone in recognizing Indian's potential in the fields of technology. Reliance Jio is already souring the way by notching up some fantastic numbers. The most recent one being an $847 million investment by TPG, who have brands like Air BnB, Uber and Spotify in their stables.

The Indian tech environment is becoming a game changer of sorts. It is showing a willingness to complete on the global stage and collaborate with other entities in countless areas. There is a bottom line to this agreement – while a global economy is reeling, due to the pandemic, tech giants like Amazon, Apple, Facebook, Google and Microsoft are looking to get even bigger. This conversely should be good news for the Indian economy and tech start-ups.

The current pandemic has provided India with an opportunity for change both qualitatively and quantitatively. The big-ticket tech investments that are currently being recorded in the markets are only the tip of the iceberg.

⁂

INTERNET OF THINGS

✍ **Sandhya,** I M.Sc.

The internet of things, is a system of interrelated computing devices, mechanical and digital machines, object, animal or people that are provided with unique identifiers and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction.

A thing in the internet of things can be a person with a heart monitoring implant, a farm with a biochip transponder, an automobile that has built-in sensors to alert the drivers when tire pressure is low.

How does IOT works?

An IOT ecosystem consists of web-enabled smart devices that use embedded systems, such as processors, sensors and communication hardware, to collect, send and act on data they acquire from their environments. IOT devices share the sensor data they collect by connecting to an IOT gateway or other edge device where data is either send to the cloud to be analyzed or analyzed locally. Sometime, these devices communicate with other related devices and act on the information they get from one another. The devices do most of the work without human intervention, although people can interact with the devices – for instance, to set them up give them instruction or access the data.

⁂

NEUROMORPHIC COMPUTING

✍ **Ashwini Bhat,** I M.Sc.

It is a method of computer engineering in which elements of a computer are modelled after systems in the human brain and nervous system. The term refers to the design of both hardware and software computing elements.

Traditional computer "think" in binary, everything is either 1 or 0, so the code used here must be structured in a very rigid way. But neuromorphic computing works a little more flexibly. Instead of using an electric signal mean 1 or 0, designers of these new chips want to make their computers neurons talk to each other, in a way biological neuron do. Neuromorphic computing models the way the brain works through spiking neural networks. Spiking neural networks can convey information in both the same temporal and spatial way as the brain can and so produce more than one of two outputs. To do this, it needs precise electric current which flows across a synapse or the space between neurons. Depending on the number and kind of ion, the receiving computer neuron is activated giving more computational options. This ability to transmit a gradient of understanding from neuron and to have them all working together simultaneously means that neuromorphic chips could eventually be more energy efficient than our normal computers especially for really complicated tasks. ❉

* * *

"The aim of education is the knowledge, not of facts, but of values."

- William S. Burroughs

ONLINE EDUCATION IN INDIA – THE GOOD AND THE BAD

✍ **Deepika Manjunath Moger,** I M.Sc.

With educational institute closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the government has been encouraging online education to achieve academic continuity. Most high-end private and public educations have made the switch smoothy using online platform using Zoom, Google Classrooms, Micro-teams etc. It is time, that we Indians, as a society, understand the realms of online education-India for India.

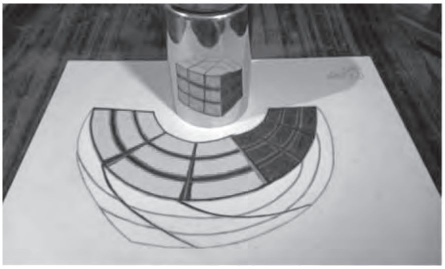
The Good: Online education allows for learning something beyond the norm. A learner has access to unlimited topics and global experts in niche subjects with the emergence and speed of COVID-19 in India, online education has trickled down to the most basic level school and colleges. This is encouraging but the moment online education moves from the optional to the only form of learning and that too long term. India is beginning to get a taste of this now.

The Bad: Using this internet for entertainment is common, but for the online lessons is a big challenge. Teacher may not be well versed with creating digital content and conveying is effectively online. Even for college students seem to value in class physical learning experience much more than virtual one.

Finally, education is not just about subject knowledge but also about developing social skills and sportsmanship among the students which is built over years.

CYLINDRICAL ANAMORPHIC ART

✍ **Sagar,** I M.Sc.



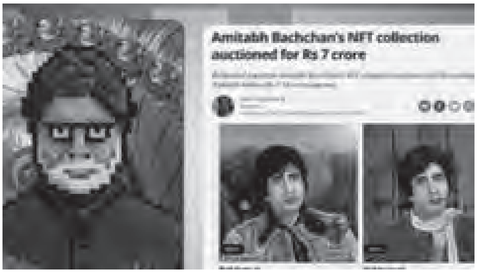
The Anamorphic art is based on a distorted projection, when only specific devices viewed from a specific angle let the viewer see the beautiful image hidden in an abstract image or sculpture.

The geometry of cylindrical anamorphoses art is really quite complex. As with cylindrical mirror anamorphoses, the image is spread out in a circular region around the mirror. If the art goes all the way around the cylinder, then you have to move around it in order to see the different parts of art, but normally the arts are semicircular. As you can see this is the Rubik's cube cylindrical anamorphic art.

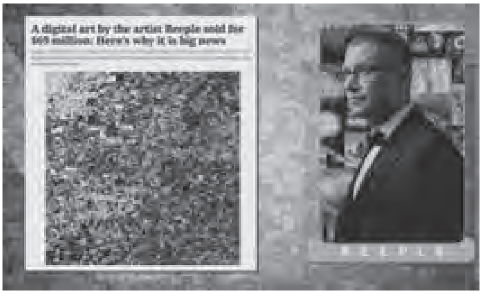
NFT -> NON-FUNGIBLE TOKEN

✍ **Sana Kauser,** I M.Sc.

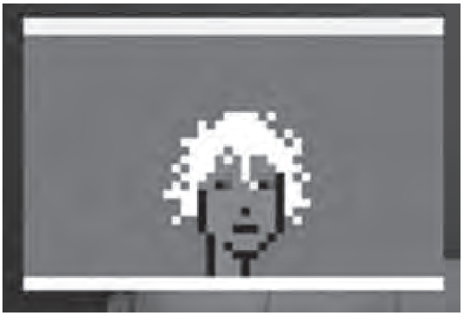
SOLD FOR
532 MILLION
DOLLORS



Amitabh Bachchan's NFT collection auctioned for Rs 7 crore



A digital art by the artist Beeple sold for $69 million: Here's why it is big news



The first known "NFT" was created by Kevin McCoy and Anil Dash in May 2014. It consists of a video clip made by McCoy's wife, Jennifer. McCoy registered the video on the Namecoin (is a cryptocurrency originally forked from bitcoin software) blockchain and sold it for $4, during a live presentation for the Seven on Seven conference at the New_Museum in New York City. McCoy and Dash referred to the technology as "monetized graphics".

An NFT is a digital asset that represents real-world objects like art, music, in-game items, pictures, collectibles and videos. They are bought and sold online, frequently with cryptocurrency, and they are generally encoded with the same underlying software as many cryptos.

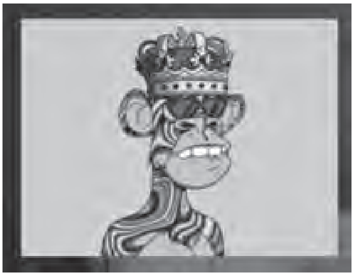
What is non-Fungible?

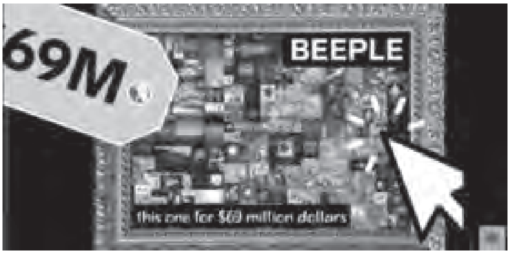
It means non-replaceable/non-exchangeable. Example, suppose you have a 250 rupee note and I have a 100 rupee note, there is no issue in exchanging them unless one of the note is torn, because they hold same value (hence its fungible). Some things hold different values in every body's life (example, our home) which we just don't exchange with others, now that is non-fungible.

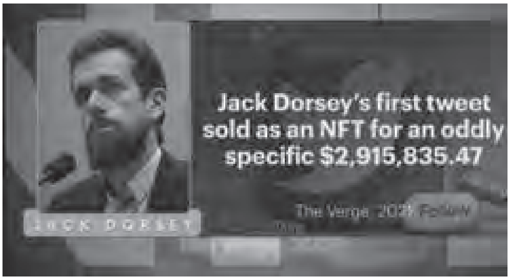
What is token?

It is a proof in digital form or digital proof of ownership. Example, your property papers. Just like your property papers can be tracked by government. Similarly, NFT can be tracked by public in the form of Blockchain. Blockchain technology is based on cryptocurrencies/ bitcoins.

Blockchain doesn't allow any third person between transactions that is it is a public record hence it maintains transparency. Example, if 10,00,000 people are in blockchain then everyone of those 10,00,000 can see history of




69M
BEEPLE
this one for $69 million dollars


Jack Dorsey's first tweet sold as an NFT for an oddly specific $2,915,835.47

transactions of any digital content if they are interested in buying them.

How to buy NFTs?

If you're keen to start your own NFT collection, you'll need to acquire some key items:

SOLD FOR
2.7 MILLION
DOLLORS

- First, you'll need to get a digital wallet that allows you to store NFTs and cryptocurrencies.
- You'll likely need to purchase some cryptocurrency, like Ether, depending on what currencies your NFT provider accepts. You can buy crypto using a credit card on platforms like Coinbase, Kraken, e-Toro and even PayPal and Robinhood now. You'll then be able to move it from the exchange to your wallet of choice.
- You'll want to keep fees in mind as you research options. Most exchanges charge at least a percentage of your transaction when you buy crypto.

Popular NFT Marketplaces.

NFT Launchpad, Crypto.com, ByBit, FTX, Binance, OpenSea, Axie Marketplace, NBA Top Shot, Larva Labs / CryptoPunks, Rarible, Mintabl, Foundation, Nifty Gateway, SuperRare.

So if you are in a space where you produce your artwork I think you should definitely try making NFT and explore more about it.

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> *"The purpose of education is to turn mirrors into windows."*
>
> **- Sydney J. Harris**

SMART BRUSH AND ROBOT BIRDS

✍ **Swathi Guruprasad M.,** I M.Sc.

SMART BRUSH:

You have to brush your teeth. So why not get it done as quickly as possible?

A new gadget called the Unico Smart brush will help you do just that. It cleans your teeth in three seconds flat!! And all you have to do is place it in your mouth.

The smart brush is basically a mouth guard that's packed with rotating electric toothbrush heads. Toothpaste automatically squirts onto each brush, and then the brushes get busy cleaning every surface of your teeth. The toothbrush even sprays out mouthwash from tiny nozzles to make sure your tongue gets cleaned, too. Sounds like something to smile about!!

ROBOT BIRDS:

This invention is for the birds! It's a robotic falcon that has just begun some serious work at the Edmonton International Airport.

The robo-bird chases away real birds from the airport. It seems that birds are a hazard to planes as they're taking off and landing. So it's a robo-bird to rescue! A flock of these fake falcons are flown around the airport to scare off real birds.

Here's how it works: The robotic birds look like real falcons. They even flap their wings and fly just like them so real birds think the falcons are a predator. They get spooked and fly off. And when the birds stay away, it makes the airport a safer place.

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WEB 3.0

✍ **Ashwini Bhat,** I M.Sc.

Web – is an interconnected system of public webpages accessible through the internet. So far web has gone through two major stages.

Web 1.0 – A static information provider where people read websites but rarely interacted with them.

Web 2.0 – An interactive and social web enabling collaboration between users, then it can be assumed that Web 3.0 will change both, how websites are made and how people interact with them.

With Web 1.0 and Web 2.0 HTML defines the layout and delivery of webpages. HTML will continue to be a foundational layer with Web 3.0, but how it connects to data sources and where those data sources reside could be somewhat different than earlier generations of the web. With Web 3.0, instead of a centralized database, applications and services make use of a decentralized blockchain. The basic idea is that, there isn't a central authority, but rather a form of distributed consensus. So, Web 3.0 basically takes the Internet out of the hands of few companies that controls it and spread the power to users. Right now, Web 3.0 is still very much an abstract concept with little real-world foundation.

THE SIXTH SENSE TECHNOLOGY

Shreya, I M.Sc.

Sixth sense is a wearable gesture interface that augments the physical world around as with digital information and let us use natural hand gesture to interact with that information. Steve Mann is considered as the father of sixth sense technology who made wearable computer in 1990. He implemented the sixth sense technology as the neck worn projector with a camera system. Then his work was carried forward by Pranav Mistry, camera colored maker. Mobile component mirror projector the devices which are used in sixth sense technology are:

Camera captures an object in view and tracks the user's hand gestures. It sends the data to smart phone it acts as a digital eye, connecting you to the world of digital information. Color makes it is at the tip of the user's finger marking the user's fingers with red, green, yellow and blue tape helps the webcam recognize gestures the movements and arrangements of these makers are interpreted into gestures that act as instructions for the projected application interfaces.

Applications:

Viewing map taking pictures drawing application making calls interacting with physical objects getting information on product information, book information. Make a call you can use the sixth sense to project a keypad to make a call. Check the time draw a circle on you wrist to get a virtual watch that gives you the correct time create multi-time reacting experiences sixth sense can be programmed to project related videos onto newspapers article you are reading.

Disadvantages:

Hardware limitations of the devices that we currently carry around with us for example, many phones will not allow the external camera bud to be manipulate in real time.

* * *

"Learning is not compulsory… Neither is survival."

- W. Edwards Demin

WEB TECHNOLOGY

✍ **Soujanya J.,** I M.Sc.

Web Technology refers to the various tools and techniques that are utilized in the process of communication between different types of devices over the internet. A web browser is used to access web pages. Hyperlink resources on the world wide web can be accessed using software interfaces provided by web browsers.

Web technology can be classified into the following sections:

World Wide Web (WWW): The World Wide Web is based on several different technologies: Web Browsers, Hypertext Markup Language and Hypertext Transfer Protocol.

Web Browser: The web browser is an application software to explore www. It provides an interface between the server and the client and request to the server for web documents and services.

Web Server: It is a program which processes the network requests of the users and serves them with files that create web pages. This exchange takes place using Hypertext Transfer Protocol.

Web Pages: It is a digital document that is linked to the world wide web and viewable by anyone connected to the internet has a web browser.

Web Development: It refers to the building, creating and maintaining of websites. It includes aspects of web design, web publishing, web programming and database management. It is the creation of an application that works over the internet i.e. websites.

It is classified into two ways:

Front-end Development: The part of a websites that the user interacts directly is termed as Front-end. Front-end languages are HTML, CSS, JavaScript etc.

Back-end Development: It is server side of websites. It is part of websites that users can't see and interact. Back-end languages are PHP, Node.js, Python, Ruby, Java, C# etc.

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"Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself."

- John Dewey

DO YOU KNOW THIS?

✍ **Sandhya,** I M.Sc.

Founder of google,
Is Sergey Brin.
He is the 6th richest
person in world.

Sergey Brin

Founder of
Whatsapp,
Brian Action and
Jan Koum.
Founded in 2019.

Brian Action and Jan Koum

Mark Zuckerberg

Founder of Facebook,
Is Mark Zuckerberg
Founded in 2004.

Founder of Apple, Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak and Ronald Wayne. Founded in1976.

Steve Wozniak *Ronald Wayne* *Steve Jobs*

Founder of
Instagram,
Kevin Systrom and
Mike Krieger.
Founded in 2010.

Kevin Systrom and
Mike Krieger

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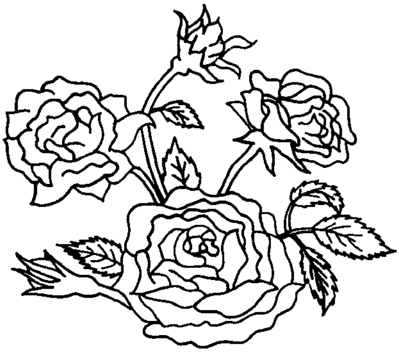
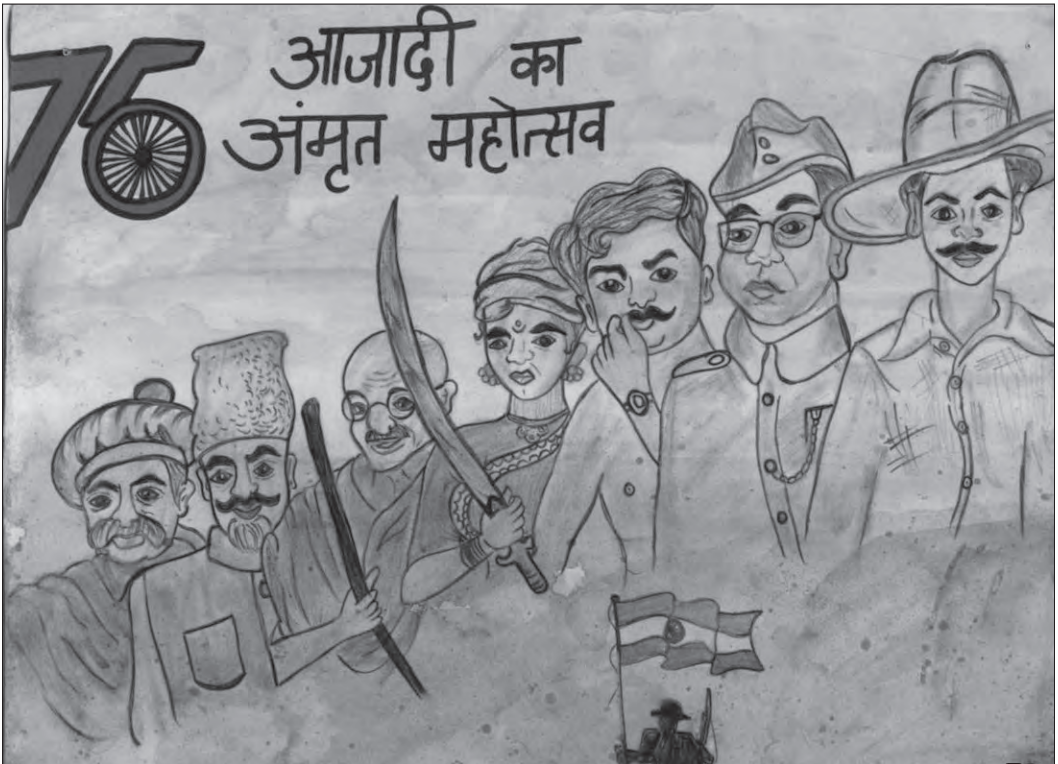


Laura Rachel, III B.Sc.

Raksha Nayak, II B.Sc.



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आजादी का
अंमृत महोत्सव

Sneha Acharya, I B.A.

लॉकडाउन/तालाबंदी

✍ **ऐश्वर्या प्रमोद,** द्वितीय पि.यु.सी.

कोरोना महामारी जब विश्व भर में आग की तरह फैलने लगी तो हमारी सरकार ने तालाबंदी लागू की। हम लोग दसवी कक्षा उत्तीर्ण होके कॉलेज जाने के सपने देख रहे थे। अफ़सोस कि कुछ महीनें ऐसे ही बीत गए लेकिन हम लोगों को तो ठीक से यह ज्ञान भी न हो पाया कि कॉलेज की पढ़ाई कैसे होती है। तालाबंदी के कारण कोई घर से बाहर न निकल सका। कोरोना को रोकने के लिए सामाजिक दूरी बनाए रखना आवश्यक था। लॉकडाउन के बिना तो यह नामुमकिन था। हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि लॉकडाउन से सिर्फ नुकसान हुआ है। एक सिक्के के दो पहलुओं की तरह तालाबंदी के भी दो पहलू है - फायदे और नुकसान।

लॉकडाउन के फायदे:

अगर मैं खुद अपना उदाहरण देते हुए बताऊँ तो मेरे माता-पिता दोनों अकसर अपने-अपने कामों में व्यस्त रहते थे। लॉकडाउन ही वह समय था जब हम सब परिवारवाले मिलजुलकर हँसते-खेलते साथ-साथ बिता पाए। मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि मेरे जैसे कई बच्चों को भी उनके माता-पिता, भाई-बहन, दादा-दादी आदि के साथ समय बिताने का सुनहरा मौका मिला होगा। जिन लोगों को नाच गाने का शौक था, वे यूट्यूब की सहायता से अपनी कला को बढ़ावा देने लगे। जिन्हें खाना बनाने का शौक था, वे यूट्यूब की मदद से रसोइया बनने लगे। हमारे रोजमर्रा जिन्दगी से कुछ अलग करने का अवसर सबको मिला।

लॉकडाउन के कारण प्रदूषण में कमी ज़रूर हुई है।

लॉकडाउन के नुकसान:

लॉकडाउन के कारण देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में गिरावट आई है। दुकाने, कारकाने आदि बंद होने के कारण आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ गई। कई लोग बेरोज़गार हुए।

पूरे दिन घर में रहने के कारण मोटापे की समस्या भी बढ़ी। लोग मानसिक और शारीरिक रूप से अस्वस्थ रहने लगे। बच्चे भी बाहर अपने दोस्तों के साथ खेल भी नहीं सकते थे। लोगों में डिप्रेशन की समस्या बढ़ गई है।

संक्षेप में कहा जाए तो लॉकडाउन के फायदे और नुकसान दोनों हैं। लेकिन इस महामारी से बचने का एकमात्र उपाय है तालाबंदी। लॉकडाउन इस मामले में सरकार का साथ देना देश के सभी नागरिकों का कर्तव्य है। याद रखें-जान है तो जहान है।

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विचारों का प्रदूषण – सभी बुराईयों की जड़

✍ **सिम्रान**, द्वितीय पि.यु.सी.

विचार एक ऐसी अनोखी शक्ति है जो मानव को या तो सर्वशक्तिमान बना सकती है या उसका सर्वनाश कर सकती है।

यह वही शक्ति है जिससे एक शूद्र बालक भारतीय संविधान का वास्तुकार बना। वह शक्ति जिसने मानव को परमाणु बम बनाने पर विवश किया, जो विश्व के विभिन्न हिस्सों में दहशत फैलाने लगा।

आज सर्वसंसार जल, वायु, ध्वनी जैसे अनेक प्रदूषण का सामना कर रहा है। किंतु इन सबसे हानिकारक 'विचार प्रदूषण' है – जो एकरूप से अन्य समस्याओं का मूलभूत कारण है।

विचार द्विप्रकार के होते हैं:

एक सकारात्मक – जिससे व्यक्ति खुशी का अनुभव करता है। इस सोच से किसी भी चुनौती का सामना करना आसान बन जाता है। दूसरी नकारात्मक सोच है जिससे 'विचार प्रदूषण' होता है। ऐसी सोच बुरे कार्यों का उगमस्थान होती है, जो व्यक्ति को अपराध, भ्रष्टाचार और आतंकवाद की ओर ले जाता है। उसे अंदर ही अंदर खोकला बना देती है। स्वहित राष्ट्रहित से बड़ा बन जाता है। यदि हम विचार प्रदूषित कर बुरा सोचेंगे तो जीवन पथ धुँधला दिखाई देगा। जबकी सुविचारों के चयन से स्फूर्ति बनी रहती है।

विचार प्रदूषण से बचाव हमारे उज्वल भविष्य के लिए आवश्यक है। सर्वप्रथम माता-पिता को बच्चों के मन में बाल्य से ही सुविचारों के बीज बोने चाहिए। पाठशालाओं में नैतिक शिक्षा पर जोर देना चाहिए जिसके द्वारा बच्चों में भाईचारा, देशभक्ति, धर्म सहिष्णुता जैसे गुण उत्पन्न होता है। कमल कीचड़ में पलकर भी स्वच्छ व सुंदर रहता है। उसी तरह हमारे चारों ओर प्रदूषित सोच युक्त व्यक्ति होने पर भी हमें उनसे प्रभावित नहीं होना चाहिए। इसलिए उनसे सीमित दूरी बनानी चाहिए।

विचार शक्ति प्रभु की मानव के लिए एक अमूल्य देन है। मनुष्य के मन में कोई न कोई विचार पलता ही रहता है। इसलिए उसे चाहिए कि हमेशा सुविचारों का चयन कर विचार प्रदूषण से दूर रहे, तथा अपना, देश का और सर्वसंसार का उद्धार करे।

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अंधविश्वास की यह मोहमाया

✍ **दीक्षा कर्केरा**, द्वितीय पि.यु.सी.

'काली बिल्ली रास्ता काटकर चली गई, अब तो कुछ बुरा होगा।' 'अंधेरा हो गया है, नाखून मत काटिए।' 'ज्यादा तारीफ़ मत करो, नजर लग जाएगी।' ऐसी अगनित बेफिसूल की बातों पर अकसर लोग बहुत विश्वास कर बैठते हैं। इसे ही 'अंधविश्वास' कहते हैं। हम एक ऐसे समाज के वासी हैं जहाँ अफसोस भगवान से ज्यादा विश्वास अंधविश्वास पर रखा जाता है। ताज्जुब की बात तो यह है कि न केवल पुराने खयालातवाले बड़े-बूढ़े इसके शिकार हैं; पर अकसर पढ़े-लिखे मॉडर्न सोसाईटी के लोग भी इसके जाल में फंस जाते हैं। अंधविश्वास की मोहमाया काली बिल्ली, काँच टूट जाने व अच्छे कार्य से पहले छीकने तक ही सीमित नहीं बल्की यह अपना जाल बड़ी-ही दूर तक फेंक चुकी है। हम अकसर अखबार में पढ़ते हैं कि अंधविश्वास के नाम पर लोग औरों की ही नहीं बल्कि स्वयं के भी प्राणों के बलिदान दे बैठते हैं। कहीं कोई अपने प्रेमी को लंबी आयू का आशीर्वाद प्रदान करने हेतु आत्महत्या कर देता है; तो कहीं कोई जन्नत जाने के सपने देखकर स्वयं के जान की कुर्बानी दे देता है। 21वी सदी में पहुँच जाने के बावजूद भी कुछ समस्याएँ सदियों से यह समाज झेलता आ रहा है; जिसमें से एक बहुत बड़ा भाग अंधविश्वास नामक यह राक्षस ने ज़बरदस्ती अपने नाम कर लिया है। सभी माता-पिता अपने बच्चों को बड़े सुंदर कपडे पहनाकर, तैयार करके त्यौहारों में ले जाते हैं; किंतु किसी रिश्तेदार के ज़्यादा तारीफ़ कर लेने पर अपने बच्चों की नज़र उतारते नहीं थकते। अगर अपनों की ही नज़र लगने लगे तो फिर कैसे जीएँ? अपनेपन को तक कच्चा चबा गया यह अंधविश्वास रूपी मगरमच्छे छोटे बच्चों को टीका लगाकर घुमाने-फिराने को फिर भी मैं माँ की ममता समझकर बैठ जाऊँ; किंतु समाचार पत्रों में छपे अंधविश्वास के नाम पर अपने ही माता के हाथों जलाए व गला घौंटे गए शिशु के चित्र को मैं अपने दिल से कैसे मिटाऊँ? इस समस्या में ममता को कौन ऐसे आप से बचाए? जब अंधविश्वास के नाम पर बच्चों व जानवारों की बली चढ़ा दी जाती है अथवा कष्ट के कारण परिवार को ज़हर खिलाकर मार दिया जाता है; तब महसूस होता है कि इस अंधविश्वास की मायाजाल सचमुच बहुत गहरी है और इससे बाहर निकलना बहुत ज़्यादा मुश्किल है। एक गाँव वासी ने एक दिन आकर एक काली बिल्ली की जिंदा जला दिया। जब उसे पूछा गया तो वह कहने लगा कि इसी काली बिल्ली के रास्ता काटने के वजह से उसके व्यवसाय में बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो गया; इसलिए गुस्से में आकर उसने बिल्ली को तड़पा-तड़पाकर मृत्यु प्रदान कर दी। आज भी ऐसी घटनाएँ सुनकर सैटे खड़े हो जाते हैं। कैसे कोई व्यक्ति अपने जीवन में आए दुर्लाभ का दोष एक मासूम से बिल्ले पर थोप सकता है? इंसान अब इंसान कहने लायक नहीं बचा। हम कैसे अपने ही आँखों के सामने इंसानियत को हैरानियत में परिवर्तित होते देखे? भारत भले ही एक सांस्कृतिक, प्रतिष्ठित, अनेकों त्योहारों, राज्यों वाला देश है; पर हम इस बात को बड़े ही दु:ख के साथ स्वीकार करना होगा कि हमारा देश सैकडों अंधविश्वासियों से भी भरा पडा है। अकसर यह एक समस्या अपने साथ अनेकों समस्याएँ साथ ले आती है। काला जादू, बच्चों व जानवरों का बलिदान देना, जन्नत के सपने देखकर प्राणी की बली चढाना, हत्याकांड आदि कई बार अंधविश्वास से ही उत्पन्न होती है। अंधविश्वास मानो एक ऐसा ज़हर है जिसे बहुत से लोग खुशी-खुशी निगल जाते हैं। डर तो इस बात का है कि कहाँ अंधविश्वास रूपी भयंकर, जानलेवा दल-दल में कहीं पूरा समाज न फ़ंस जाए।

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तुवालू देश का परिचय

✍ **पृथ्वी प्रसाद**, द्वितीय पि.यु.सी.

➢ तुवालू (पूर्व में इलाइस आईलैंड) प्रशांत महासागर में हवाई और आस्ट्रेलिया के बीच स्थित एक पॉलिनेशियाई व्दीपीय देश है। इसके निकटवर्ती देश किरिबाती, समोआ और फिजी है। यह देश चार व्दीप और पाँच एटाल (Atoll) से मिलकर बना है। 12373 लोगों की जनसंख्या के साथ यह दुनिया का तीसरा कम जनसंख्यावाला देश है, इससे कम आबादी वाले देशों में केवल वेटिकन और नारू ही हैं। क्षेत्रफल के लिहाज से महज 26 वर्ग की.मी. के दायरे के साथ यह दुनिया का चौथा सबसे छोटा देश है, केवल वेटिकन [0.44 वर्ग कि.मी.], मोनाको [1.95 वर्ग कि.मी.] और नारू [21 वर्ग कि.मी.] इससे छोटे हैं। यह द्विपीय देश 19 वीं शताब्दी के अंत में युनाइटेड किंगडम के प्रभाव क्षेत्र में आया। 1892 से लेकर 1916 तक यह ब्रिटन का संरक्षित क्षेत्र और 1916 से 1974 के बीच यह गिल्बर्ट और इलाइस आईलैंड कोलोनी का हिस्सा था। 1974 में स्थानीय रहवासियों ने अलग ब्रिटिश निर्भर क्षेत्र के रूप में रहने के पक्ष में मतदान किया। 1978 में तुवालू राष्ट्रकुल का पूर्ण स्वतंत्र देश का रूप में हिस्सा बन गया।

➢ तुवालू देश को यूरोप से स्पेन के अलवारो डी मेन्डान्सा डी नारी की पात्रा की दौरान देखा गया था, जो नूई द्वीप के पास गया था और इसे 'इस्ला दें यीशु' [यीसु का द्वीप] के रूप में नाम दिया गया था।

➢ तुवालू देश का राष्ट्रवाक्य और राष्ट्रगान: ''तुवालू सर्वशक्तिमान के लिए…'' [Tuvalu for the Almighty.] इस देश का स्वतंत्रता यू.के. देश से 1 अक्टूबर 1978 को हुआ था। सितंबर 2000 को तुवालू राष्ट्र मंडल का पूर्ण सदस्य बन गया। छोटे आकार और अपने दूरस्थ [सुनसान] क्षेत्र के कारण, तुवालू दुनिया का सबसे कम दौरा करने वाला देश रह गया है। यह ब्रिटिश के अंतर्गत एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र है जिनकी वर्तमान रानी महारानी एलिजबेथ द्वितीय है।

तुवालू के बारे में मज़ेदार तथ्य [Facts]:

1. तुवालू देश का राजधानी है फुनाफुति।
2. राजभाषाएँ, तुवालुयाई और अंग्रेजी है।
3. तुवालू में तुवालुयाई डॉलर और आस्ट्रेलियाई डॉलर (AUD) का ही चलता है।
4. तुवालू में कई जाती के लोग रहते हैं पर सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समूह का नाम पॉलिनेशियन और माइक्रोनेशियन है।
5. तुवालू के लोगों को तुवालूआन्स कहा जाता है।
6. तुवालू के लोगों की औसतन आयु 66 साल है।
7. तुवालू का सबसे बडा ऊँचा बिन्दु 'निऊलाकिता' है जिसकी ऊँचाई 4.6 मीटर है।
8. यह देश कोपरा, नारियल और मछली का निर्यात करता है।
9. नारियल और मछली के अलावा, 2016 के बाद टूरिस्ट भी तुवालू की आय का मुख्य स्रोत है।
10. ननुमेआ, तुवालू द्वीप में सबसे बड़ा द्वीप है, यह तुवालू के उत्त्तरीतम बिन्दू में स्थित है।
11. प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की कमी के साथ इसका छोटा आकार और जनसंख्या, तुवालू को जी. डी. पी. द्वारा सबसे छोटी अर्थव्यवस्था बनाती है।
12. तुवालू दो अलग मौसम का अनुभव करता है, नवंबर से अप्रैल तक एक गीला मौसम और मई से अक्टूबर तक एक शुष्क मौसम।
13. एक संशोधन के प्रकार, इस विश्व में 97% लोगों को नहीं पता कि इस धरती में 'तुवालू' नामक देश है।

तो यह है तुवालू देश का परिचय।

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मेरा देश महान

विट्ठल प्रभु, द्वितीय पि.यु.सी.

‘जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी’ अर्थात् जननी (माता) और जन्मभूमि स्वर्ग से भी महान एवं श्रेष्ठ है। मेरी जन्मभूमि भारत है। इसके अलग अलग नाम हैं। शकुन्तला के पुत्र भरत पर इसका नाम पड़ा है। सिंधु नदी के बहने के कारण इसे हिन्दुस्तान भी कहा गया है, और अंग्रेज़ी में इसे इंडिया कहा जाता है।

भारत दुनिया के प्राचीनतम देशों में से एक है। प्राचीन काल से ही अनेक सभ्यताएँ और संस्कृतियाँ यहाँ की मिट्टी में घुल मिल गई हैं। अनेक सभ्यताएँ जैसे आर्य, द्राविड और शक् यहाँ प्राचीन काल से निवास करते आ रहे हैं। भारत ने कभी किसी विदेशी भूमि पर आक्रमण नहीं किया, वही अनेक राज्यों ने भारत पर आक्रमण किया है। परंतु भारत की यह विशेषता है कि वे सभी भारत की मिट्टी में समा गए।

अंग्रेज़ों ने 300 साल भारत पर राज किया, फिर भी वे भारत की संस्कृति को भारतीयों से हटा नहीं पाए।

हिमालय भारत के मुकुट के जैसा शोभित है। गंगा और यमुना हार के समान, और भारत माँ के चरणों को हिन्दु महासागर निरंतर धोता रहता है। भारत में अनेक पुण्य नदियाँ और पुण्य क्षेत्रों को देखा जा सकता है।

भारत की विशेषता से भला कौन परिचित नहीं है। भारत में अनेक ऋषि मुनियों का जन्म हुआ। भारत में अनेक धर्म जैसे हिन्दु, बौद्ध और जैन का जन्म हुआ है। भारत की महिमा को विदेशी लोग भी प्रशंसित करते हैं।

भारत को महान यूँ ही नहीं कहा गया है। जिस हवाई जहाज़ को लोग पश्चिमी के दो भाईयों की खोज समझते हैं, वह हवाई जहाज़ तो भारत में त्रेतायुग में पुष्पकविमान के रूप में आ चुका था। वैज्ञानिकों ने अनेक वर्षों की खोज के बाद यह पता लगाया है कि सौरमंडल में नौ ग्रह हैं, परंतु हमारे ऋषि मुनियों ने यह हज़ारों वर्षों के पहले ही खोज निकाला था। इसे हम हवन और पूजा के दौरान उपयोग किए जाने वाले मंत्रों में ‘नवग्रह’ शब्द से पहचान सकते हैं। ‘गीता’, ‘रामायण’ एवं ‘महाभारत’ जैसी महान कृतियों की खोज भारत में ही हुई है। वेदव्यास, वाल्मिकि, कालिदास जैसे महान लेखकों और कवियों का जन्म इसी देश में हुआ है। भारत ने ही विश्व को शून्य से परिचित कराया, जिसके बिना गिनती लगभग असंभव होती। भारत ने अनेक प्रमेयों से भी परिचित किया है। श्रीनिवासा रामानुजन जैसे महान लोग जिन्होंने गणित के क्षेत्र में बहुत काम किया, भारतीय थे। इस तरह भारत का गणित में बहुत योगदान है।

आधुनिक भारत दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक देश है। भारत की जनसंख्या सौ करोड़ से भी ज़्यादा है। यहाँ सरकार लोगों द्वारा ही चुनी जाती है। भारत में अनेक भाषाएँ लिखी और बोली जाती है। यहाँ सभी धर्मों के लोग मिलजुलकर रहते हैं। गरीबी, बेरोज़गारी, आदि का लोग डट कर सामना कर रहे हैं।

इस तरह दुनिया के नक्शे में भारत केवल पारंपरिक ही नहीं बल्कि तकनीकि और औद्योगिकी क्षेत्रों में भी किसी देश से कम नहीं है। मेरा यह मानना है कि भारत प्रगति और विकास में अग्रसर है। इस तरह मेरा भारत सारे विश्व में महान है।

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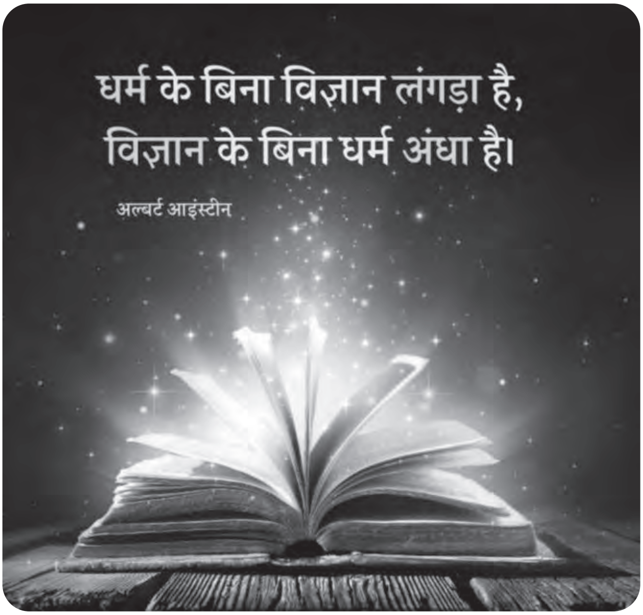
विज्ञान और धर्म

✍ **तन्वि पटेल**, द्वितीय बि.कॉम.

आज के इस वैज्ञानिक युग में जैसे-जैसे विज्ञान की उन्नति हो रही है वैसे-वैसे धर्म का प्रभाव क्षीण होता जा रहा है। लोगों में नास्तिकता बढ़ती जा रही है, परन्तु मानव जाति के उत्थान में तो धर्म तथा विज्ञान दोनों का समान रूप में सहयोग रहा है। यदि धर्म ने मानव के हृदय को परिष्कृत किया है, तो विज्ञान ने बुद्धि को।

धर्म ने मानव की मानसिक एवं आत्मिक उन्नति में सहयोग दिया है तो विज्ञान ने उनकी भौतिक उन्नति में। धर्म द्वारा ईश्वर की पूजा की गई तो उनके अंधविश्वासों को समाप्त कर दिया है, तो धर्म ने सत्य और अहिंसा का रास्ता दिखाकर परोपकार की भावना जाग्रत की है। आज के युग में अज्ञानतावश हमारे मन में एक बात पैदा होती है कि धर्म और विज्ञान में अन्तर्विरोध है। लेकिन यह हमारी भ्रांति है। अगर गहराई से विचारा जाए तो पता चलता है कि धर्म तत्व भी वैज्ञानिक सत्यों पर ही आधारित है। आज के युग में जब धर्म एक पिछड़ा होता, अतीत का जीवन संबंधी दृष्टिकोण माना जाता है और विज्ञान धीरे-धीरे जन-मन में उसका स्थान ग्रहण करने की चेष्टा कर रहा है तब भी विचारकों और चिंतकों के मन में यह धोरणा स्पष्ट होती जा रही है कि दोनों दृष्टिकोण वास्तव में एक ही जीवन-सत्य को वाणी देने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

प्रारंभ में विज्ञान ने कुछ ऐसी भ्रांतियाँ लोगों के मन में उत्पन्न कर दी थीं कि उसके अनुसंधान तथा तथ्य सम्बन्धी निर्णय धार्मिक आदर्शों से एकदम विपरीत दिशा की ओर इंगित करते हैं। इस संसार में धर्म को भी उतनी ही महत्वा मिलनी चाहिये जितनी महत्वा विज्ञान को मिल रही है। इसी में विश्व का भला है। ❃


धर्म के बिना विज्ञान लंगड़ा है,
विज्ञान के बिना धर्म अंधा है।
अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन

हिन्दी भाषा का महत्व

✍ **चिन्मई,** तृतीय बी.ए.

विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा बोलनेवाले भाषाओं में हिन्दी भी एक है । विश्व में प्राचीन भाषाओं के पट्टी में हिन्दी को अग्र स्थान प्राप्त है । हिन्दी भाषा भारत देश का मूल है । ये भाषा हमारे देश का मान-सम्मान तथा गौरव का प्रतीक है ।

हर एक देश को उनकी प्रत्येक संस्कृति होती है । हिन्दी भाषा भारत के संस्कृति और संस्कारों का प्रतिबिंब है । हिन्दी को देवभाषा, संस्कृत की बहन माना जाता है । ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि हिन्दी भाषा का जन्म संस्कृत के कोख से हुआ है । कोई भी भाषा हो वो हमें अपना विचारों को व्यक्त यानी प्रकट करने में सहायक होते हैं । वैसी हिन्दी भाषा भी अपना विचार यानी सोच को प्रकट करने में हमारा मदद करता है ।

हिन्दी सिर्फ एक भाषा नहीं बल्की हज़ारों भारतियों का पहचान है और गुरू भी है । ये भाषा हमारा रहन-सहन, संस्कार, हाव-भाव, ऐतिहास आदि विषयों पर प्रकाश डालता है । हिन्दी भाषा जनांदोलन का भाषा है । स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के समय गाँधी, सुभाष चंद्र बोस आदि नेताओं ने हिन्दी का उपयोग किया । उन लोगों का मानना है कि हिन्दी एक संपर्क भाषा है, जिससे हम आसानी से लोगों से मिल यानी जुड सकते हैं ।

भारत में अधिकाधिक लोग हिन्दी भाषा बोलते हैं । इसलिए 14 सितंबर, 1949 में हिन्दी को राज्यभाषा और राष्ट्रभाषा का दर्ज प्राप्त हुआ । भारत ही एक ऐसा राष्ट्र है, जिसका राजभाषा और राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी है । हिन्दी भाषा लोगों के दिल छूने में मदद करती है । इस भाषा से हम आसानी से मिलजुल सकते हैं । संपर्क भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी अपना अनमोल पात्र निभा रहा है ।

भारत में अनेक धर्म के लोग रहते हैं । अनेक भाषा बोलते हैं । उनका रहन-सहन, वेष-भूषण आदि अलग है । हिन्दी भाषा से आसानी से हम उन लोगों से बातचीत कर सकते हैं । आज हिन्दी भाषा ही एक साधन है, जिससे हम एक दूसरे से मिलजुलकर रह सकते हैं ।

भारत एक ग्रामीण देश है । यहाँ के लोगों का भाषा अलग है । फिर भी हिन्दी भाषा से हम उन लोगों के बारे में जानकारी ले सकते हैं । हमारे में कुछ लोग ऐसे भी है, जो मानते हैं कि बिना हिन्दी भाषा के हम अपना कार्य कर सकते हैं । वास्तव में ये असंभव है । क्योंकि हिन्दी राजभाषा, राष्ट्रभाषा यानी संपर्क भाषा का काम करती है ।

हिन्दी भाषा भारत का मान-सम्मान अंताराष्ट्रीय मंच पर ज्यादा किया है । हिन्दी भाषा सिखने के लिए देश-विदेश से लोग भारत आते हैं । इससे ये साबित होता है कि हिन्दी सिर्फ भारत में नहीं बल्की पूरी दुनिया में अपना हाथ फैल चुकी है । ये भाषा जनांदोलन के भाषा के साथ-साथ, भारत के गौरव, मान-सम्मान आदि को अंताराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विराजित करने में मदद किया है ।

भारत में हिन्दी भाषा को राष्ट्र भाषा भी मानी जाती है । हमारे नेताओं ने संसद में हिन्दी भाषा का उपयोग करते हैं । हिन्दी भाषा के ज्ञान से हम सरकार के कानून यानी सरकार की नियम आदि को जान सकते हैं । इस भाषा के सहारें से हम लोगों के मन यानी जड़ तक जा सकते हैं ।

हिन्दी भाषा सीखना आसानी है । इसके लिए हमें सिर्फ किताबों की ज़रूरत है । ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है । बहुत आसानी यानी सुलभ से हिन्दी भाषा को बोल सकते हैं और लिख भी सकते हैं । हिन्दी भी एक भाषा है जिसमें हम दूसरे भाषाओं का पद का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं । हिन्दी भाषा का वर्णमाला अन्य भाषा की वर्णमाला से मिलती है । सिर्फ हिन्दी भाषा में ही निर्जीव वस्तुओं की लिंग को निर्धारण कर सकते हैं । हिन्दी भाषा को संस्कृत जिसे लोग देवभाषा कहते हैं, उसका सरल रूप माना जाता है ।

आज, बीसवीं और इक्कीस शताब्दी में कंप्यूटर यानी अंतरजाल में भी हिन्दी का उपयोग किया है । इसलिए ये कहना गलत नहीं होता है कि, जिसे हिन्दी मालूम है, वो आसानी यानी बिना तकलीफ से आधुनिक उपकरण जैसे गणकयंत्र, मोबाइल फोन आदि उपकरणों का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं ।

कुछ लोगों का मानना है कि हिन्दी भाषा बोलने से उनका सम्मान यानी स्टेटस कम हो जाता है। ज्यादातर लोग आज अंग्रेज़ी को उपयोग करते हैं । ये शर्मिंदा के बात है । हिन्दी भाषा, जो प्राचीन भाषाओं में एक माना जाता है, उस भाषा बोलने से हमारा गौरव यानी स्टेटस कम नहीं बल्की ज्यादा हो जायेगा । हिन्दी भाषा का ज्ञान से हम कबीर, रहीम, तुलसीदास, बिहारी, प्रेमचंद, सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी निराला, हरिशंकर परसाई, महादेवी वर्मा आदि लेखकों का रचनाओं को पढ़ सकते हैं और हमारा ज्ञान को बढ़ा सकते हैं ।

हिन्दी भाषा, भारत के ऐतिहास का प्रतिबिंब है । इस भाषा से हम आसानी से लोग से मिलजुल सकते हैं । उनके मन के जड़ तक जा सकते हैं । एक-दूसरे से मिल सकते हैं । हिन्दी भाषा एकता का प्रतीक है । भारत के मान-सम्मान का प्रतीक है । भारत के संस्कृति और संस्कारों का मूल है । इस भाषा से हम अपने ज्ञान बढ़ाने के साथ अपना जीवन भी कर सकते हैं । हज़ारों लोग आज हिन्दी भाषा के ज्ञान से नौकरी पा रहे हैं । पैसा भी कमा रहे हैं। इसलिए ये कहना गलत नहीं हैं कि ये जीवनोपाय का भाषा भी हैं । हर एक भारतीय का फर्ज ये बनता है कि वो हिन्दी भाषा का गौरव करें, उसका प्रसरण करें और उसकी अनादार को ना सहन करें । हिन्दी भाषा हमें ज़िंदगी में सब कुछ दिलाने में सफल रहे हैं ।

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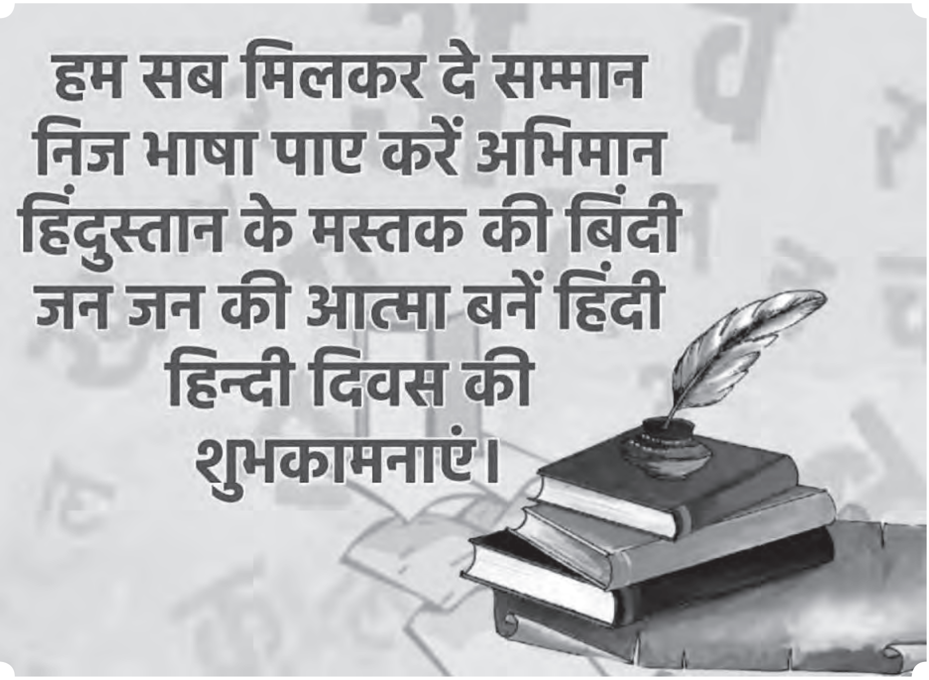
हम सब मिलकर दे सम्मान
निज भाषा पाए करें अभिमान
हिंदुस्तान के मस्तक की बिंदी
जन जन की आत्मा बनें हिंदी
हिन्दी दिवस की
शुभकामनाएं।

व्यायाम का महत्व

✍ **धनलक्ष्मी पै,** प्रथम बि.एस्सि.

आजकल के दिनों हम लोग अपने कामों में इतने व्यस्त है कि हम भूल गये कि हमारे शरीर को व्यायाम जरूरी है। आजकल हम मशीनों पर निर्भर हैं और ठीक भी है क्योंकि हमारा काम आसानी से और झठ से हो जाता है। लेकिन हम यह भूल रहे हैं कि इस से हमारे सेहत पर कितना बुरा असर, प्रभाव पड रहा है।

तो यह व्यायाम क्या है? और क्यों करना जरूरी है? व्यायाम का मतलब है हमारे शरीर को इस तरह तान्ना या सिकोडना जिससे हमारा शरीर तंदुरुस्त और फुर्तीला बन जाता है। तो हमें यह बात पता चल गई कि व्यायाम क्या होता है, अब देखते हैं कि व्यायाम करना क्यों आवश्यक है। व्यायाम हर रोज कुछ समय करने से हमारे शरीर माने फुर्तीला बन जाता है। हमारा हर एक अंग सही ढ़ंग से संचलन या काम करने लगता है।

मनुष्य को जीवंत रहने के लिए पोषण कितना जरूरी है यह बात हर किसी को पता है। वैसे ही हमारे शरीर का तंदुरुस्त होना उतना ही जरूरी है। दूसरे शब्दों में कहें तो, जितना खाना पेट के लिए आवश्यक है उतना ही हमारे शरीर के लिए व्यायाम! व्यायाम करने से देह में रक्त संचलन बहुत ही अच्छे ढंग से होती है।

व्यायाम करने का उसी के फायदे है, यह बात हमें पता है, लेकिन व्यायाम करने से पहले हमें यह भी ध्यान रखना है कि उसका निश्चित समय भी होता है और करने का ढंग भी! रात को या दोपहर के भोजन के बाद सीधा जाकर अगर व्यायाम करेंगे तो सेहत खराब हो सकती है। वही हल्के या खाली पेट में करने से उसके फायदे बहुत ज्यादा है। लेकिन यह भी नहीं कि पेट भर भोजन कर सीधा जाकर लेटना है, हल्की-फुल्की सैर या पैदल चलने से खाया हुआ खाना अच्छे से पचता है।

व्यायाम करने के हजारों तौर-तरीके हैं जिसमें भागना या दौडना बहुत ही फायदे मंद साबित हुआ है। व्यायाम करने के लिए कोई निश्चित जगह नहीं चाहिए याने अगर आप शहर में रहते हो तो भी आप अपने छत पर या फिर नजदीक के बाग में व्यायाम कर सकते हैं। ध्यान देने वाली बात यह है कि व्यायाम अगर खुली हवा में करेंगे तो बहुत बेहतर रहेगा। क्योंकि जब ताजी हवा आपके शरीर में जाती है तो आपके अंगों को नया जन्म मिलता है। वह अपने क्रिया अच्छे से करने में सफल होते हैं।

व्यायाम करना हर किसी के लिए फायदे मंद है। बच्चे हो या बूढे, युवा हो सबको अपने अपने उमर की क्षमता के अनुसार व्यायाम करना चाहिए। बच्चों को व्यायाम करने से उनके शरीर में फुर्ती आ जाती है और उनका शरीर तंदुरुस्त रहता है और उनके विकसन में भी बहुत मदद मिलती है। विद्यार्थियों को व्यायाम करने से उनकी मानसिक एवं शारीरिक क्षमता दोनों बढ़ जाती है। युवा व्यायाम करने से हर एक रोग को रोक सकते हैं। बूढ़े लोग अगर अपने हित के अनुसार व्यायाम करेंगे तो वह रोग से मुक्त हो जाएंगे। हृदयाघात, लख्वा, मधुमेह ऐसी बीमारियों से बचा जा सकता है। यह केवल व्यायाम करने से संभव है।

दिन भर का तनाव 10-15 मिनट व्यायाम करके मिटाया जा सकता है। दिन के अगर बीस मिनट निकालकर हम हर रोज ढंग से व्यायाम करेंगे तो हमारी जिंदगी बहुत ही सुकून से गुज़रेगी। घर के पास वाले पार्क या फिर अपने घर के छत पर कुछ मिनट चलना भी तो व्यायाम ही होता है। व्यायाम करने के लिए कोई महँगे सामान नहीं खरीदने पड़ते ना वह कोई रोकेट सॉईंस है। इसे हर कोई कर सकता है।

व्यायाम का महत्व हम सब ने अब जान लिया है। अब हमें बिना रुके हर रोज कुछ मिनट या समय के लिए व्यायाम करना है। हमारी सेहत हमारे हाथ में है। अगर हम इसका अच्छे से ध्यान रखेंगे तो हमें किसी वैद्य के पास जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमारे सेहत से प्यार करना इतना भी मुश्किल नहीं जितना हम सोचते हैं। तो क्यों ना हम सब आज से इस सेहत का ध्यान रखने की ठान लें? और याद रखियेग कि यह सिर्फ व्यायाम से संभव है!!

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टंग ट्विस्टर

१. एक ऊँचा ऊँट है,
पूँछ ऊँची ऊँट की,
पूँछ से भी ऊँची क्या,
पीठ ऊँची ऊँट की।

२. चंदा चमके चम चम,
चीखे चौकन्ना चोर,
चींटी चाटे चीनी,
चकोकी चीनी खोर।

३. चार चोर चार छाते में चार अचार चाटे,
चाट-चाट कर चार छाता चोर चुराकर भागे।

४. तोला राम ताला तोल के तेल में
तुल गया, तुला हुआ तोला ताले
के तले हुए तेल में तला गया।

५. समझ समझ के समझ को
समझो, समझ समझना भी
एक समझ है।

६. कच्चा पापड़, पक्का पापड़।

७. जो हँसेगा वो फसेगा, जो फसेगा वो हँसेगा।

✍ **एच. शरीफा अफ्रा,** द्वितीय बि.एस्सी.

माँ

धरती पर भगवान का रूप है माँ।
जिन इच्छावों को भगवान पूरा ना कर सकता,
उन्हें माँ पूरा कर देती है।
भगवान हर जगह पर नहीं रह सकता,
इसलिए धरती पर उसने माँ की सृष्टि किया।

माँ वो है जो बच्चों की खुशी के लिए,
अपनी खुशी को त्यागती है।
उसकी मन में बस एक ही इच्छा होती है,
वो है, अपने बच्चों की खुशी।

माँ वो है जो बच्चों के चहरे पर हँसी लाने के लिए,
दिन भर परिश्रम करती है।
जब भी हमें दुःख होता है, तो
हमारे दिल से बस एक ही शब्द निकलती है, ''माँ''।

चाहे हम कितनी ही बड़े क्यों ना बने,
लेकिन माँ के लिए हम नन्हें ही है।
उसकी खुशी का भी कारण हम ही है,
और उसकी आँखों की अश्रुवों का भी।

लेकिन मैं नहीं, जानता कि क्या हो जाता है,
इस संसार को, जब वे बड़े हो जाते हैं।
वे सब कुछ भूल जाते हैं।
माँ की वह प्यार और त्याग,
उनके आँखों में ओजल हो जाते हैं।

लेकिन, माँ वह एक ही है, जो
मरते दम तक अपने बच्चों से प्यार करती है।
चाहे वे उसे देखे या ना देखे।
उसकी आँखों में हम तो नन्हें ही
बनकर रह जाते हैं,
हमेशा हमेशा के लिए।

✍ **गौतम,** द्वितीय बि.सि.ए.

प्यार में दीवाना

मेरे आँखें देखे हैं, सौ मर्दफा...
सुन ने को कोई नहीं उसे यह मेरा।
जिस को बना लिया उसने अपना...
उसने बना दिया मुझे पराया।

खुल गई जो आँखें,
देखा था एक सपना...
छोडकर बिकार दिया उसे अपना।
पता चला मन को मेरा।

दर्द से भर गया दिल जो हमारा।
टपकने लगे आँखों से अश्रु जो मेरा
गूंज उठा अश्रु का नाद, कांप गया बेचारा दिल जो मेरा।

आखिर माना बेवफा प्यार थी उसका...
जो कभी मेरे लिए नहीं था।
प्यार किया था, जिसे जिंदगी भर भूला नहीं पाऊंगा।
उसके यादों से मैं अब उबर नहीं पाऊँगा।

सता रहा है अब मुझे उसकी वह खोकले बातें।
वो बातें जिनमें नहीं थी कोई जस्बाथें ।
आखिर प्यार तो प्यार है...
जो मैंने किया है

जिंदगी भर रहा जाएगा
चाहे हम रहे या, न रहे।

✍ **गौतम**, द्वितीय बि.सि.ए.

जिंदगी की सच्चाई

गौतम, द्वितीय बि.सि.ए.

किसी पर इतना भरोसा मत करो, कि दूसरों को तुम पर से भरोसा उठ जाए।

किसी को इतना मत तरसावो, कि उसकी जिंदगी के हर पन्ने की लकीर उसके आँसुवों से मिट जाए।

किसी को इतना मत चाहो, कि उसके खोने के डर से उसके साथ बिताया हुआ हर पल गम से भर जाए।

किसी से इतना प्यार मत करो, कि दूसरों के प्यार तुम्हें न दिखाई दे।

किसी को इतना नीचा मत दिखावो, कि एक दिन तुम्हें नीचे बैठकर उसे देखना पड़े।

आखिर वो भी तो इंसान है। उसे इतना भी दर्द मत दो, कि वो दर्द की समंदर में डूब जाए, और हर खुशी के मौके पे उसे सिर्फ दर्द ही दिखाई दे।

यही जिंदगी की सच्चाई है। इसे मानो और जिंदगी में आगे बढो।

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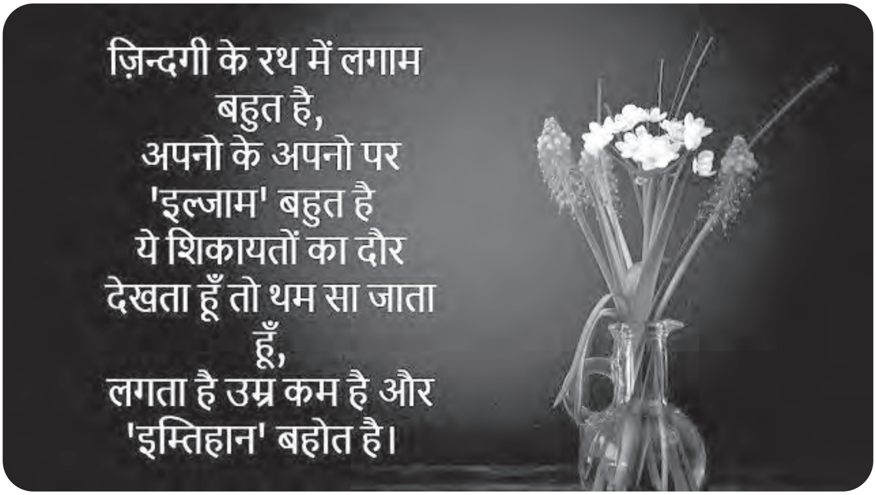

ज़िन्दगी के रथ में लगाम
बहुत है,
अपनो के अपनो पर
'इल्जाम' बहुत है
ये शिकायतों का दौर
देखता हूँ तो थम सा जाता
हूँ,
लगता है उम्र कम है और
'इम्तिहान' बहोत है।

प्रकृति – ''जीवन''

"Samandar kithna Vishal hai lekin use bhi hai ek dar
Vo tairne nahi deti apne bacchon ko tatt par
Kahin laalchi insaan unhe bhi kuch karna de.
Samandar ki choti bahan hai registan
Ise nahi hai kisi ka dar…
Kyo ki voh nahi aane dethi kisi ko apne paas
Iseeliye vo badalthi rahti hai apna roop baar baar.

Kisi ko gusne math dena tumhare zindagi mai
Baad me apne zindagi mai apne liye jagah talaashna pade.
Isiliye pal pal mai math badalna registan ke jaisa…
Balki satark rahna samandar ke taraha"

✍ **Goutham,** II BCA

* * *

MERI ZINDAGI AAP HO...

Kabhi mujh se rootna math,
Mai toot ke bikhar jaavunga.
Zindagi bhar thame rakha mera haath…
kyo ki tum ho meri doosri maa.
Tum baante ho apne saans mujh se,
Khabhi mujh se door math jaana,
Ki yeh saans tham jaayegi.
O bahena tumhare bina hum padjaayenge akele
kyo ki tum mere ho…
Sirf mere.

✍ **Goutham,** II BCA

ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ವಿಭಾಗ

दशोपनिषद:

✍ **ಸ್ನೇಹ ಶ್ರೀಧರ್ ಭಟ್**, ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ.

ವೇದಗಳ ಕೊನೆಯ ಹಾಗೂ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ''ಉಪನಿಷತ್''ಗಳು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಉಳಿದ ಮೊದಲ ಮೂರು ಭಾಗಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಸಂಹಿತೆಗಳು, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಗಳು, ಅರಣ್ಯಕಗಳು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಉಪನಿಷತ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ವೇದಾಂತವೆಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ರೂಢಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಹೆಸರಂತೆ ಉಪ (ಹತ್ತಿರ), ನಿ (ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದ) ಮತ್ತು ಸತ್ (ಕುಳಿತು) ಎಂಬುದು ಮೂಲಾರ್ಥ. ಏಕಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿದ ರಹಸ್ಯವಾದ ಉಪದೇಶ. ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟಿವೆ? ಇವುಗಳ ಕಾಲವೇನು? ಎಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಬಹುಭಾಗ ಗುರುಶಿಷ್ಯರ ಸಂವಾದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಲೇಖಕರಿಲ್ಲ. ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವಪೂರ್ಣ ಆದವು 13. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 10 ದಶೋಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳೆಂದು ಸುಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿವೆ.

1. ಈಶವಾಸ್ಯೋಪನಿಷತ್:

ಈ ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಮಂತ್ರವು ''ಈಶಾವಾಸ್ಯಮಿದಂ ಸರ್ವಂ'' ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಶೋಪನಿಷತ್ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹದಿನೆಂಟು ಶ್ಲೋಕ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಗಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾದರೂ ಮಹತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿದೆ. ಯಜುರ್ವೇದದ 40ನೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ನಿಜವಾದ ಬೆಳಕು ಅಡಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತು ಜ್ಞಾನ-ಅಜ್ಞಾನ, ವಿದ್ಯೆ-ಅವಿದ್ಯೆ, ಕರ್ಮ-ಅಕರ್ಮಗಳು, ಆತ್ಮಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಬೆಳಕು ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಭಗವಂತನನ್ನು ಈಶ ಎಂದು ಕರೆದಿದ್ದು, ಜಗತ್ತೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈಶನಿಂದ ಆವೃತವಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದು ನಂಬುತ್ತದೆ. ಪರದ್ರವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟದೆ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು.

2. ಕೇನೋಪನಿಷತ್ತು:

ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಲವಕಾರೋಪನಿಷತ್ ಎಂದೂ ಹೆಸರಿದೆ. ಸಾಮವೇದದ ತಲವಕಾರ ಎಂಬ ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಹೆಸರು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಮೊದಲ ಮಂತ್ರ ''ಕೇನ'' ಎಂಬ ಪದದಿಂದ ಆರಂಭವಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ''ಕೇನೋಪನಿಷತ್'' ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು. ಕೇನ ಎಂದರೆ ಯಾರಿಂದ ಎಂದರ್ಥ. ಈ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯಾರಿಂದ ಆಯಿತು ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರವಿದೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 4 ಖಂಡಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಭಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದ್ರನು ಎಲ್ಲ ದೇವತೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಆದರೆ ಪರಬ್ರಹ್ಮವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.

3. ಕಠೋಪನಿಷತ್ತು:

ಇದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಯಜುರ್ವೇದದ ಕಾಠಕ ಎಂಬ ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ವಲ್ಲಿಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಎರಡು ಅಧ್ಯಾಯವಿದೆ. ನಚಿಕೇತನು ಯಮಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಯಮನಿಂದ ಆತ್ಮಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಕಥೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯವಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿವೆ. ಪರಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದವರು ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೂ ಇದ್ದರೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

''ತದ್ವಿಷ್ಣೋಃ ಪರಮಂ ಪದಮ್'' ಎಂಬ ವಾಕ್ಯ ವಿಷ್ಣುವೇ ಪರಬ್ರಹ್ಮನೆಂದು ಈ ಉಪನಿಷತ್ ನಿರ್ಣಯ.

ಈ ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ಶ್ಲೋಕ:

ಸಹನಾವವತು ಸಹನೌಭುನಕ್ತು ಸಹವೀರ್ಯಂ ಕರವಾವಹೈ।
ತೇಜಸ್ವಿ ನಾವಧೀತಮಸ್ತು ಮಾ ವಿದ್ವಿಷಾವಹೈ। ಓಂ ಶಾಂತಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ಶಾಂತಿಃ।

ಭಗವಂತನು ಗುರುಶಿಷ್ಯರಾದ ನಮ್ಮಿಬ್ಬರನ್ನೂ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಪಾಡಲಿ. ನಮ್ಮಿಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಷಿಸಲಿ, ನಾವು ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮರ್ಥರಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮಿಬ್ಬರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ತೇಜಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ದ್ವೇಷ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇರುವಂತಾಗಲಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಅರ್ಥ.

4. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋಪನಿಷತ್ತು:

ಇದು ಅಥರ್ವವೇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋಪನಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಿಪ್ಪಲಾದ ಮಹರ್ಷಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆರು ಮಂದಿ ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸುಗಳು ಕೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಹರ್ಷಿಗಳು ನೀಡಿದ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಹೆಸರು ಬಂದಿದೆ.

‘‘ಓಂ ಭದ್ರಂ ಕರ್ಣೇಭಿಃ ಶೃಣು ಯಾಮ ದೇವಾಃ’’ ಎಂಬುದು ಇದರ ಶಾಂತಿ ಮಂತ್ರ.

ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಜೀವಿಗಳ ಹುಟ್ಟು, ಪ್ರಾಣ, ಪ್ರಾಣಕ್ಕೂ ದೇಹಕ್ಕೂ ಇರುವ ಸಂಬಂಧ, ಜಾಗ್ರತಾವಸ್ಥೆ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿದ್ರಾವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ರಹಸ್ಯ, ಸುಖದುಃಖ ವಿವೇಕ, ಓಂ ಶಬ್ದದ ಮಹತ್ವ, ಎಂಬ ಆರು ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರಗಳು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿವೆ.

5. ಮುಂಡಕೋಪನಿಷತ್ತು:

ಇದು ಅಥರ್ವವೇದದ ಶೌನಕ ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದೆ. ಆರು ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಇದು ಕರ್ಮ, ಜ್ಞಾನಗಳ ಸ್ವರೂಪ, ನಿಜವಾದ ಜ್ಞಾನ, ಆತ್ಮ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕಾರದ ಹಾದಿ, ಕುರಿತಾದ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಣೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಕರ್ತ, ಪರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪರವಿದ್ಯೆ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕಾರ, ಜೀವಾತ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಮಾತ್ಮ ವಿಚಾರದ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಇದೆ. ಮೂರು ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ 64 ಮಂತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ.

6. ಮಾಂಡೂಕ್ಯೋಪನಿಷತ್ತು:

ಇದು ಗಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕದು. ಕೇವಲ 12 ಮಂತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಇದು ಅಥರ್ವವೇದ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಓಂ ಶಬ್ದದ ಹಿರಿಮೆ, ಅರ್ಥಶಕ್ತಿ ಕುರಿತು ವಿವರಣೆ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ತಯಾರಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಮಹತ್ವಪೂರ್ಣವಾದುದು. ಅದ್ವೈತ, ಪ್ರಪಂಚ ಮುಂತಾದ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿವೆ.

7. ತೈತ್ತಿರೀಯೋಪನಿಷತ್ತು:

ಇದು ಕೃಷ್ಣಯಜುರ್ವೇದದ ತೈತ್ತಿರೀಯ ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಾವಲ್ಲಿ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾನಂದವಲ್ಲಿ, ಭೃಗುವಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಬ ಮೂರು ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳಿವೆ. ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಎಂದರೇನು ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಈ ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಹಿರಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾನವನು ಜೀವ ಜಗತ್ತು, ಆತ್ಮ ಇವುಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ‘ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವೇ ಆನಂದ, ಆನಂದವೇ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ’ ಎಂಬ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಂಶವೆಂದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬರುವ ಸ್ನಾತಕನಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಜೀವನೋಪದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಸನಾತನ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಗರಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾರುವ ಹಲವು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಕೆಲವು:

- ಮಾತೃ ದೇವೋಭವ, ಪಿತೃ ದೇವೋಭವ, ಆಚಾರ್ಯ ದೇವೋಭವ, ಅತಿಥಿ ದೇವೋಭವ.
- ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದ ಕೊಡು, ಅಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದ ಎಂದೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಡ.

8. ಐತರೆಯೋಪನಿಷತ್ತು:

ಐತರೇಯ ಉಪನಿಷತ್, ಋಗ್ವೇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಐತರೇಯ ಅರಣ್ಯಕದ ಭಾಗ. ಈ ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಭಾಗಗಳಿವೆ.

ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಆಖ್ಯಾಯಿಕೆಯಿದೆ. ‘‘ಅಹಂ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಸ್ಮಿ’’ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತವೆ. ‘‘ನಾನು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ’’ ಎಂದು ಅರಿಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನಿಗೆ ಜನ್ಮ-ಮರಣಗಳು ಪುನಃ ಪುನಃ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತವೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಮೂರನೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಮದೇವನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡ ಆತ್ಮಸ್ವರೂಪದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ‘‘ವಾಙ್ಮೇ ಮನಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತಾ’’ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುವ ಶಾಂತಿಮಂತ್ರವೊಂದೇ ಇದೆ.

9. ಛಾಂದೋಗ್ಯೋಪನಿಷತ್:

ಇದು ಸಾಮವೇದದ ಛಾಂದೋಗ್ಯ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದೆ. ಸಾಮವೇದಿಗಳಾದ ಛಂದೋಗರ (ವೇದಗಾಯಕರು) ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತು ಇದಾದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಹೆಸರು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಎಂಟು ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕಥೆ, ಉಪಕಥೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮದ ಜ್ಞಾನಭಂಡಾರವೇ ಅಡಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಇದೆ.

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥ ಜೀವನ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಲೋಕ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ವಿಹಿತ ಮಾರ್ಗವೆಂದು, ಯಜ್ಞ ಯಾಗಾದಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯತೆ, ಮಾಂಸ ಭಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ನಿಷೇಧದ ಕುರಿತು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

10. ಬೃಹದಾರಣ್ಯಕ ಉಪನಿಷತ್:

ಇದು ಯಜುರ್ವೇದದ ಕಾಣ್ವ ಶಾಖೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಧುಕಾಂಡ, ಯಾಜ್ಞವಲ್ಕೀಯ ಕಾಂಡ ಮತ್ತು ಖಿಲಕಾಂಡ ಎಂಬ ಮೂರು ಕಾಂಡಗಳೂ, ಆರು ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳೂ ಇವೆ. ‘‘ಪೂರ್ಣಮದಃ ಪೂರ್ಣಮಿದಂ’’ ಎಂಬುದು ಈ ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಶಾಂತಿ ಮಂತ್ರ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಲೋಕದ ಕುರಿತು ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆತ್ಮವಿದ್ಯೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ವಿವೇಚನೆ, ವಿವರಣೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಉಪನಿಷತ್‌ಗಳು ಭಾರತೀಯ ದರ್ಶನಗಳೆಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ, ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳೆಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಮೂಲವಾದ ತತ್ತ್ವ ತರಂಗಗಳ ಪಾವನ ಬುಗ್ಗೆಗಳಂತಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿರುವ ಮಹತ್ತ್ವವನ್ನು, ಆತ್ಮ ಪರಮಾತ್ಮ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಗುರುವಿನ ಪದತಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳಂತೂ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾಗಿವೆ.

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ಎನ್ನ ಮೋಕೆದ MGM

ಮೈತ್ರಿ ಕೆ., ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ.

" 'MGM' is not just a name but an emotion" ಪಂಡ ತಪ್ಪಾವಂದ್. ಎನ್ನ ಈ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಡ್ 5ನೇ ವರ್ಷ. ಯಾನ್ I PUCಗ್ ಸೇರ್‌ನಗ ಕಣ್ಣ್‌ಡ್ ಪತೊಂದು ಬೈದಿನ ಕನಸ್‌ನ್ ಮಾತಲ ಎಂಕ್ MGM College ನನಸ್ ಮಲ್ಪದ್‌ಂಡ್.

ಯಾನ್ PUCಡ್ PCMB ಕಲ್ತೆ. ದುಂಬುಗ್ ದಾದ ಮಲ್ಪೊಲಿ ಪನ್ಪಿ ಪ್ಲಾನ್ ಎನಡ ಇತ್ತಿಜಿ. ಆಂಡ Bio fieldಡ್ ದಾಲಾ ಮಲ್ಪೊಡು ಪಂದ್ ಯಾನ್ ಎನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸ್‌ಡ್ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾದ್ ದೀದ್ ಇತ್ತೆ. PUCಡ್ ಯಾನ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾದ್ ಬೂಕುಲು ಬೊಕ್ಕ ಲೈಬ್ರೆರಿದ ಮಧ್ಯೆಡ್ ಇತ್ತೆ, ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್ ತಿರ್‌ಗೆರೆ ಪೋವೊಂದಿತ್ತಿಜಿ. ಎಂಕ್ ಇತ್ತಿನ ಟೀಚರ್ಸ್‌ಲಾ ಮಸ್ತ್ ಎಡ್ಡೆ ಇತ್ತೆರ್. ನಮ 2nd PUCಡ್ ಉಪ್ಪನಗ ನಮ ದೋಸ್ತಿಲೆಕ ಪಾತೆರ್ರೆ ಸುರು ಮಲ್ತೆರ್. ಅಂಚಿ-ಇಂಚಿ ತೂದು ಆನಗ ನಮ್ಮ PUC ಮುಗಿದ್ ಪೋಂಡು. PUC ಆಯಿಬೊಕ್ಕ ದಾದ ಕಲ್ಪುನು ಪನ್ಪಿ ಮಂಡೆಬೆಚ್ಚ ಒಂಜಿ ಕಡೆಟ್ ಇತ್ತ್‌ಂಡ್. ಎಂಕ್ ಬೇಸಿಕ್ ಸಾಯನ್ಸ್ ಕಲ್ಪೊಡು ಪಂದ್ MGMಗೇ BZCಗ್ ಸೇರ್ಯೆ. ಇಂಕ್ ಇತ್ತೆ ಈ ಕಥೆನ್ ಬರೆನಗ ಎನ್ನುಂಡು ''ಉಂದು ಎನ್ನ ಲೈಫ್‌ದ ಎಡ್ಡೆ ಡಿಸಿಷನ್'' ಪಂದ್.

ಕಾಲೇಜ್‌ಗ್ ಸುರುಕಾದ್ ಕಾರ್ ದೀವನಗ, ಉಡಲ್‌ಡ್ ಆಪಿನ ಪೋಡಿಗೆ ಪನಂದೆ ತೀರಂದ್. ಆಂಡ ಎಂಕ್ ಎನ್ನನೇ ಇಲ್ಲಗ್ ಕಾರ್ ದೀಲೆಕ್ಕ ಆಂಡ್. ಎಂಕ್ ಬೊಕ್ಕ MGMಗ್ ಉಪ್ಪುನಂಚಿನ ನಂಟ್ ದಾದಾ ಪನ್ಪಿನ ಅವ್ವು ಉಂದೆ. PUC ದಿನೊಟು ನಮ ಖಾಲಿ ಬೂಕು, ಕ್ಲಾಸ್‌ರೂಮ್, ಲೈಬ್ರೆರಿ ಪಂದ್ ಪೋವೊಂದಿತ್ತ ಆಂಡ ಡಿಗ್ರಿಗ್ ಕಾರ್ ದೀದ್ ಎಂಕುಲು ಇಡೀ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್‌ನ್ ಮಸ್ತ್ ಮುಟ್ಟ ಮಲ್ತೊಂಡ.

MGM ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ಎಂಕ್ ಮಸ್ತ್ ಮುಟ್ಟ ಆಯಿನ ಜಾಗ. ದಾಯೆ ಪಂಡ, ಎಂಕ್ ಈ ಎನ್ನ 5 ವರ್ಷದ ದಿನೊಟು ಮಸ್ತ್ ಅವಕಾಶೊಲೆನ್ ಮಲ್ತಾದ್ ಕೊರ್ತುಂಡು. MGM ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್‌ದ ಒಂಜೊಂಜಿ ಮೂಲೆ ಯಾನ್ ಬೊಕ್ಕ ಎನ್ನ ದೋಸ್ತಿಲು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲೋರ್ ಮಲ್ದ. ಈ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್‌ಡ್ ಖುಷಿ ಇಜ್ಜಿಡ ಬುಲ್ತಿನ ಗಲಿಗೆಲ ಇತ್ತ್‌ಂಡ್, ಡೆಸ್ಕ್‌ಡ್ ಬರೆಪಿನ ಆವಡ್, ಕ್ಯಾಂಟೀನ್ ಪೋದ್ ಬೆಚ್ಚ ಬೆಚ್ಚ ತಿಂಡಿ ತಿನ್ಪಿನಿ, ಮಧ್ಯಾನದ ಉಣಸ್ಸಾದ್ ಕಾಮರ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ದ ಪಾಗರೊಡ್ ಕುಲೊಂದು ಫಿಲ್ಮ್-ಸೀರಿಯಲ್‌ದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಾತೆರ್ದಿನಿ ಆವಡ್ ಸುಮಾರ್ ಕಥೆಕುಲ್ ಉಲ್ಲ.

ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ಡೇ ಪನ್ನಗ ನಮಕ್ ಸುರುಕು ನೆನಪಾಪಿನಿ ನಮ್ಮ "Spectrum". ಈ ಲೇಸ್ 5 ದಿನ ನಡಪುಂಡು. ಆ 5 ದಿನ ನಡಪುನ ಗೌಜಿ-ಗಮ್ಮತ್ ಒಂಜಿ ತಿಂಗೊಲ್‌ದ ದುಂಬೆ ಸುರು ಆಪುಂಡು. ಸೀನಿಯರ್ಸ್ ಮಾತ ಸೇರ್ದ್ ನಡಪಾವುನಂಚಿನ ಗೇಮ್ಸ್, ಕಾಂಪಿಟೇಶನ್, ಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಡೇ ಮಾತ ಮಸ್ತ್ ಲಾಯಕ್ ಇಪ್ಪುಂಡು. "Spectrum" ಟ್ರೋಫಿದಾನಿ ಓಲು ಕುಲ್ಲೆರೆಗ್ಲ ಜಾಗ ಉಪ್ಪುಜಿ, ಕೊಡಿ-ಕಡೆಟ್‌ಲಾ ಜನ ಜೆಂಜಿದ್ ಉಪ್ಪುವೆರ್, ಕೆಲವೆರ್ನ್ ಎಂಕುಲ್ ಮುದ್ದಣ್ಣ ಮಂಟಪದ ಪಾಗರಡ್ಲ ತೂವೊಲಿ.

MGMಡ್ ನಡಪುನಂಚಿನ ಒವ್ವೇ ಒಂಜಿ ಲೇಸ್‌ಗ್ ಯಾನ್ ಭಾಗಿಯಾವೊಂದಿತ್ತೆ. ಎಂಕ್ ಮಸ್ತ್ ಇಷ್ಟ ಆಯಿನ ಲೇಸ್ ಅವ್ವೆ "SWC inaugurationನ್ host ಮಲ್ಪುನು. ಅವ್ವು ಎಂಕ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿನ ಚಾನ್ಸ್‌ನ್ ಯಾನ್ ಏಪಲಾ ಮದಪರೆ ಆಪುಜಿ. SWC ಮೆಂಬರ್ಸ್‌ಲಾ ಮಸ್ತ್ ಎಡ್ಡೆ ಇತ್ತೆರ್, ಐಟ್ ಸುಮಾರ್ ಜನ ಕ್ಲೋಸ್ ಆಯೆರ್, ಎಂಕಲ್ನ ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಮ್ಸ್ ಬೇತೆ ಇತ್ತ್‌ಂಡಲಾ, when it comes to MGM ನಮ ಪೂರ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೆ ಒಂಜಿ ಫ್ಯಾಮಿಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಇತ್ತ.

ತುಳು ಎನ್ನ ಅಪ್ಪೆ ಭಾಸೆ. ಅಂಚೆನೆ ತುಳು ಭಾಸೆ ಎನ್ನ ಬುಳೆಚಿಲ್‌ಗ್ ಒಂಜಿ ಮಾಮಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣ ಪಂಡ್‌ದ್ಲಾ ಪನೊಲಿ. ಎಂಕ್ ತುಳು ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್‌ದ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ ಮಲ್ತಿನ ಖುಷಿ ಬೇತೆ ಒಯಿಟ್ಲಾ ಇಜ್ಜಿ. ಎಂಕ್ ಒಂಜಿ ಪೊಸ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ತಿಕ್ಕ್‌ಂಡ್. MGMದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾನ್ ಪಾತೆರೊಂದು ಕುಲ್ಲುಂಡ ಮೂಲು ಪೊರ್ತು ಪೋಯಿನ ಗೊತ್ತಾಪುಜಿ. MGM ಎಂಕ್ಲೆಗ್ ಒಂಜಿ ಪುಣ್ಯದ ಜಾಗೆ, ಮೂಲು ಎಂಕ್ಲೆಗ್, ಆಟ, ಪಾಠ, ಗೊಬ್ಬು ಉಂದು ಮಾತೆತಲಾ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೆ, ಜೀವನೊನು ಎಂಚ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಟ್ ಪತೊಂದು ಪೋವೊಲಿ ಪಂದ್, ಒಂಜಿ ಎಲ್ಯ ಬಾಲೆಗ್ ಪಂದ್ ಕೊರ್ಪಿಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪನ್ಪುಂಡು. MGMದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮೂಲೆ-ಮೂಲೆಡ್ ಐತ ಒಂಜಿ ಕಮ್ಮೆನ ಉಂಡು. MGM ಒಂಜಿ ಸಾಧಕೆರ್ನ ಜಾಗೆ, ಮೂಲು ಕಲ್ತಿನಕುಲು, ಅಕ್ಲೆನ ಕೈಟ್ ದುಂಬುದ ಜೀವನ ಎಂಚ ನಡಪಾವೊಲಿ ಪಂದ್ ಕಲ್ತೊಂದು ಪೋಪೆರ್. I Love you MGM!! MGMನ್ ಎನ್ನ ಲೈಫ್‌ದ ಒಂಜಿ ಭಾಗ ಆದ್ ಯಾನ್ ಏಪಲಾ ತರೆತಗ್ಗಾವೆ.

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ತುಳುನಾಡ್ದ ಆಚಾರ-ವಿಚಾರೊಲು

✍ **ಮೈತ್ರಿ ಕೆ.**, ತೃತೀಯ ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ಸಿ.

ತುಳುನಾಡ್‌ದ ಒಂಜಿ ಸೀಮೆಡ್ ಒಂಜಿ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಉಪ್ಪುಂಡು. ಆ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಜೋಕುಲು ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಪನ್ಪಿ ಮಲ್ಲ ಊರುಡು ಇಲ್ಲ್ ಕಟ್ಟ್‌ದ್ ಒಂತೆ ವರ್ಷ ಅಲ್ಪನೆ ಉಪ್ಪುವೆರ್. ಆ ದಂಪತಿಲ್ನ ಜೋಕುಲು ಸೆಕೆ ಕಾಲಡ್ ಅಕ್ಲೆನ ಊರಾಯಿನ ಕುಡ್ಲಗ್ ಬರ್ಪೆರ್. ಅಕುಲು ಕುಡ್ಲ ತೂವಂದೆ ಸುಮಾರ್ ವರ್ಷ ಆದಿಪ್ಪುಂಡು. ಆ ಜೋಕ್ಲೆಗ್ ನಮ್ಮ ತುಳುನಾಡ್ದ ಆಚಾರ-ವಿಚಾರೊಲೆನ್ ತೆರಿಯೊಡ್ ಪಂದ್ ಮಸ್ತ್ ಆಸೆಡ್, ಅಕ್ಲೆನ ಮೋಕೆದ ದೊಡ್ಡಡ ಕೇನ್ವೆರ್. ದೊಡ್ಡಗ್ ಅರ್ನ ಪುಲ್ಲಿಲು ತುಳುನಾಡ್‌ದ ಪೊಲಬುನ್ ಕೇನ್‌ನಗ ಮಸ್ತ್ ಖುಷಿಟ್ ಆರ್ ಪನೆರೆ ಸುರು ಮಲ್ಪುವೆರ್.

''ತೂಲೆ ಜೋಕುಲೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ತುಳುನಾಡ್‌ಡ್ ಮಸ್ತ್ ಕಟ್ಟ್-ಕಟ್ಲೆಲುಲ್ಲ. ಐಟ್ ಭೂತ, ನೇಮ, ಕೋಲ, ನಾಗತಂಬಿಲ ಇಂಚ ಸುಮಾರ್ ಪರ್ಬೊಲುಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ತುಳುನಾಡ್‌ಡ್, ಪಿರಾಕ್‌ಡ್ ಎಚ್ಚೆನಕುಲು ಬೆನ್ನಿ ಬೆನ್ಪಿನಕುಲು ಇತ್ತಿನಿ. ನಮ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿನ್ ಸುಮಾರ್ ನಂಬೋದಿತ್ತ. ಅಂಚಾದೆ ನಾಗತಂಬಿಲ, ಭೂತ, ಕೋಲ, ನೇಮ ಇಂಚ ನಡತೊಂದು ಪೋವೊಂದುಂಡು. ಅಂಚ, ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ತುಳುನಾಡ್‌ನ್ ಪಂಚ ವರ್ಣದ , ಪುಂಚದ ಮಣ್ಣ್‌ದ, ಪರಶುರಾಮೆರ್ನ ಕೊಡಲಿದ ಪೆಟ್ಟ್‌ಗ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಿನ ನಾಡ್ ಪಂದ್ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿರಿಯಕುಲು ಪನ್ಪೆರ್.''

ನಮ್ಮ ತುಳುನಾಡ್‌ಡ್, ''ನಂಬಿನಕ್ಲೆಗ್ ಇಂಬು ಕೊರ್ಪೆ'' ಪನ್ಪಿ ದೈವ-ದೇವೆರ್ನ ನುಡಿಕಟ್ಟ್‌ದ ಭಾಸೆಡ್ ಮಾತೆರ್ಲ ಅರೆನ್ ಭಕ್ತಿಡ್ ನಂಬೊಂದು ದೈವ-ದೇವೆರ್ನ ಚಾಕಿರಿ ಮಲ್ತೊಂದುಲ್ಲೆರ್. ಬೆನ್ನಿ ಬುಳೆಪಿನ ಪೊರ್ತುಡು, ಪಾಡ್ದನ ಪನ್ಪಿನವು ನಮ್ಮ ತುಳುನಾಡ್ದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿದ ಭಾಗ. ತೆಂಕಾಯಿಡ್ದ್ ಕಾಸರ್‌ಗೋಡ್ ಮುಟ್ಟ, ಬಡಕಾಯಿಡ್ದ್ ಬಾರ್ಕೂರ್ ಮುಟ್ಟ ನಮ್ಮ ತುಳುನಾಡ್ದ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯೊದ ಪರ್ಬೊಲೆನ ಕಟ್ಟ್‌ಪಾಡ್‌ಡ್ ಒಂತೊಂತೆ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಲುಲ್ಲ.

ನಮ್ಮ ತುಳುನಾಡ್‌ದ ಬಾರಿ ಪೊರ್ಲುದ ರೀತಿದ ತಿನಿಸ್ ಮೂಡೆ, ಗುಂಡ, ಪತ್ರೊಡೆ, ಅರೆಪುದ ಪುಂಡಿ, ಮರ್ವಾಯಿ ಪುಂಡಿ, ಕೋರಿ-ಸೇಮೆದಡ್ಡೆ, ತೊಜಂಕ್, ತೇಟ್ಲ, ಪೆಲಕಾಯಿದ ಗಟ್ಟಿ, ಸಾರ್‌ನಡ್ಡೆ, ಮಂಜೊಲ್ದಿರೆತ ಗಟ್ಟಿ, ತಿಮರೆ ಚಟ್ನಿ, ಪೆಜಕಾಯಿ ಚಟ್ನಿ, ಎಟ್ಟಿಪುಡಿತ ಚಟ್ನಿ ಇಂಚ ಸುಮಾರ್ ತಿನಿಸುಲುಲ್ಲ. ತುಳುವೆರ್ನ ಮಾಮಲ್ಲ ಸೊತ್ತು ಆಟ, ಕಂಬಳ, ಪಿಲಿತ ಗೊಬ್ಬು, ಕೋರ್ದ ಕಟ್ಟ. ಮಾರ್ನೆಮಿದ ದಿನತಪಗ ಪಿಲಿತ ವೇಷದಕುಲು, ಇಲ್ಲ್-ಇಲ್ಲ್ ಪೋದು ಪಿಲಿ-ನಲಿಕೆ ತೋಜಾವೆರ್. ಅಂಚೆನೆ ಆಟಿದ ತಿಂಗೊಲ್ಡ್ ಆಟಿ-ಕಳೆಂಜನ್ ನಮ ತೂವೊಲಿ. ಉಂದುವೆ ನಮ್ಮ ತುಳುನಾಡ್ದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಲು ಪಂದ್ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪನ್ಪೆರ್.

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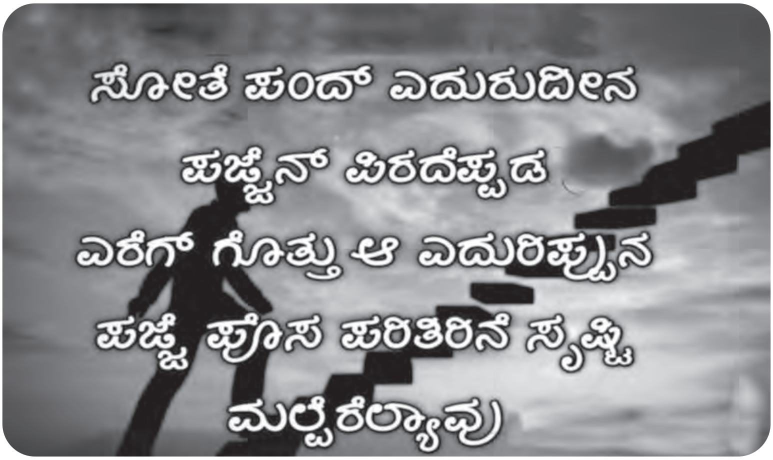

ಸೋತೆ ಪಂದ್ ಎದುರುದೀನ
ಪಜ್ಜೆನ್ ಪಿರದೆಪ್ಪಡ
ಎರೆಗ್ ಗೊತ್ತು ಆ ಎದುರಿಪ್ಪುನ
ಪಜ್ಜೆ ಪೊಸ ಪರಿತಿರಿನೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ
ಮಲ್ಪೆರೆಲ್ಯಾವು

ಕೊಂಕಣಿ ಕಥೆ

ಕೋಽಣ ಹೋಡ?

ನಾಗರತ್ನಾ, ಪ್ರಥಮ ಎಮ್.ಎಸ್ಸಿ.

ಮರವಂತೆ ಮ್ಹೋಣು ಏಕ ಗಾಂವು. ತೆ ಗಾಂವಾಂತು ರಾಮು ಮ್ಹೋಣು ಏಕ ಚಾಲ್ಲೊ. ತೋ ಶಿಕಚಕ ಭಾರೀ ಹುಷಾರ್ ಆಸ್ತಾ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಏಕ ವಿಷಯಾಂತು ತೋಚಿ ಮುಕಾರಿ ಎತ್ತಲೋ. ಅಶಿ ಅಸ್ತಾನ ತಕ್ಕಾ ಹಾಂವುಂಚಿ ಏಕ ಬುದೋಂತು ಮ್ಹೋಣು ಚಿಕೇಚಿ ಆಮ್‌ಸಾಣಿ, ಏಕ ನಮೂನೆ ಅಹಂಕಾರ ಏವ್ನು ಅಸ್ತಾ.

ಅಶಿ ಅಸ್ತಾನ ರಾಮುಕ ಹೋಡ್ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಜಾವ್ನು ವೈಶಾಕಿ ರಜ ಮೆಳ್ತಾ. ರಾಮುಕ ಹುಣ್ಸೆಮಕ್ಕಿ ಅಸ್ಸಿಲೆ ಅಜ್ಜಾ ಘರ ಒಸ್‌ಕಾ ಮ್ಹೋಣು ಮನ ದಿಸ್ತಾ. ಅಮ್ಮಾಲೆ, ಅನ್ನಾಲೆ ಸಾಂಗುನು ಅಜ್ಜಾ ತೇ ವತ್ತಾ. ಅಜ್ಜಾ ಘರ್ ಮಳ್ಳೆರಿ ಕೊಣಕ್ ಇಷ್ಟನಾ ಸಂಗೇತಿ? ಅಜ್ಜಾಲೇ ಸೈಕಲ್, ಅಮ್ಮಮ್ಮಾನಿ ಕೊರ್ನು ದಿವ್‌ಚೆ ಹುನಾ ಹುನಾ ಪತ್ರೋಡೆ, ಅಂಬೋಡೆ, ಹಪ್ಪೋಳು, ಓಡಿ, ರತ್ತಿ ಅಮ್ಮಮ್ಮಾ ಅನಿ ಅಜ್ಜನಿ ಸಂಗ್‌ಚೆ ಪುಡೇ ಕಾಲ ಕಾಣಿ ಹೇ ಪೂರ ರಾಮುಕ ಮಸ್ತ್ ಖುಷಿ ದಿತ್ತಶಿಲೆ. ಗಮ್ಮತ್ತ್ ದತ್ತಶಿಲೆ.

ಏಕ್ ದಿವಸು ರಾಮು ಅನಿ ಅಜ್ಜಾ ತೋಟಕ ವತ್ತಾತಿ. ತೋಟ ಅಶಿಲೆ ನಮೂನಾರು ಜಾಡ್, ರುಕು ಪಳೋನು ರಾಮುಕ ಖುಷಿದತ್ತಾ. ರಾಮು ಏಕ್ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಗೆವ್ನೋ ಪೂರಾ ಜಾಡಾಕ್ ಮಾರ್ತಾ ಏತ್ತ್. ತೇ ಪಳೋಲು ರಾಮುಲೇ ಅಜ್ಜಾ ''ಪುತ್ತಾ ಚರ್ಡ್‌ಪಣೋ ಕೋರ್ನುಕ, ಜಾಡಾಕ ಮಾರ್ನುಕ'' ''ಜಾಡಕ ದುಃಖಿ ಕೋರುನಜ್ಜ'' ಮಣ್ತಾ. ರಾಮುಕ ಕೋಪ ಎತ್ತಾ ಅಜ್ಜಾ ಹಾವು ದುಃಖಿ ಕರ್ನ ದಲ್ಲಾರಿ ಪಳೆ ಅಜ್ಜಾ ತೇ ಹ್ಹೋಡು ಜಾಂಬಳ ರುಕ್ಕಾರಿ ಸನ್ನ ಸನ್ನ ಜಾಂಬಳ ಜಾಲ್ಲಾ. ಹೇ ಬಡ್‌ಕಟಿ ಕುಂವಾಳೆ ವಾಲ್ಲಿಂತು ಹೊಡ್ಡ ಹೊಡ್ಡ ಕುಂವಾಳೆ ಜಾಲ್ಲಾ. ಪಾಪ ತೆ ವಾಲ್ಲೀಕ ಕುಂವಾಳೆ ಹೊಂವ್ನ ಘೇವ್ನು ರಾಬ್ಚೆಕ ತಾಕತ್ ನಾ. ತೆ ವಾಲ್ಲೀಕ ದುಃಖಿ ಜಾಯ್ನಿವೇ?

ದೇವಾನಿ ವಾಲ್ಲೀಕ ಸನ್ನ, ಸನ್ನ ಮೀಡಿ ದೀವ್ನು ಹೆ ಹೋಡ್ ರುಕ್ಕಾಕ ಹೊಡ್ಡೊಡ್ಡ ಫಲ ದಿಲ್ಲಸ್ಲ್ಯಾರಿ ಕಸನ್ ಜತ್ತಾ ಅಸ್ಸಿಲೆ? ವಲ್ಲೀಕ ದುಃಖಿ ಜಾನ್ನ ಅಸ್ಸಿಲೆ, ಛೆ ದೇವಾಕ ಏಕಚೂರು ಬುದ್ಧಿನಾ ಮಣ್ತಾ. ಅಜ್ಜಾ ಹಸ್ತಾಚಿ.

''ಪೂರಾ ದೇವಾಲೆ ಇಚ್ಚಾ'' ಮಣ್ತಾ. ತೇಚಿ ವೇಳೆರಿ ಏಕ ಜಾಂಬಳ ರಾಮುಲೆ ಮತ್ತೆರಿ ಪಡ್ತಾ, ರಾಮುಕ ಆಕಾಶ ಅಂಗಾರಿ ಪಳ್ಳಾವರಿ ಜಾವ್ನು ಕೂಡ್ಲೆ ''ಅಯ್ಯೋ ದೇವಾ!'' ಮ್ಹೋಣು ಕೂಗತ.

ಅಜ್ಜಾ ದಾವ್ನು ಏವ್ನೋ ಕಸನಬಾ ಮ್ಹೋಣು ಪಳೇಲಾರಿ ಜಾಂಬಳು ಚರ್ಡಾ ಪಳೇ, ದೇವಾನಿ ಹೇ ಹೋಡ್ ರುಕ್ಕಾಕ ಹೋಡ ಫಲ ದಿಲ್ಲಸ್ಲ್ಯಾರಿ ಆಜಿ ತುಗೆಲೆ ಅವಸ್ಥಾ ರಥ ಗಾಲಿ ಮ್ಹುಳಾ ಮೆಳ್ಳೆಲ್ಯಾ ಕೈಳೆವರಿ ಜಾತ್ತಾ ಅಸಿಲೆ. ದೇವು ಹೋಡ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೆಲ್ಲೋ ಮಣ್ತಾ. ರಾಮುಕ ವೈ ಮ್ಹೋಣು ದಿಸ್ಸತಾ ದೇವು ಹೋಡ, ದೇವೂ ಬುದೋಂತು ಮ್ಹೋಣು ದೇವಾಕ ಪಾಂಯ್‌ಪೋಣು ಮುಕಾರಿ ಚಮ್ಕತಾಚಿ.

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કચ્છ રણ ઉત્સવ
ગુજરાતનો પ્રખ્યાત ઉત્સવ

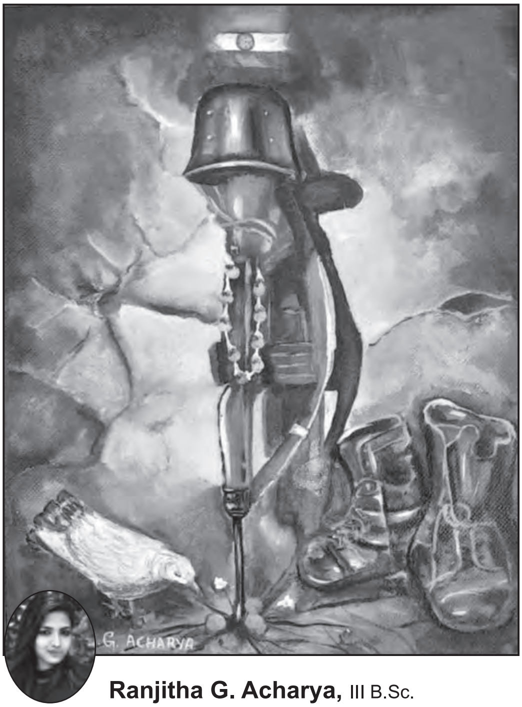
✍ **तन्वी पटेल**, तृतीय बि.कॉम.

વિશ્વના સૌથી સંપૂર્ણ મીઠાના રણમાં આપનું સ્વાગત છે, કચ્છના વૈવિધ્યસભર ભૂપ્રદેશો કોઈને પણ દંગ કરી શકે છે કારણ કે ચોમાસાની ઋતુ દરમિયાન આ વિસ્તાર પાણીથી ઢંકાયેલો રહે છે અને શિયાળામાં પાણી મીઠાના સ્તરો છોડીને બાષ્પીભવન થાય છે. જ્યારે શિયાળા દરમિયાન મહાન રણ ઉત્સવ થાય છે ત્યારે કચ્છના નાટ્યાત્મક લેન્ડસ્કેપ્સ સંપૂર્ણ ભવ્યતામાં વધારો કરે છે. રણ ઉત્સવ એ સમય છે જ્યારે રણ ફરી જાય છે, પોતાને કાબૂમાં રાખવાની મંજૂરી આપે છે, એક શોપીસ બનાવવામાં આવે છે.

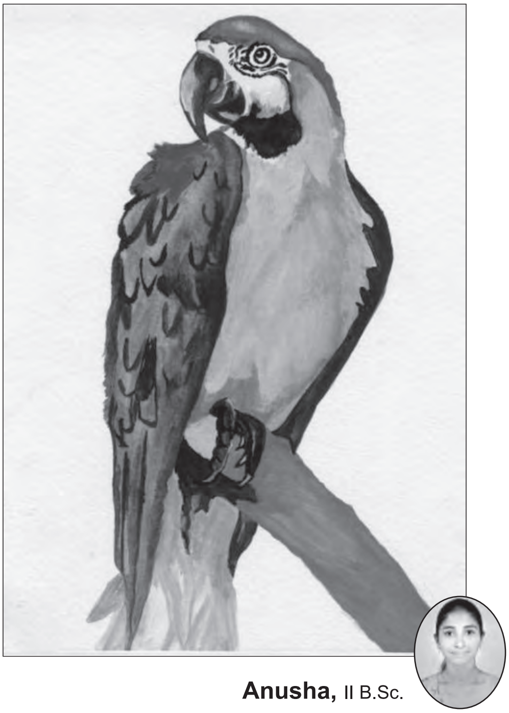
આ ઇવેન્ટ ભારતના સૌથી મોટા મીઠાના રણમાંના એક કચ્છના રણમાં કરવામાં આવશે. આ તહેવાર દર વર્ષે નવેમ્બરથી ફેબ્રુઆરી સુધી શરૂ થાય છે. આ કાર્યક્રમ કચ્છના ધોરડો ગામમાં યોજાશે જે ભુજથી 85 કિલોમીટર દૂર છે. આ ફેસ્ટનું મુખ્ય આકર્ષણ ઊંટ સફારી, સાંસ્કૃતિક શો, મ્યુઝિક કાર્નિવલ વગેરે છે. તમે તમારા જીવનમાં એક અવિસ્મરણીય ફેસ્ટનો અનુભવ કરશો. રણ ઉત્સવમાં ખરીદી કરવી એ ફેસ્ટમાં કરવા માટેની બીજી મહત્વની બાબત છે.

રણ ઉત્સવની મુલાકાત લેવાનો શ્રેષ્ઠ સમય એટલે નિઃશંકપણે પૂર્ણિમાના દિવસે. પૂર્ણ ચંદ્રના દિવસે. વાતાવરણ અને સ્થળની હાજરી સંપૂર્ણપણે સફેદ અને દૂધિયા છાંયોમાં હોય છે. પૂર્ણ ચંદ્રની છાયામાં સુંદર ક્ષણ માટે રણ ઉત્સવની મુલાકાત લેવાનો આ શ્રેષ્ઠ સમય છે કારણ કે તે રણ ઉત્સવનું આકર્ષણ છે.

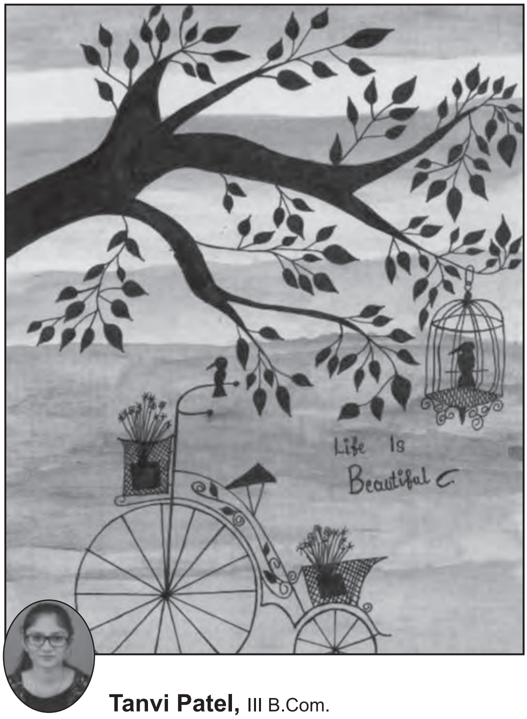
સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાંથી 8000 થી વધુ પ્રવાસીઓ દ્વારા આ તહેવારની મુલાકાત લેવામાં આવે છે અને તેનો આનંદ માણવામાં આવે છે.



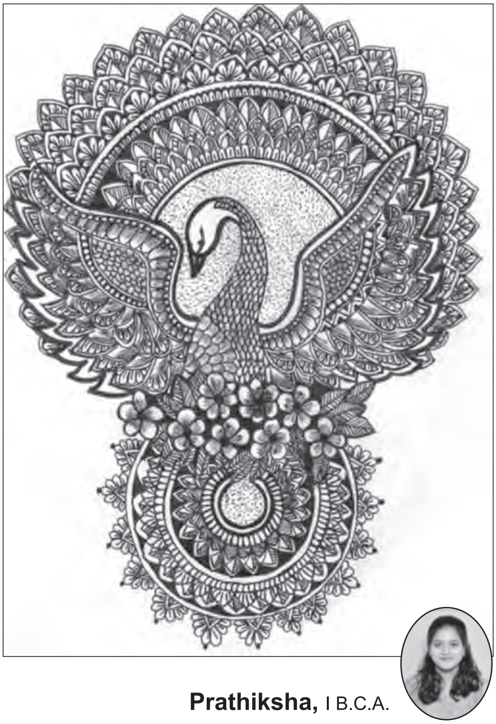
Ranjitha G. Acharya, III B.Sc.



Anusha, II B.Sc.


Life Is
Beautiful

Tanvi Patel, III B.Com.



Prathiksha, I B.C.A.

COLLEGE ACTIVITIES 2021-22

Release of Sanmathi – 2020-21
by Dr. Gananatha Yakkar,
Former Principal, Govt. First
Grade College, Tenkanidiyur.

Inauguration of SWC 2021-22
by Prof. Sam Maben, Former
Principal, Vijaya College, Mulki.

A book 'A Select Writings' of
G. N. Devy Releasing Ceremony.

Dr. M.G. Hegde, speaking on the
Book Releasing Ceremony.

COLLEGE ACTIVITIES 2021-22

Dr. Rajendra Chenni, Critic, speaking on the Book Releasing Ceremony.

A Dialogue with Dr. G. N. Devy, Linguist, Baroda.

Ceremonial Parade –
Sri Vishwanatha Shetty, Former Lokayuktha, Alumnus receiving the salutes.

Sri Kurma Rao, IAS, Deputy Commissioner of Udupi District speaks on the occasion.

COLLEGE ACTIVITIES 2021-22

Felicitation to Justice Sri Vishwanatha Shetty, Former Lokayuktha.

A reply to the felicitation.

“Orange is not Just a Fruit” a Felicitation Program organised to Padmashree Awardee Harekala Hajabba by NSS and Rangers and Rovers Unit.

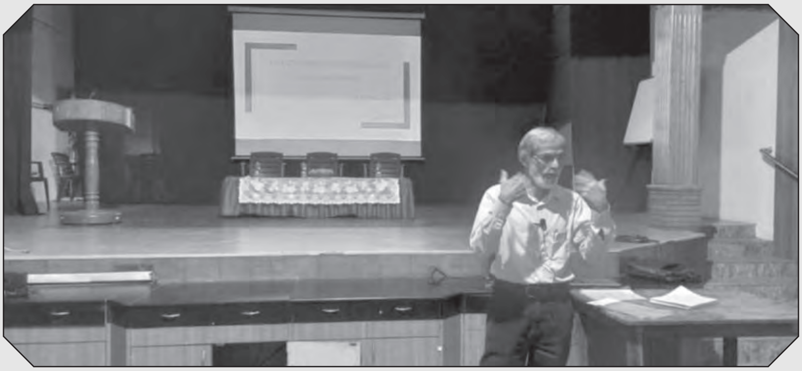
A reply to the felicitation.

COLLEGE ACTIVITIES 2021-22

Felicitation to Dr. H. Shantaram,
Former A.O., A.G.E., Manipal.

B. P. Varadaraya Pai, Secretary, A.G.E., Manipal speaking during the felicitation ceremony.

Dr. H. Shantaram's reply to the Toast.



Orientation to the Faculties by Dr. Madhava Bhat Puttur.

ANNUAL DAY CELEBRATIONS : FOUNDER'S DAY

Founder's Day – Prof. Niranjan Vanalli, V.C., Bangalore (East) University offering tribute to Dr. T.M.A. Pai.

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UDUPI-2
COLLEGE DAY & FOUNDER'S DAY
M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

Presentation of College Annual Report by Dr. Devidas S. Naik, Principal.

UDUPI-2
COLLEGE DAY & FOUNDER'S DAY
M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

Annual Day – Niranjan Vanalli speaking on the occasion.

Felicitation to Sri Madhava Naik, Office Staff on the occasion of his superannuation.

ANNUAL DAY CELEBRATIONS : FOUNDER'S DAY

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE

Felicitation to Mr. Mohandas Rao, Office Staff on the occasion of his superannuation.

Felicitation to Rank holders Rolin Priya D'Souza, Richa Uday, Vidyasree Kalkur.

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UDUPI-2
COLLEGE DAY & FOUNDER'S DAY
M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

Sri Jayaprakash Rao, President, P.T.A., speaking on the occasion.

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UDUPI-2
COLLEGE DAY & FOUNDER'S DAY
M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

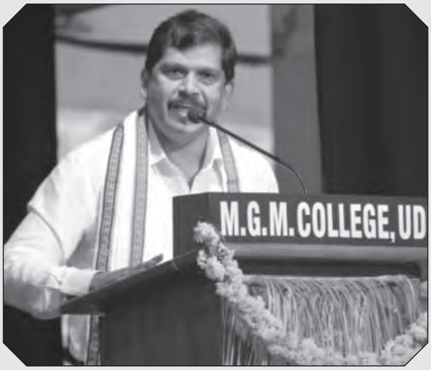
Presidential Remarks by Dr. H. S. Ballal, Pro-Chancellor, MAHE, on College Day.

ANNUAL DAY CELEBRATIONS : TULU ISIRI

Inauguration of Tulu Isiri – by Sri Uday Shetty Muniyal, President Udaya Krishnayya Shetty, Charitable Trust (R.).

Inaugural speech by – Sri Uday Shetty Muniyal.

M.G.M.COLLEGE, UDUPI


M.G.M.COLLEGE, UD

Sri Jayakar Shetty Indrali, President Tulukuta, Udupi, speaking on Tulu Culture.

M.G.M.COLLEGE, UDUPI

Sri Shobharaj Pavoor – Film actor, speaking on Tulu Theater and Film Industry.

Sri Arjun Kapikad – Film actor, speaking on the occasion.

ANNUAL DAY CELEBRATIONS : SWC DAY

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UDUPI-2
STUDENTS WELFARE COUNCIL DAY
M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

SWC Day – Welcome Address by Mr. Rajath Nayak, President, SWC.

Ms. Harshitha Haridas, General Secretary presenting the Annual Report.

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UDUPI-2
STUDENTS WELFARE COUNCIL DAY
M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UDUPI-2
STUDENTS WELFARE COUNCIL DAY
M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

Mr. Karunakara Kotegar, Professor MIT, Manipal, speaking on the occasion.

Prof. Ramesh Karla, SWC Officer speaking on the occasion.

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UDUPI-2
STUDENTS WELFARE COUNCIL DAY
M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

ANNUAL DAY CELEBRATIONS : SWC DAY

Sri B. P. Varadaraya Pai, Secretary, A.G.E., Manipal speaks on SWC Day.

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UDUPI-2
STUDENTS WELFARE COUNCIL DAY
M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UDUPI-2
STUDENTS WELFARE COUNCIL DAY

Best Outgoing Student Award to Mr. Rajath Nayak.

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UDUPI-2
COLLEGE DAY & FOUNDER'S DAY

A Chitrapata Ramayana – Yakshagana performed by students on the occasion.

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UDUPI-2

SPECTRUM

RUM
dition - 2022

Spectrum 6.0 – Inaugural Speech by Prathvi Ambar, Kannada Film Actor.

Inaugural Ceremony of Spectrum 6.0

EVENING COLLEGE : OPENING CEREMONY

Opening Ceremony of M.G.M. Evening College by Dr. H. S. Ballal, President, A.G.E., Manipal.

Inaugural Address by Dr. H. S. Ballal.

M.G.M. College Trust's New Venture
MAHATHMA GANDHI MEMORIAL EVENING COLLEGE
THE OPENING CEREMONY
M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI
Bachelor of Arts 1972 Batch

Sri T. Satish U. Pai, Trustee, inaugurating M.G.M. Evening College Office.

Dr. H. S. Ballal, inaugurating New Computer Lab.

COLLEGE ACTIVITIES 2021-22

Dr. H. S. Ballal congratulating the New Principal Prof. Laxminarayana Karanth.

Prof. Laxminarayana Karanth, Principal addressing the students on the orientation program.

TMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UDUPI-576102
Orientation Programme
M.G.M COLLEGE
UDUPI
IQAC
.G.M COLLEGE, UDUPI

GPS Map Camera
Mali

Vaccination Drive : Booster Dose.

Independence Day celebration.

COLLEGE ACTIVITIES 2021-22

Har Ghar Tiranga Abhiyan.

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UDUPI-576102.

Campus clearing on the occasion of Independence Day.

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udupi
Prof. U L Acharya Memorial Endowment Lecture

Commander Dr. Anil Rana, Director, MIT, Manipal, delivering Prof. U.L. Acharya Endowment Lecture.

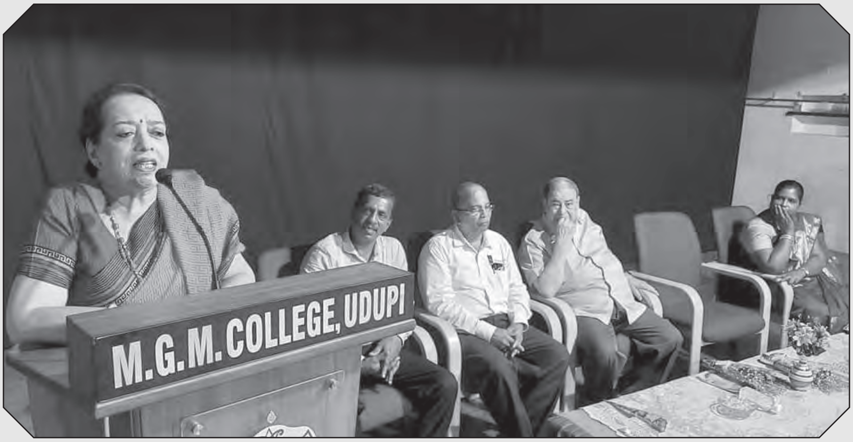
Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udupi
Prof. U L Acharya Memorial Endowment Lecture
COLLEGE, UDUPI

Mr. Raghavendra Acharya, son of Prof. U.L. Acharya speaking on the occasion.

COLLEGE ACTIVITIES 2021-22

Dr. Sandhya S. Pai, Managing Editor, Taranga was honoured by staff on the occasion of Teachers' Day.

Dr. Sandhya S. Pai speaking on Teachers' Day.


M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

M.G.M. EVENING COLLEGE
UDUPI - 576 102

Prof. Laxminarayana Karanth, Principal, MGM College speaking on Teachers' Day at MGM Evening College.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : ENGLISH

M.G.M COLLEGE UDUPI
Dept of English
M.G.M COLLEGE
UDUPI
IQAC

A 'Chart Art Exhibition' was organised by Dept. of English.

'A History of Indian English Literature'
Special talk by Alumna – Ms. Mythreyi.

A 'Collage Competition' was conducted on the occasion of 'International Women's Day Celebration' on the topic 'Breaking Barriers : The New Age Woman'.

A 'Study Tour to Ray Film Festival'
for English Optional Students.

EXTENSION ACTIVITY
M.G.M COLLEGE UDUPI
Dept. of English

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : ENGLISH

EXTENSION ACTIVITY 2021-2022
M.G.M COLLEGE UDUPI
Dept. of English

An 'Extension Activity' was conducted at Hindu Higher Primary School, Udyavar.

Department Bulletin 'MUSE' was released by Prof. Usharani S. Suvarna, HOD of Botany.

M.G.M COLLEGE UDUPI
Dept. of English
MGM COLLEGE
UDUPI
IQAC

M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI
FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIAN LITERATURE

A One-Day Symposium on 'Freedom Movement in Indian Literature' was organised to celebrate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav. Dr. Rajendra Chenni from Kuvempu University, Shivamogga, speaking on the occasion.

M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

Dr. R. Shashidhar from Mangalore University, speaking on the occasion.

Dr. Vincent Alva, Principal of Milagres College, Kallianpur speaking on the occasion.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : ENGLISH

M.G.M COLLEGE UDUPI
Dept. of English

A Session on Appreciation of ‘Poetry’ by Prof. T. P. Baburaj, Retd. Principal of SMS College, Brahmavar.

M.G.M COLLEGE UDUPI
Dept of English
MGM COLLEGE
UDUPI
IQAC

A Seminar on ‘Film Studies and Film Making’ – Ms. Trisha, Alumna, Assistant Director at Nagna Theatre, Udupi.

M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI
M.G.M COLLEGE UDUPI
Dept of English
MGM COLLEGE
UDUPI
IQAC
PROSCENIUM

‘Drama Society’ organised a Basic Theatre Workshop titled “PROSCENIUM” – Resource Person - Mr. Prashanth Udyavar, Lecturer in Kannada, M.G.M. P.U. College.

Student Participation in Workshop.

GPS Map Camera

M.G.M COLLEGE UDUPI
Dept of English

A Career Guidance Programme was organised by English Forum. Faculty members from ‘Gandhian Study Centre for Philosophical Arts and Science’, Manipal enlightened the students.

ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು : ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಎಂ.ಜಿ.ಎಂ. ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಉಡುಪಿ - 576 102
ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಘ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಘದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ – ಶ್ರೀ ರಮೇಶ್ ಭಟ್ಟ ಬೆಳಗೋಡು ಅವರಿಂದ.

ಎಂ.ಜಿ.ಎಂ. ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಉಡುಪಿ - 576 102
ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಘ

ಶ್ರೀ ರಮೇಶ್ ಭಟ್ಟ ಬೆಳಗೋಡು ಅವರಿಂದ ಮಾತು.

ಗಮಕ ಗಾಯನ – ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ – ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲ ಡಾ. ದೇವಿದಾಸ ಎಸ್. ನಾಯಕ್ ಅವರಿಂದ.

ಎಂ.ಜಿ.ಎಂ. ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಉಡುಪಿ - 576 102
ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸ ಭಾರತದ ‘ಕರ್ಣಭೇದನ’ ಕುರಿತು ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಜಯೀಂದ್ರ ಹಂದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕು. ಕಾವ್ಯ ಹಂದೆ ಅವರಿಂದ ಗಮಕ ಗಾಯನ – ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ.

ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು : ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ

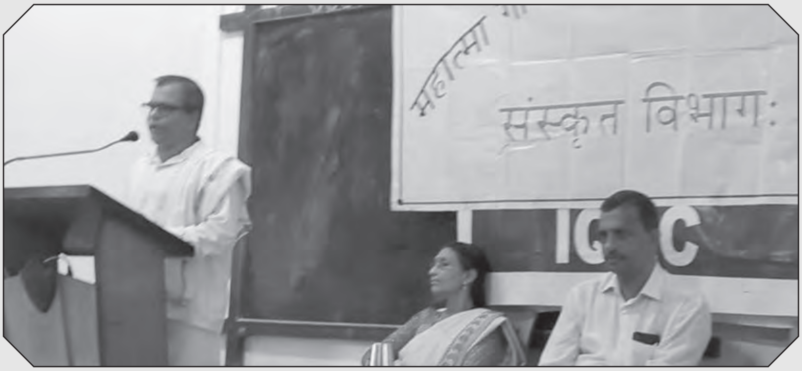
ತುಳು ಸಂಘದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ : ತುಳು ರಂಗಭೂಮಿ ಕಲಾವಿದ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಂದೀಪ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಣಿಬೆಟ್ಟು ಅವರಿಂದ.

ಎಂ.ಜಿ.ಎಂ. ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಉಡುಪಿ - 576 102
ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ
MGM COLLEGE
IQAC

ಉಡುಪಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರು – ವಿಶೇಷ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ಡಾ. ಶ್ರೀಕಾಂತ್ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಪುರ ಅವರಿಂದ

ಎಂ.ಜಿ.ಎಂ. ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಉಡುಪಿ - 576 102
ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ
ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸೇವಾ ಯೋಜನೆ
IQAC

'ವಿಶ್ವ ಕುಂದಾಪ್ರ ಕನ್ನಡ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆ': ಶ್ರೀ ಚೇತನ್ ನೈಲಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಮಾತು.



ಪ್ರೊ. ನಿರಂಜನ ಯಾಜಿ, ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಅವರಿಂದ 'ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರ' ಕುರಿತು ವಿಶೇಷ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : HUMANITIES

Orientation on Epigraphy by
Dr. Jagadeesh Shetty, Historian &
A.O., R. G. Pai Centre,
M.G.M. College, Udupi.

MGM COLLEGE UDUPI-2
DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL SCIENCE
IQAC

Special Lecture on Indian
Constitution by
K. Ananthakrishna Bhat.

ARTS CLUB
IQAC

Training Session on Personal
Grooming by Mr. M. V. Nagesh
Kumar.

M.G.M.COLLEGE. UDUPI
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS.

A special talk on UNION BUDGET-2022 by
Dr. Gopalkrishna Gaonkar, HOD of Economics,
Govt. F. G. College, Tenkanidiyur, Udupi.

M.G.M. COLLEGE. UDUPI
ECONOMICS.

A special talk on “How to communicate with
people” by Mr. Vinay Bhat Kabiyadi, Udupi.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : JOURNALISM

Inauguration of State Level Seminar on 'Possibilities in New Media'.

M. S. Raghavendra speaking on 'How to earn through social media sites'.

M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI
Mrs. Manasi Sudhir speaking on 'Literature in Social Media'.

M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI
Mr. Sachin Shetty speaking on 'Youtube content creation'.

Ms. Shamira Belvai speaking on 'Anchoring skills'.

Mr. Badekkila Pradeep on 'Skills of Voice Over Artist' .

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : JOURNALISM

ಎಮ್.ಜಿ.ಎಮ್. ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಉಡುಪಿ.
ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮ ವಿಭಾಗ

A talk on challenges of Rural Reporting by Balakrishna Shibarla.

A talk on 'Politics and Media' by Shreyas Kotian, Alumni.

ಎಮ್.ಜಿ.ಎಮ್. ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಉಡುಪಿ.
ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮ ವಿಭಾಗ
DEPARTMENT OF
LITICAL SCIENCE

Interactive Session with Mr. Mrinal, returned from Ukraine War Zone.

Guest Lecture on Anchoring by Chaithra Bhat.

ಎಮ್.ಜಿ.ಎಮ್. ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಉಡುಪಿ.
ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮ ವಿಭಾಗ

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : COMMERCE

C.A. Coaching Classes – inaugurated by C.A. Vasantha Shanubhague.

THE INSTITUTE OF
Company Secretaries
भारतीय कम्पनी सचिव संस्थान
Mangaluru
Chapter
Cordially, Invites you for Inauguration of
ICSI MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UDUPI CENTRE
By
SRI B.P. VARADARAYA PAI
CS NAGAGENDRA D. RAO
Immediate Past President, The ICSI
MGM COLLEGE, UDUPI
Mission

ICSI Udupi Study Centre – Inaugural Programme, CA Akshaya R. Shet Speaking.

A Special talk on ‘Positive Psychology in Career and Life’ by Sriraksha, Technical Recruiter, Allegis Global Solutions.

LIFE ISN'T ABOUT
FINDING YOURSELF.
LIFE IS ABOUT
CREATING
YOURSELF.

Personality Development programme by Major N. Radhakrishna.

Mr. Ganesh Hebbar, Director, T.I.M.E., Mangalore speaking on ‘Career Pathways after Graduation’.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : PHYSICS

Quiz Competition organised by Dept. of Physics.

Introduction to Nano Technology – A talk by Dr. Suresh S. Kulakarni, Dept. of Atomic and Molecular Physics, M.I.T., MAHE.

Smaller than the smallest: Nanotech at its best
MANIPAL

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
GPS Map Camera

Extension activity for the Students of M.G.M. P.U. College.

Late Sri Mohandas Kamath Endowment Seminar Competition organised by Dept. of Physics.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
ENDOWMENT PRIZE
PHYSICS SEMINAR COMPETITION
GPS Map Camera

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : CHEMISTRY

Department of Chemistry organised ‘Bridge Course’ for I B.Sc. Students.

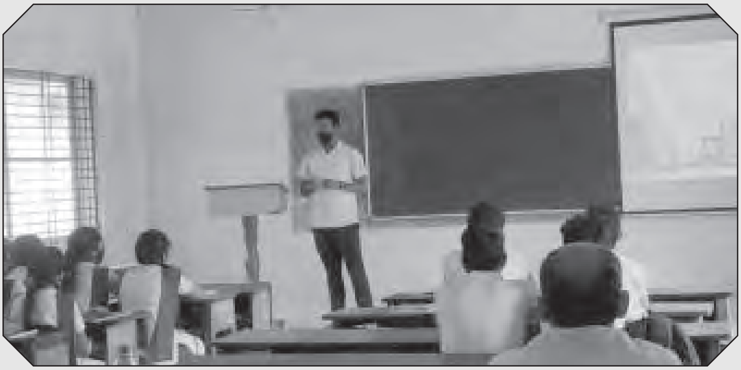
‘CRYSTAL’ In-House bulletin was released by Dr. Ashwini N. Mallya.

Dr. Ashwini N. Mallya delivered a talk on ‘Nano Structural Materials’.

Mr. Kishore, Alumnus enlightened the Students on the mode of the Ph.D. Entrance Exams.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : CHEMISTRY

Extension activity for Highschool Students.

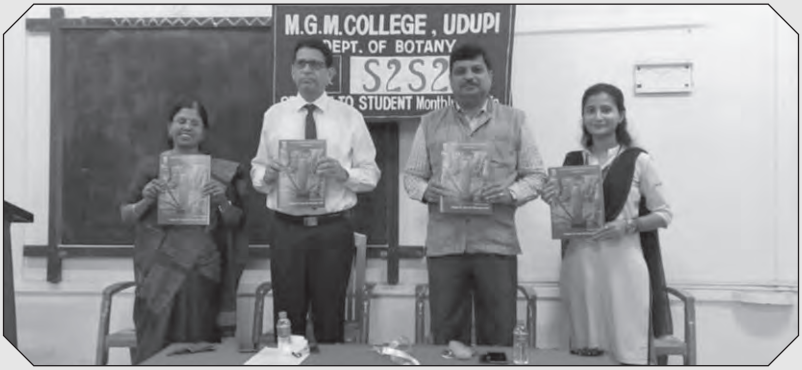


Extension activity by students in Indrali Highschool.

'Learning Chemistry with Fun' inauguration by Principal Prof. Laxminarayana Karantha.

Non-Science Students Learning Chemistry with Fun experiments.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : BOTANY


M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI
DEPT. OF BOTANY
S2S2
TO STUDENT Monthly

Release of ‘S-S-S’ by
Dr. Ullas Kamath, Dean,
Melaka - Manipal University
and HOD and Professor in
Biochemistry, KMC, Manipal.

Dr. Ullas Kamath,
speaking on this occasion.

M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI
DEPT. OF BOTANY
S2S2S
STUDENT TO STUDENT Monthly Bulletin

Plant-a-Week

Plant-A-Week by
Dr. Devidas S. Naik, Principal.

Renovation of Herbal Garden in connection
with 75th Independence Day Celebration.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : BOTANY

A Tuluva cultural programme 'Aatidonji dina' was celebrated by Dept. of Botany.

View of Audience.

Flower vase making and Flower rangoli programme for degree students.

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE UDUPI
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
MGM COLLEGE
UDUPI
IQAC
GPS Map Camera

Extension programme with Highschool Students.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : ZOOLOGY

Plantation of rare plants.

A Blood Group Detection Camp by Zoology students.

Campus Birding session, guided by Mr. Tejasvi Acharya of MBAC.

PLASTIC FREE ZONE
PLASTIC FREE ZONE
PLASTIC FREE ZONE
PLASTIC FREE ZONE
STIC ZONE

Plastic free zone boards installation by Students of Dept. of Zoology and Eco Club.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : ZOOLOGY

Campus cleaning drive by students of Dept. of Zoology and Eco Club.

Weeding the herbal garden by Dept. of Zoology and Eco Club students.

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UDUPI
ECO CLUB

'Water Pots for Thirsty Birds' programme was conducted on the occasion of World Sparrow Day.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : ZOOLOGY

Awareness talk about Poisonous Snakes by
Dr. Preston Mare Sirur and
Dr. Vrinda Lath,
KMC, Manipal.

Demonstration for
First Aid Victims.

Environmental Day celebration by Mr. Subrahmanium, RFO, Adiudupi.

TMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE UDUPI
PARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UDUPI

Beach Cleaning.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : MATHEMATICS

Inauguration of Scilab Certificate Course by Principal Dr. Devidas S. Naik.

Release of 'Infinity' Mathematics Dept. bulletin.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
M COLLEGE, UDUPI.
INFINITY

Extension activity at U. Kamala Bai Highschool, Kadiyali.

Glimpse of Recreational Mathematics activity – A Exhibition Programme.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : COMPUTER SCIENCE

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College
UDUPI
IT CLUB
(Department of Computer Science)
M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

A speak on importance of upskilling of the IT students to stay relevant in the industry by Dr. M. Vishwanath Pai, HOD, Computer Science Dept.

A talk on Different Roles in the IT Industry and skill sets required, by Melba Deena Lewis, Technical Leader at Comviva.

Crossword event was conducted for IT students of B.Sc. and B.C.A.

IT Club In-house bulletin "IT Bytes" was released by Principal Devidas S. Naik.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : M.Sc. COMPUTER SCIENCE

MGM College, Udupi
P.G. Department
M.Sc. in Computer Science

Orientation for I M.Sc. Students.

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College
Kunjibettu, Udupi - 576 102
Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade
Sponsored by the Academy of General Education, Manipal
P.G. Department of Computer Science
deeptha

Inaugural Programme of Pradeeptha 2022.

Inauguration of One day Workshop on Independent personality development for students and teachers as part of Amritha Mahotsava Celebration in Association with Mangalore University by Sri Shikaripura Krishnamurthy.

Interaction with Sri Shikaripura Krishnamurthy.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : M.Sc. COMPUTER SCIENCE

Extension programme at Indrali Highschool.

Certificate Course on PHP.

Workshop on Computer Hardware Components.

New Lab and Server room.

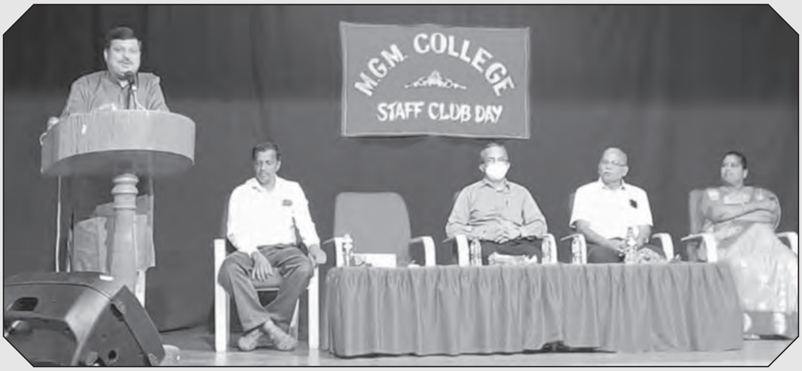
DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : LIBRARY SECTION

M.G.M. College, Udupi
National Library Day
Dr. S. R. Ranganathan's Birth

National Library Day celebration.

"Swatantryada Amruta Putagalu" : Book Exhibition on Freedom Movement.

Sharada Pooja at College Library.

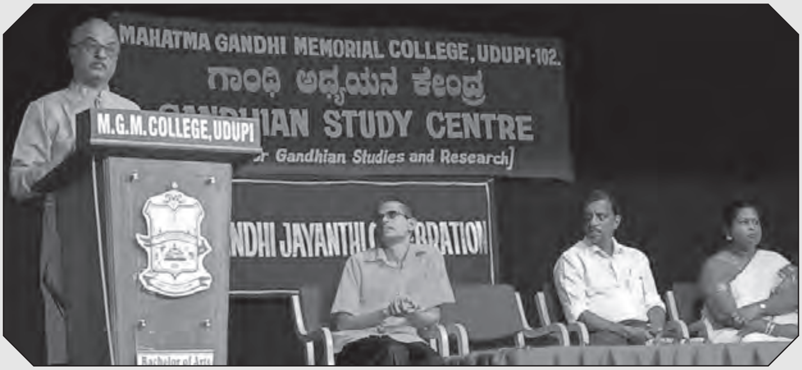

MGM COLLEGE
STAFF CLUB DAY

Staff Club Day Celebration.

GANDHIAN STUDY CENTRE

M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI
MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE, UDUPI-102
ಗಾಂಧಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ
GANDHIAN STUDY CENTRE
(Centre for Gandhian Studies and Research)
GANDHI JAYANTHI CELEBRATION

Ramdhun Bhajans and Inter-faith Prayers by students on Gandhi Jayanti.


MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE, UDUPI-102.
ಗಾಂಧಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ
M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

Gandhi Jayanti Lecture by Prof. Dr. Nandan Prabhu, TAPMI, Manipal.

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE, UDUPI-102
ಗಾಂಧಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ

Prize Distribution to the winners by the Principal.

Dr. Mahabaleshwara Rao speaking on the Significance of National Flag and Mahatma Gandhi.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA CHINTANA VEDIKE

NEHRU YUVA KENDRA UDUPI
Block Level / District Level
Declamation Contest
on
PATRIOTISM
&
NATION BUILDING

Prize Distribution of the Declamation Contest organized by Nehru Yuva Kendra.

Inauguration of Value Education Camp by Swami Jitakamanandaji, President, Ramakrishna Math, Mangalore.

ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾಗಾಂಧಿ ಮೆಮೋರಿಯಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು
ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದ ಚಿಂತನ ವೇದಿಕೆ
Swami Vivekananda Chintana Vedike
IQAC

Keynote Address on Swami Vivekananda & Value Education by Swami Jitakamanandaji, President, Ramakrishna Math, Mangalore.

Lecture on Value Education by Subraya Mattihalli, Writer and Thinker, Siddapura.

Lecture on Swami Vivekananda by Dr. Raghavendra Rao, Author and Teacher, Padubidri.

NCC ARMY WING

Inaugural Ceremony of M.G.M. College NCC Army Ex-cadet's Association by Dr. Devidas S. Naik, Principal of M.G.M. College, Udupi.

Tree Plantation Program on behalf of Independence Day Celebration.

Sadbhavana Diwas.

Fit India Freedom Run 2.0.

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UDUPI, KARNATAKA
FIT INDIA FREEDOM RUN

NCC ARMY WING

“Ek Din NCC Army Ke Naam”
Chief Guest Col. R. K. Singh,
Commanding Officer,
21 Karnataka Battalion NCC
Udupi.

Piping ceremony.

Clean India activity in association with Udupi Municipality.

Weapon Training Class was conducted on 5th Feb. 2022 at M.G.M. College.

NCC ARMY WING

Puneet Sagar Abhiyan at Malpe Beach.

Cadets have attended Firing Training at Karkala.

NCC ARMY WING
GPS Map Camera

Cadets have participated in International Day of Yoga at Padubidre Beach.

73rd NCC Day Celebration with Mentally Challenged Children's of Asare at Manipal.

NCC Army Wing Group Photo

NCC NAVY WING

Firing Training for NCC Navy Cadets.

Beach Cleaning Programme.

Boat Pulling and Sailing.

Deputy Director General
Air Commodore B. S. Kanwar
visits 6 KAR Naval Unit NCC.

NCC NAVY WING

SAGAR SHAKTI

Sagar Shakthi Ocean Sailing Expeditioin held in Goa.

Visit to MIKYON MIG-29 K Squadron in INS Hansa by NCC Naval Cadets.

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE UDUPI
NAVAL WING NCC

Kodachadri Trekking.

NCC Naval Wing Group Photo.

NSS ACTIVITIES

NSS Annual Special Camp held at Neere Bailur.

Inaugural Speech by
Mrs. Premalatha Jathanna.

Oath taking by NSS Volunteers.

Morning Yoga Session.

NSS ACTIVITIES

2022/02/23 22:34

Educational Session in NSS Camp.

Cultural Programme in NSS Camp.

"ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸೇವಾ ಯೋಜನೆ"
ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಮೆಮೋರಿಯಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು
ಉಡುಪಿ-576102

NSS Volunteers in "Agnipath Daud".

NSS Volunteers participated in Celebration of "Udupi District - 25".

NSS ACTIVITIES

ಮಹಾತ್ಮಗಾಂಧಿ ಮೆಮೋರಿಯಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು-ಉಡುಪಿ - 2
"ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸೇವಾ ಯೋಜನೆ"
ಮಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ

Survey on "Waste Management" at 80 Badagabettu Grama Panchayath.

Christmas Celebration on Shirdi Saibaba Cancer Hospital KMC, Manipal.

Inner Wheel Club
Udupi

"Orange is not just a Fruit" an interactive session with Padmashree Awardee Harekala Hajabba.

Paddy Cultivation at Sagri.

NSS ACTIVITIES

MGM COLLEGE
UDUPI
IQAC
"ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸೇವಾ ಯೋಜನೆ"

NSS Volunteers on Paddy Sapling activity - Group photo.

Participation in "Koti Kanta Gayana" at Malpe Beach.

GPS Map Camera

Sadbhavana Day Celebration.

Rubik's Cube Mosaic art workshop by Mahesh Malpe.

KASTURBA RANGERS AND ROVERS UNIT

NEHRU YUVA KENDRA UDUPI
Azadi Ka Amruth Mahotsav
FIT INDIA Freedom Run 2.0
25-09-2021

Fit India Freedom Run by Kasturba Rangers and Rovers Unit.

Orientation program was arranged for Rovers and Rangers unit by Suchith Kotian.

A three day camp on Personality and Skill development was organized at Bailuru.

Educational Session in Special Camp.

KASTURBA RANGERS AND ROVERS UNIT

During the camp shramadana-cleaningness drive was done at Karkala highway road side, over 24 kgs of plastic waste collected and handed over to the recycle department.

How to make a plastic free world organized drama or street play.

“Promise to the Planet” taking the pledge.

Participated in ‘vanamahotsava’ program held at Dr. V. S. Acharya Scout and Guides Training Center, Manipal.

RED CROSS

Inauguration of Blood Donation Camp by Dr. Shami Shastri, KMC, Manipal.

M.G.M. COLLEGE
UDUPI - 2
Youth Red Cross
IQAC

Inaugural Speech by Dr. Shami Shastri.

Blood Donation Camp – 113 Unit Blood Collected.

M.G.M. COLLEGE
UDUPI - 2
Youth Red Cross

First Aid Training by Dr. Kavitha Shenoy.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES : PHYSICAL EDUCATION

MAHATHMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEG
ANNUA ATHLETIC M

Annual Sports Day Inaugural Speech by Sri Gangadhar G. Kadekar, Golden Book of Record Swimmer.

March Past by Students.

Oath Taking by Mr. Abhin Devadiga, Sports Secretary.

MAHTMA GANDHI MEM
UDUPI.

Flag Hoisting by Chief Guest.

TEACHING AND LEARNING CENTER

Inauguration of One Day Workshop on 'Feel Resourcefulness and Effectiveness' by Prof. Sunny Tharappan, Director, CLHRD,

GPS Map Camera

ACADEMY OF GENERAL EDUCATION
MANIPAL
MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE, UDUPI
TEACHING LEARNING CENTRE & IQAC
One Day Workshop On
M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

Keynote Address by Sri B.P. Varadaraya Pai, Secretary, AGE, Manipal.

Special Lecture on 'Teaching : New Challenges' by Dr. Vincent Alva, Principal, Milagres College, Kallianpur.

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UDUPI
TEACHING LEARNING CENTRE

MGM COLLEGE
UDUPI
IQAC
TEACHING LEARNING CENTRE

NEP – Orientation Programme by Mrs. Praveena Kumari, Lecturer in Computer Science, MGM College, Udupi.

MGM PU COLLEGE ACTIVITIES : 2021-22

Inauguration of Orientation Programme for I PUC Students by Mr. Manjunath, HM, EMH School, Indrali.

MGM PU COLLEGE
UDUPI
M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

Inaugural speech by Mr. Manjunath.

MGM PU COLLEGE
UDUPI
M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

Mr. Vinayak Kini, Secretary, MGM PU College Parent-Teachers Association, speaking on the Occasion.

MGM PU COLLEGE
UDUPI
M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

Dr. Devidas S. Naik, Principal, MGM College, speaking on the Occasion.

MGM PU COLLEGE ACTIVITIES : 2021-22

PARENT - TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Malathi Devi A., Principal, MGM PU College, Addressing the Gather.

MGM PU COLLEGE
Udupi - 2
PARENT - TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION

Presidential Remark by Mr. Sudarshan Nayak, President, PTA – MGM PU College.

MGM PU COLLEGE

Cultural Program by PU Students.

MGM PU COLLEGE ACTIVITIES : 2021-22

Inauguration of CET/NEET/JEE
Coaching Classes by
Mr. Samaresh C. Mendal.

A Motivated Special Talk on –
Extra Mark by
Mr. Samaresh C. Mendal.

M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

A Book – 'Physics Study
Materials' – Released
on this occasion.

Presidential Remarks by
Dr. H. S. Ballal.

M.G.M. COLLEGE, UDUPI

ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪುರ ಮಠಾಧೀಶರಾದ
ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಾಗರ ತೀರ್ಥ ಶ್ರೀಪಾದರಿಗೆ ಗೌರವಾರ್ಪಣೆ.

ಲೋಕಾಯುಕ್ತ ಜಸ್ಟೀಸ್ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೌರವಾರ್ಪಣೆ.

ಪದ್ಮಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಹರೇಕಳ ಹಾಜಬ್ಬನವರಿಗೆ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆ.

ಎಂ.ಜಿ.ಎಂ. ಸಂಧ್ಯಾ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ

COLLEGE TRUST

ಎಂ.ಜಿ.ಎಂ. ಸಂಧ್ಯಾ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿ – ಅನಾವರಣ.

ಮೌಲಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಶಿಬಿರದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ.

ಡಾ। ಟಿ. ಎಂ. ಎ. ಪೈಯವರ ನುಡಿಮುತ್ತುಗಳು

- ‘‘ನನ್ನ ಬದುಕೊಂದು ಹರಿವ ನದಿ. ನೀರಿನ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸೆಲೆಯೊಂದು ಹರಿಹರಿಯುತ್ತ ವಿವಿಧ ಭೂಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪರ್ಶಿಸಿ ಸಾಗರ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ; ಅಂತೆಯೇ ನನ್ನ ಬದುಕು.’’
- ‘‘ನನ್ನ ಬದುಕು ಉದ್ದೇಶಬದ್ಧ – ಧ್ಯೇಯಬದ್ಧ. ನನ್ನಿಂದ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧನೆಯ, ಸಾರ್ಥಕ್ಯದ ತೃಪ್ತಿ ಮೂಡಿದೆ.’’
- ‘‘ಜನ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕೈ ಬಿಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಅಂತರಂಗದ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯಿಂದ ನಾನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದೆ. ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ನಿಜವಾಯಿತು.’’
- ‘‘ನಾನು ಒಂದು ನಿಮಿತ್ತ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಜನತೆಯ ಸಹಕಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ದೈವಬಲದಿಂದ ಇದೆಲ್ಲ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು ಎಂಬ ವಿನೀತಭಾವ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಜನ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಹೊಗಳದಾಗ ನಾನು ವಿನೀತನಾಗುವೆ. ಓರ್ವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೆಣಗಾಡಬಹುದು; ಆದರೆ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಮಂದಿ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೈಗೂಡುವುದು, ಒಂದು ಬೆರಳನಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ; ಐದು ಬೆರಳು ಸೇರಬೇಕಲ್ಲವೇ ?’’
- ‘‘ನಾನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆಲ್ಲ ಜನತೆಗಾಗಿ. ನನ್ನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಯಾವ ಮಮಕಾರವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಿರ್ಮಮಕಾರವಿದ್ದಾಗ ಜನರ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಹರಿದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ವಿಚಿತ್ರವಾದರೂ ಸತ್ಯ.’’
- ‘‘ನನಗೆ ಜನತೆಯಿಂದ ದೊರೆತ ಅಪಾರ ಪ್ರೀತಿ, ಗೌರವಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನರಿಯೆ.’’
- ‘‘ನನ್ನ ಜೀವನದುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ನಾನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನತಾ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನನಗೆ ತೃಪ್ತಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ಕಾಲದ ಪರಿವೆಯಿಲ್ಲ ನನಗೆ. ನನ್ನ ಜೀವಿತಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.’’
- ‘‘ನಾವು ಮಾಡಿದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಸಹ ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಇದೊಂದೇ.’’
- ‘‘ನನಗೆ ವಿರೋಧ ಪರಂಪರೆ ತೋರಿದವರಾದರೂ ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸು ನೋಯಿಸಲು ನಾನು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.’’

info@manipalgroup.info